

NEW YORK HERALD BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 19 AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- HOWERY THEATRE, HOWERY.—JACK SHEPPARD.—DRESS ORLE OF JENNY-TOM CRIBBELL. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 3d street.—FRAUCOIS. FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—LOUIE CRISTE. LYRIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HURRY DENTY. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD KING. NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—SHE STOPS TO CONVERSE. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Tenth street and Broadway.—ALBERT AND THE FORTUNATE. THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street, 45 and 46 FOLLIES.—PAGE'S REVUE.—MISCELLANEOUS. GERMAN STAGE THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 BOWERY.—COOK, FOOTER, POOL, EAGLE AND LION THEATRE. UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.—TAMMANY AND NIGHTS.—DIE EISENERBENNER, &c. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—AFTER DARK. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 BROADWAY.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINERS, BROADWAY, DANUBIO, &c. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 16th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 BOWERY.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—AFTER LIGHT, &c. HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—TIPS TO THE BOON, &c. LEVINE'S HALL, Fourteenth street.—SIGNORA ELENA LASKAR'S CONCERTS. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 83 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, January 19, 1869.

New Arrangements for Furnishing the Herald.

The steady increase in the circulation of the HERALD has forced us to bring into use all our press facilities, which now enable us to throw off eighty-five thousand copies of the HERALD per hour. Newsmen and carriers who have heretofore found delay in receiving their papers will in future have their orders executed at a much earlier hour.

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 18. The French Senate and Corps Legislatif were opened yesterday with a speech from the Emperor Napoleon. The Sultan has sent instructions to the Turkish Ambassador in Paris directing him to sign the protocol agreed to by the Conference. It is expected that the Hellenic government will do likewise.

The treaty concluded between England and China through Mr. Burlingame has met with high commendation by the English press. The rumor is current that the Duke of Aosta has renounced the Italian succession in favor of the Princess Clotilde.

India.

Shocks of earthquake have been felt in Calcutta and Assam.

Paraguay.

Our Buenos Ayres letter is dated November 27. The American squadron had passed La Paz and were near Corrientes. It was rumored that Minister McMahon would offer mediation to Lopez. Blais, one of the prisoners, is writing the life of Minster Washburn. It is stated that he will be quietly given up on the arrival of the fleet. From movements inside the works at Villa it is believed by the allies that Lopez intended to evacuate. The French gunboat had departed with twelve of the French prisoners. Lopez giving up only such as he chose.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday numerous petitions and memorials were presented. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill legalizing coin contracts. Messrs. Williams and Cattell gave notice that they would propose amendments to it. Several personal explanations in answer to newspaper criticisms were indulged in. The Committee on Commerce reported a bill to authorize the New York and London Telegraph Company to land their cables on the shores of the United States and recommended its passage. Mr. Morton's specie payment bill was reported back from the Finance Committee, with a request that they be discharged from further consideration of the same. Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill amending the Judiciary system, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill to regulate the duty on copper was taken up. An amendment proposed by Mr. Morrill was lost, and the Senate adjourned without taking further action on the bill.

In the House, under the call of States, numerous bills were introduced and referred, among them one proposing an issue of United States bonds, the retirement of United States notes and a free system of national banking; and others for the regulation of the fur seal trade in Alaska; for the construction of telegraph lines, under the direction of the Post Office Department, between New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington; to exempt manufacturers of printed newspapers from tax, and to admit Mississippi to representation (by Mr. Bingham); a resolution declaring that no further subsidies should be given by Congress to railroads or other corporations was offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, and passed under the previous question by a vote of 90 to 67; a second section of the resolution discontinuing grants of public land to corporations was laid on the table by a vote of 118 to 54. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up and passed. A resolution was offered by Mr. Butler directing the Comptroller of the Currency to inform the House what national banks had been allowed to exchange gold bearing interest bonds for the fur seal trade in Alaska, and to give other information relative to national banks. The resolution, after some warm debate, was adopted. The Senate joint resolution regarding provisional governments in Virginia and Texas was passed. The House soon after went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Wood, after which the House adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

President Johnson's message, sent to the Senate yesterday, names as his authority for issuing his recent amnesty proclamation the second section of article two of the constitution. The President furnishes precedents for his issue of the amnesty in the previous amnesties of Washington to the participants in the whiskey rebellion, Adams to the same persons, Madison to the Barataria smugglers, President Lincoln to the Southern rebels, and his own, in 1865, 1867 and 1869, to the same.

Senator McMill has withdrawn from the canvass

in the Maine Legislature, in order to prevent the embarrassment of those who supported him after the late caucus.

The Supreme Court yesterday made decisions in the New York bank cases. Opinions were read by Chief Justice Chase to the effect that certificates of indebtedness and United States notes, or greenbacks, are exempt from State taxation.

The Virginia committee paid a visit to General Grant yesterday. He expressed himself anxious for a speedy settlement of affairs in that State on the plan proposed.

A Hayes City, Kansas, dispatch states that Colonel Nelson, commanding at Fort Hayes, sent a guard to Hayes City last Tuesday, with instructions to arrest every person out after nine o'clock, and fifty-nine persons, found in a ballroom, were kept in the guard-house all night. The Colonel is said to have also threatened to close all the saloons and tear down the lively stables. The citizens of Hayes City were considerably excited over these arbitrary acts. Three negro soldiers were recently hung by a vigilance committee in Hayes City, and probably this circumstance accounts for the Colonel's wrath.

Several Englishmen, not naturalized citizens, are consulting with the authorities in Washington as to whether they can present their claims for property destroyed in the South during the rebellion as an offset to the Alabama claims.

Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, has published a letter addressed to the Ku Klux organizations, urging them to disband and cease taking the law into their own hands. Kentucky democratic papers are also urging the same measures on the members of the Klans.

A shock of earthquake occurred in St. John, N. H., on Saturday.

The City.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday numerous resolutions for paving uptown streets with Belgian pavement and for other purposes were introduced. In the Board of Health yesterday four Sanitary inspectors were appointed, and it was decided to elect a superintendent and assistant on the 3d of next month. Typhus fever is reported raging in the neighborhood of East Thirteenth street and avenue A, and smallpox at No. 215 West Thirty-first street.

Fred Donaghy lectured last evening at Cooper Institute on "William the Silent," for the benefit of the Tennessee Manual Labor University.

An inquest, from which reporters were excluded, was held by Coroner Flynn yesterday in the case of a Dr. Kennedy, of 116 Chatham street, who died recently. His partner, Dr. Powers, attended him and gave a certificate of death. The relatives claim a portion of the property of the firm, some \$200,000, for which, however, Powers exhibited a transfer, claiming that he only loaned it to Kennedy for purposes of bail. Powers was committed to the Tombs.

Nothing new is reported in the Rogers murder mystery except the fact that all previous reports are deemed by the detectives to be mere canards of their own invention.

In the United States Circuit Court of the case of the United States vs. William Fullerton, Jacob Dupuy and others was called on. The District Attorney stated he was ready to proceed, but on application of defendant's counsel postponement was granted till Monday next in consequence of the absence by reason of illness of the counsel upon whom the preparation for the defence had devolved.

In the United States District Court yesterday the trial of Blaisdel, Eckell and McLaren for alleged violation of the revenue laws was resumed, and was continued at the rising of the court.

Harrison Shaw was convicted yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of perjury in making and swearing to a false and malicious affidavit against Collector Bailey. Sentence was deferred.

George Myers was convicted in the United States Circuit Court of passing counterfeit currency. Sentence was also deferred.

The stock market yesterday was weak at the morning boards in consequence of a continued pressure by the "bears," but recovered and became firm and strong at the close. New York Central sold up to 145 1/2. Gold declined to 135 1/2.

Beef cattle yesterday were only moderately sought after and prices favored the purchaser, with arrivals of 2,332 head. Extra steers were selling at 17c, a 17 1/2c; prime, 10c, a 16 1/2c; fair to good, 15c, a 16c, and inferior to ordinary, 10c, a 14 1/2c. Milch cows were in improved demand at about the prices previously prevalent, viz.: Prime and extra, \$90 a \$125 each; fair to good, \$75 a \$85; common, \$50 a \$70, and inferior, \$45 a \$55. Yearling calves were in moderate demand, with sales at 12c, a 15c, for prime and extra, 10 1/2c, a 11 1/2c, for fair to good, and 9 1/2c, a 10 1/2c, for inferior to common. Sheep were in tolerable active demand and prices were steady at 8c, a 8 1/2c, for extra, 7c, a 7 1/2c, for prime, 6 1/2c, a 7c, for common to good, and 5 1/2c, a 6c, for inferior. Swine, though slow sale, were firm at 11 1/2c, a 11 3/4c, with arrivals of 3,630 head.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Major Gibson F. Howard, of Buffalo; Major J. M. Johnson, and Captain W. F. Warren, of Troy, all of Governor Hoffman's staff, and H. A. Richmond, of Batavia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel F. Werner, of St. Paul, Minn., is at the St. Julian Hotel.

Thomas S. Morgan, of Augusta, Ga., and Thomas W. Paris, of New Jersey, are at the Maitly House.

Lieutenant Colonel E. S. Sanford and Lieutenant W. S. Reynolds, of the United States Army, and R. P. de Leon, of Baden Baden, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

G. C. Wills and D. M. Scott, of the United States Army; C. M. Thompson and John Harrison, of England; W. A. Gillespie and H. Richards, of Colorado, and Lieutenant Commander Charles W. Tracey, of the United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain Macomb and Chief Engineer Lawton, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

George Rogers, of Boston; L. L. Davis, of Springfield; H. Trowbridge, Jr., of New Haven, and D. Phillips, of Hartford, are at the Astor House.

The Great European Trouble—Another Complication in the East.

The Conference which for some days past has been in session in Paris closed its sittings yesterday, and the Turkish Ambassador has received instructions to sign the protocol agreed upon by the Conference. Our cable telegrams state that the belief was general in Paris that Greece would not reject the terms of settlement. Moreover, it will be seen that the Emperor Napoleon, in his address at the opening of the French Legislature yesterday, refers to the satisfactory and peaceful conclusion of the deliberations of the Conference. Thus, for a time at least, we have a promise of the preservation of the peace of Europe. Every one feels that there is a question beyond the mere preservation of peace between Turkey and Greece; but as every one is convinced that in the present instance Greece has put herself in a wrong position, the preservation of peace, if only temporary, must be regarded as a positive gain. It deserves to be noticed, however, in connection with this matter, that while peace was the aim of the Conference, the Powers represented seemed specially desirous to avoid committing themselves to a war policy in the event of the parties at variance refusing to follow out their recommendations. The bullying propensity was less manifest than it was wont to be on the part of the great Powers. This, too, is a gain; for it encourages the hope that the time is coming when expensive wars will be studiously avoided, and when differences between nations will be settled by reason and argument rather than by the sword and the bullet.

At the same time we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the Eastern question, as we are in the habit of naming it, must become more and more a source of trouble to Europe. The Ottoman Power is as much an exotic on the European side of the Bosphorus in the nineteenth as it was in the fifteenth

Movements Against the Bullionists and Bondholders.

We see in the speech of General Butler on the currency and national finances the expression of opinions which are widespread among the mass of the people. The same conflict between the bullionists and the bondholding capitalists on one hand, and the industrious classes on the other, which existed in England a few years after the wars with Napoleon ended is being developed here. The former clamored for specie payments in order that their bonds and capital might be increased in value and that money might be made dear through contraction, as our bondholders and on-to-specie-payment theorists do now. By a scarcity of money the great capitalists are enabled to get a higher rate of interest and to increase their profits enormously at the expense of the industrious classes. Hence we see the selfish motive which prompts the clamor for a restricted currency and forced specie payments. In England, at the period referred to, the people wanted an ample currency and cheap money. The subject was widely discussed and efforts were made to secure these. The subject occupied the attention of Parliament, and we believe it was Mr. Atwood who proposed a measure in that body, similar to that of General Butler, for an inconvertible currency and for utilizing the public debt. But the measure was defeated; the bondholders and large capitalists were more powerful than its advocates. It remains to be seen if the people, who want a cheap and an ample currency, will prove stronger than the resumption bullionists under our popular form of government.

There is an extended organization, though not a noisy one, throughout the country, particularly in the Western States, in favor of General Butler's monetary system, or a similar one. We refer to the labor unions. There are, probably, more than half a million enrolled members in this organization, besides the vast numbers affiliating with it. Mr. Cary, of Cincinnati, it will be remembered, was elected to Congress by that. It has already exercised considerable influence in the elections elsewhere, and is spreading to such an extent that our public men are constrained to respect its power. General Butler seems to have made himself the representative man of this organization and its views, and, probably, he looks forward to using it as an important auxiliary in the coming reorganization of parties. At all events the conflict has commenced here, as it did in England after the wars with Napoleon terminated, between the resumptionists and bondholding capitalists and the masses of the people who want cheap money. If General Butler, Mr. Cary, the labor unions and others hold extreme views with regard to an abundant and inconvertible currency, the bondholders and the rest who clamor for resumption of specie payments may thank themselves for it. They are the Shylocks who have overreached themselves by unreasonable demands. The attempt to force resumption by Mr. McCulloch through contraction of the currency, in behalf of the bondholders and capitalists, alarmed the people and created a powerful reaction both in and out of Congress. If the resumption theorists and the government would let the currency alone, and thereby pacify the public mind, agitation would cease, business be undisturbed, and the country would grow up to specie payments, if that be desirable, in a healthy and almost imperceptible manner.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPH.

We copy an article from the Boston Traveller, a journal well informed and influential, on the subject of the advantages to accrue to the community generally by the government assuming control of a line of postal telegraph throughout the country. The views expressed in this article should be endorsed by every commercial man and private citizen in the land. Its reasonings are clear and judicious, and at the bearing on the subject which occurs to-day (Tuesday) before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the United States Senate it should, with other substantial views presented in the same relation, command attention at Washington.

NO TAX ON GREENBACKS.—The Supreme Court has decided that the States cannot tax greenbacks. Now let Uncle Sam go farther and pass a law exempting these same greenbacks from national taxation. In other words, let Congress repeal the law imposing a tax on incomes. The measure is not only a very odious one to the people in general, but it is almost a failure as a source of revenue to the government, the receipts last year from this branch of taxation amounting to the picaresque sum of thirty-two millions of dollars. "The game isn't worth the candle."

BAD FOR THE OTHER THEATERS.—Fisk's move against the deadheads. Crowded out of all the theatres under Fisk's control, these terrible fellows will so through all other establishments that there will be no room for the public that pays.

Report of the Board of Health.

In the report of the Board of Health, which we published yesterday, there are several admirable recommendations and suggestions, and we earnestly call the attention of the city authorities to them. No improvement in the sanitary condition of the public markets has been made during the last year. They are, the report truly says, dilapidated, unventilated, defective in proper drainage, and in every respect discreditable to the city of New York. The Board again recommends an improvement in these respects and better and more accessible locations for the markets. The gas nuisance—that is, the offensive and poisonous atmosphere from the gas manufactories within the city—is severely denounced. This is an evil that ought to be abated at once. The establishment of public baths in New York and Brooklyn is regarded as a great sanitary necessity. The Board wisely urges the removal of our rotten wharves and piers, as they are very injurious to health and a great nuisance. In truth, they are in every respect a disgrace to this great commercial city. We ought to have all round the lower part of the island beautiful stone piers and wharves. The rent of such and of the buildings that might be constructed on or alongside of them would pay a large interest on the capital invested. We commend these and other excellent remarks of the report to the consideration of both the city government and the Legislature.

A SPECK OF TROUBLE IN KANSAS.—A dispatch from Hayes City, Kansas, informs us that Colonel Nelson, at Fort Hayes, has been suppressing in a summary manner some of the social enjoyments of the citizens. An indignation meeting was held, at which the arbitrary proceedings of the Colonel were denounced and a petition sent to the Legislature for redress. We are so accustomed to receiving reports about troubles in Kansas that we are not prepared to be surprised at anything that may occur in that once bleeding region. The entire country has been long enough to establish order there.

The Erie Opera—A New Enterprise.

The purchase of Fisk's Opera House with the money of the Erie Railroad Company is the first step in a grand enterprise. It is the initiation of a gigantic land speculation. Fisk and Gould, the financiers who run the Erie road and several other roads, and, what is more important, handle the millions, positive and possible, that belong to the Erie Company, have discovered that railroading is a tolerably slow thing. Money earned in the gradual accretion of legitimate trade has no charms for their brilliant spirits. Shall they wear out the years in transporting passengers—the mere atoms of humanity—from place to place, or in carrying butter and cheese from country to town and from town to country? Perish the thought! They will make themselves names in our financial annals. Western roads have made fortunes in a day in the speculation of the prairies, and the Erie men propose to show that the real Pelion upon Ossa of accumulated wealth is to be piled up by speculation on the land that lies by the thronged streets of this very metropolis.

Pike's first idea was, of course, the appreciation of land in his neighborhood and speculation therein; but that timid spirit confessed too early that he had gone too far from Broadway—too far west. The Erie men saw that nothing was too far west. Had they not made Salamanca, with its splendidly paved thoroughfares, magnificent stores and sumptuous hotels, a suburb of Gotham? Truly, and here was an unappreciated tract like Salamanca only ten minutes from Broadway, and so they bought it. They propose now, by a judicious combination of railroad and opera, to make up the shortcomings of either. They will put into the opera business that bold spirit and those sums of money that insure success. No opera manager ever yet had money enough. They have all been ruined by that fact alone. They have all had just enough money to lose every cent, and they can all testify that just as their money ran out the thing was beginning to pay. Every manager would have succeeded if he had had a little more money. This is what Fisk and Gould have got. They have got all the money in the United States. If the few millions in hand run out at any time they have only to issue stock—ten millions, twenty millions, no matter for the figure—and they are furnished. Aladdin was a fool to either of these. Who would go through the laborious and disagreeable labor of rubbing an old leup, greasy, of course?

Opera run on these principles will astonish the world, and the world will come to see. There is the point. Patti will be brought out—Nilsson, too—and all other wonders. They have engagements. No matter; the company will secure them at any price and pay the few millions of forfeit money. But they shall not go to Chicago, or Cincinnati, or St. Louis. No—only to Pike's Opera House. Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis must come to them. Grand excursions will be organized from every point of the compass to the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street. The Pacific Railroad will only be a tributary to this great stream of travel. This will be the end of the grand star travelling system, and all the money hitherto made by that system will come into one till. With the world thus dumped at the corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue every inch of space in the neighborhood will have an almost fabulous value. In the days of Law's glory five feet of space in the dirty little Rue Quincampoix rented for as much as a row of houses in any other street in Paris. This will be the grand result in the present speculation when the machine is in full working order with grand attractions; not, of course, with the present company, which we suppose was only taken to fill up an interval.

Vanderbilt will have to wheel into line. He will have to come into the system in self-defence. His only hope now is in the theatre. He will perhaps buy the Academy of Music and that part of Tugmaney not owned by the other road, and make them into one tremendous show. This will be a better speculation than that of the Erie opera; for the material to work upon is better. The increase in value will be immense. Just see what one little thing did. Jerome built a race course out in Westchester, and every inch of land in its neighborhood has been doubled or trebled in value. If a race course dropped down in a county will do this, what may not be done by a grand theatrical scheme in the hands of our Vanderbilts and Fisks? The effect will extend to the whole island. Room will become so valuable that an apple stand on the corner will be worth a king's ransom—unless he happens to be a railroad king, in which case his ransom will be greater. Verily, this phrase of railroad kings has come to have a reality of meaning in it. Railroad men are our rulers, and rulers are glad enough to be railroad men. His Imperial Majesty of Russia runs his own railroads; so does his Imperial Majesty of France. It is a startling coincidence that each of these kings also runs his own opera. Did not the great Napoleon, with his head full of strategy in Eastern Europe, send his orders to Paris for the management of the opera? Here are great examples. We need no longer wonder where Fisk got his ideas and how he found out what was necessary to make him really a railroad king. Can Vanderbilt, in view of such examples? It is true that the Emperor who thus mixed up things was something of a failure.

A NEW ENGLANDER'S OPINION ON SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.—The Nashville Banner publishes extracts from a letter from Amos A. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, in which that eminent New England manufacturer extols the advantages of the South, particularly Tennessee, for carrying on cotton manufacturing. Mr. Lawrence takes a practical view of the subject, and urges the working of smaller farms and the employment of the extra capital in manufacturing and mining. This is good advice, and we are glad to notice that it is being generally adopted in certain sections of the South.

MOSS SNOW.—What shall we do with the snow? Some men have written poems about the snow; so have some women. But the snow is not at all poetical in Broadway—merely a grand obstruction and a nuisance—and it is the municipal problem of the day, above all others, what we shall do with the frozen, slushy aggregate of these minute flakes. Who will tell us?

Co-operation.

We publish to-day an extended notice of what is called the co-operative system. This notice unfolds the history of the co-operative movement in England (particularly in connection with the unprecedented success of the Rochdale societies), in Germany, in France, in Belgium, in Italy, in Russia and in the United States. The last full report of the Rochdale societies is for 1866, published in 1867, and enumerates for members 6,226; for share capital, \$97,849 (\$489,945); sales, \$249,123 (\$1,245,610), and profits realized, \$21,941 (\$159,705). But these figures, astonishing a success as they represent, do not show all. They do not include the business of £148,538 (\$742,665), with the profits of £12,511 (\$62,555) of a corn mill running fifteen stones in 1865, nor the receipts for three months of the investments of a capital of £91,000 (\$455,000) in the manufacture of clothing and in providing the members with meat and other articles in 1865. The unexampled success of the Rochdale societies has led to the establishment, according to the unofficial statement of Professor Huber, a German savant, of no less than a thousand co-operative societies in England, with two hundred and fifty thousand members, with a cash working capital of seven million five hundred dollars and an annual trade of about twenty-five millions. Well may it be said that a system which can realize such marvellous results in the course of twenty-four years, beginning with the formation of the Rochdale societies in 1844, with a capital of only twenty-eight pounds, or one hundred and forty dollars, must have all the elements of success within itself and must be the best practical method yet discovered and applied for the benefit of the workingman. It is no Utopian scheme. It simply proposes to make the workingman his own capitalist. And in this country (where, thus far, it has unfortunately failed on account of—first, unskilful management; secondly, undue haste to start out on a large scale, and, thirdly, improper use of the funds contributed) it must yet succeed in securing the moral, mental and physical elevation of the workingman, in rendering him independent of the frequent fluctuations of what is termed "the labor market" and of the monopoly of capital, "making him in reality what every man is in theory in a republic—his own boss, his own master."

Especially is this reform practicable and desirable so far as our American savings banks are concerned. The notice of the co-operative system, to which we invite the attention of all classes in our community, demonstrates the fact that a huge disproportion of the profits of our savings banks over and above the interest paid to the depositors flow into the pockets of the stockholders. The savings banks occupy here on a larger scale the same place as the middle man, whom the co-operative societies of Europe aim to do away with. More than seventy-five per cent of the money in our savings banks comes from our laboring population. Why should not this population be at once stockholders, depositors and borrowers? Why should they surrender, for instance, to stockholders the ten millions of excess earned upon their deposits of one hundred and thirty-two millions, as reported in February, 1867, in this city alone? The notice to which we have alluded states that the deposits in the savings banks of our own city foot up over eighty-six million dollars, sixty millions of which undoubtedly come from workingmen. What an immense amount of good could be done with half of that money were it employed in co-operative associations, making the workingman his own capitalist, his own savings bank, his own employer, his own middle man between himself as a consumer and the producing and trading world and between himself as a producer and the rest of the world as consumers! The revival of the co-operative movement now on foot in New York should be heartily promoted by the press and the public. Co-operative building societies have been formed which purpose to supply the laboring population with comfortable homes in the environs of the city. Co-operative stores have been projected which shall offer almost all kinds of merchandise at reasonable prices and which shall be conducted on a strictly cash basis. It is to be hoped that in these renewed enterprises the mistakes of the past will be avoided and that here, as well as in Europe, the experiments of the Rochdale Pioneers will be completely successful.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—It will be seen from our Albany despatches that Mr. Henry C. Murphy, of Kings county, has been unanimously nominated in the democratic caucus as their candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to ex-Governor Fenton, republican. As a compliment to Mr. Murphy and Kings county this nomination will no doubt be satisfactory to the democracy of the State at large.

THE LAHART AND THE BALLOT.—The Lavaca (Texas) Commercial says "Texas girls laharit wild cattle." In the North the strong-minded women are endeavoring to coerce perverse men into giving them the ballot—in other words, to laharit them into submission, just as the Texas girls do the wild bulls on the prairies. It is natural that the discipline of the rope's end should be called into requisition in both cases.

Opening of the French Legislature—Speech of the Emperor.

Our Atlantic cable despatches, published this morning, furnish us with the particulars of the opening of the French Senate and Corps Legislatif yesterday, together with the speech of Napoleon. The Emperor gives a succinct statement of what has been done by his government since the last meeting of the national legislature, promising that the task of the Legislature was a serious one—namely, "to conduct a government strong enough to repress the excesses while accepting all the benefits of liberty." He especially states that the laws making concessions to the press and granting the right of public meeting had had the effect of preserving public order; and the fact that the recent elections resulted in favor of the government confirmed the justice and wisdom of these concessions. The military organization almost approached perfection.