

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 308

ARGUMENTS THE EVENING

HOWARD THEATRE, Broadway.—THE CADRE: OR, THE SENSITIVE ONE.—BOY BOY.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 130 Street.—AN UNUSUAL MATIN.

THE TAMMANY, Fourth street.—THE HANLON BROTHERS, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.—CHARLES O'MALLEY.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 130 Broadway.—A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

HOWARD THEATRE, 210, Broadway 50 and 51st Ave.—MARTY WARDER.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and 24th St.—THE WORLD AND THE WORLD NOT.

MILTON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LITTLE NEAL AND THE MARSHMALLOW.

WOODS MUSEUM, CURTISVILLE, Broadway, corner of 11th St.—MADRID ONLY. Performance every evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—L. F. FORTI.

MRS. T. S. CONWAY'S PAST THEATRE, Brooklyn.—GERTRUDE THE MILLER AND HIS MEN.

TONY PATTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway.—COMIO VOCALE, SEVERO MISTRELLA, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 411 Broadway.—COMIO VOCALE, SEVERO MISTRELLA, &c.

BERNSTEIN OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th St.—MADRID ONLY.—SEVERO MISTRELLA, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MISTRELLA, 55 Broadway.—SEVERO MISTRELLA, SEVERO A. G. &c.

NEW YORK CIRQUE, Fourth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MISTRELLA.—HIS TIMES IN BROOKLYN, &c.

ROXBURY ART GALLERY, Fifth Avenue and 14th St.—SIGNATURE OF THE SIX SCARS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 611 Broadway.—SEVERO A. G. &c.

LAFAYETTE NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 418 Broadway.—SEVERO A. G. &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, November 4, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.

We are again constrained to ask advertisers to send in their advertisements as early as an hour possible.

Our immense and constantly increasing editions compel us, notwithstanding our presses are capable of printing seventy thousand copies an hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to stop the classifications of advertisements at nine o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated November 1.

Paris. The cabinet again at Congress. A Paris journal states that Bismarck has less faith in his influence in German politics.

England. It is said to be much concerned relative to the Prussian insurrection. A London journal advises that the Pope surrender his temporal sovereignty and so "surrender to make universal pontiff."

Queen Victoria reacted Windsor Castle from Balmoral. Hungary is pronounced a new State party, advocating popular reforms.

By mail we have additional and very interesting details of our cable telegrams to the 23d of October.

Miscellaneous.

A number of Jewish rabbis from the principal cities of the Union are in conference in Philadelphia on the subject of reform in the Jewish Church.

They adopted resolutions abolishing the use of prayers in the Hebrew tongue, as untranslatable to the masses; sustaining the doctrine of bodily resurrection or the removal of the Jewish state by a segregation from all other nations, and declaring the Hebrew national priesthood and therefore things of the past, to be mentioned in prayer only in their occasional capacity and not to be practiced.

Judge Johnson, of the New York Supreme Court, yesterday filed his decision in the case of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. It requires the receiver to pay the current expenses of the road, and the company, and authorizes him to receive all balances due the company. He is forbidden to borrow money for the company without judicial authority.

During the month of October the deposits in the Branch Mint at San Francisco were 9,000 ounces of gold and \$7,000,000 of silver. Japan furnished 15,000 ounces of the silver for recoinage.

The ship Golconda, belonging to the American Colonization Society, sailed yesterday from Baltimore for Liberia. She will stop at Savannah to take aboard 400 colored emigrants for Africa.

A committee appointed by the Louisiana Commercial Convention waited upon the President yesterday. General Vallandigham addressed the President and expressed the satisfaction of the Convention at the course of the administration, and in his reply the President took occasion to say that he had no objections for a second term of office.

The tariff men and free traders have already commenced interviewing the President in order to obtain his views on the tariff. The President, it is believed, will recommend to Congress that the present tariff and internal revenue laws be allowed to remain without material alteration for another year.

The Washington questions have become strained at the magnitude of the questions of a removal of the national capital has assumed, and have prepared a document for presentation to the President urging him to his forthcoming message to discontinue the measure.

The contract for the Washington military district has been awarded to a Marylander, named Knodde, who is said to be a protégé of the Postmaster General, at prices alleged to be much above the bids of several other responsible bidders.

The suit to recover \$1,000,000 prize money for Farragut's men at the capture of New Orleans will be vigorously contested by the government, which has instructed its attorneys to make a determined defense both on the law and the facts.

Full returns from the election in West Virginia have not been received, but the senate will, probably, count, republicans, 15; democrats, 4. House, republicans, 31; democrats, 23. Of the Senate republican eight are liberals, and in the House the republicans are in the majority.

Twenty and twenty men of the Cuban steamer Key West yesterday from Nassau, and was seized by the English navy.

At New Orleans, lumber, &c., has

navigated Salt Lake from its southern extremity, arriving at Corcoran, on the Pacific Railroad, yesterday.

Mrs. Dickey, who was shot by her husband in a fit of jealousy at Bombay Hook, N. J., on Tuesday, died yesterday. An inquest was held, at which the facts already reported were confirmed. Dickey, who has been captured, was committed to the county jail.

The City.

The elevated Railroad Company have been delayed in their work recently by legal controversies and a lack of capital, but both difficulties have been surmounted and the work of extending the Greenwich street railroad to Thirtieth street is now being so diligently prosecuted that the company expect to have it finished that far by the end of next month.

A case came before Judge Fish yesterday in which Patrick O'Toole, a lad of eighteen, sued the managers of the House of Refuge for \$10,000 damages on account of bad treatment in keeping him in a close room on insufficient food, in consequence of which he got the itch and became much debilitated. The managers contend that there is no cause for action, because children are sometimes absolutely committed to their charge, and they are no more liable to a suit than a judge or jury in a civil action. The Judge reserved his decision.

Madame Anna Bishop, the cantatrice, has returned to this city after a four years' absence, in which she has made a tour almost round the world and encountered adventures as romantic as those encountered by Robinson Crusoe.

Colonel Clarke, formerly of the Thirtieth (Brooklyn) regiment, was before Commissioner Osborn yesterday charged with engraving plates for manufacturing counterfeit currency. He was held in \$25,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

We publish in another column the terms of consolidation agreed upon by the directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

The Board of Police Commissioners at a meeting yesterday dismissed fourteen officers from the force.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Rhein, Captain Meyer, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and Liverpool. The European mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain R. Adams, will sail from pier No. 4 North river at three P. M. to-day for Nassau, N. P., and Havana.

The steamship Magnolia, Captain M. R. Crowell, will leave pier No. 8 North river at three P. M. to-day for Charleston, S. C.

The stock market yesterday was strong and active. Gold declined to 127 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Major J. W. Bowers, of Boston; Judge O. Clark, of Detroit; Graven Anderson, of the United States Coast Survey; Colonel G. H. Smith, of Harrisburg; Judge S. Baldwin, of Georgia; Judge J. E. Whitely, of Newburg; G. J. Williams, and J. Pemberton, of England, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel F. W. Latham, of Texas, and John T. Shaaf, of San Francisco, are at the New York Hotel.

General C. H. Crane, of the United States Army; Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, and W. Hoffman, of Mantanzas, are at the Brevort House.

Colonel Robert Lenox Banks, of Albany; James Duncan and Rev. James Sellar, of Scotland, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

William G. Fargo, of Buffalo; Captain Benjamin C. Cornwell, of New Bedford; Dr. Jewett, of New Haven; Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca; Colonel Alpheus T. Palmer, of Maine, and William Saverly, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

A. N. Ramsell, of New London, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Ex-Collector Henry A. Smythe, of New York; Captain Dixon, of England; George B. McCortee, of Washington; N. A. Baldwin and G. S. Hushnell, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General E. B. Warner, of the United States Army, and Alexander L. Tyler, of Pennsylvania, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

A. Van Vechten, of Albany; Edward Mangin, of the United States Army, and H. H. McIntyre, of Washington, are at the Hoffman House.

Dr. Stewart, of Clinton Springs; A. J. Root, of Cohoes; C. L. McAlpine, of Owego, and T. E. De Wolfe, of Bristol, R. I., are at the Colman House.

Prominent Departures.

Governor Hoffman left yesterday morning for Albany.

Judge S. Grant, for Philadelphia; Colonel Burden, for Albany; Major A. H. Sibley, for Detroit; General W. B. Franklin, M. Curviller, and M. Ward, sailed yesterday in the steamer Spota for Europe.

Result of the Elections.—The Political Horoscope.

The elections which have just taken place in the State of New York and other States, as well as the previous elections within the last few months, show that the democratic party still holds a strong position in the country. They show, in fact, that, with all the blunders and short-sightedness of party managers, this old and once overwhelmingly powerful organization continues to have great influence over the masses of people. The principles of the democracy, apart from the anti-war copperheadism of a faction and the objectionable party machinery, are in harmony with the sentiment of the country. The record of the elections, as published yesterday and to-day in the HERALD, indicates this to be so. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the details or to make any argument here; the figures speak for themselves. The falling off of the vote in these local elections and the usual party recriminations about corruption, "repeaters" or false voting, one side or the other, amount to nothing. The significant fact that the democratic party is still strong and has a great hold upon the people stands out prominently in the result of the elections.

Still the republican party remains in the ascendant. It has a large majority in both houses of Congress, a majority of the State Legislatures and the administration, with the most popular man in the country for President. Indeed, General Grant has been the saviour of the republican party. It was the use of his great name that saved the party from defeat and dissolution, for it has no fundamental platform of principles to stand upon. The old anti-slavery and protectionist elements of Massachusetts politics have controlled the party, but the great West, from which it derives its real strength, does not and cannot, from the nature of things, cordially act in concert with the protectionist radicals of New England, except from political considerations of party expediency for a time. There can be no permanent union between the people adhering at present to the republican party in the agricultural West, whose interests favor a free trade policy, and the New England radicals, who are manufacturers and in favor of protection. The President is a Western man and in all his ideas and views affiliates with that section. He was chosen for his high office by the party, not because he was the representative of any principles of national policy, but because he was necessary to keep the republicans in power. The only platform they had to stand upon and the only one they dare venture to make was made up of the issues of the war. They resuscitated the dead past—the issues of the war—and had the sagacity to take General Grant, the representative man of the war, as their candidate for the Presidency. Upon this alone, and not upon any principle of great national policy applicable to the present or the future condition of the country, they succeeded. Nor has the party to-day any plat-

form of statesmanlike policy with a view to the present or future. It reposes upon General Grant, and his strength lies upon his splendid military record and the issues of the war.

But this state of things cannot last. The past cannot be evoked to serve political parties forever. The people become tired of that. There are great and living questions that must come prominently in the foreground, and it is upon these that parties must be organized and exist hereafter. General Grant may make a record during his administration, and probably will, that must make him the candidate of the republican party for 1872. He may, in the economical administration of the government, in closing up the Southern reconstruction question, in placing the finances of the country on a good foundation, and in settling the Cuban question so as to extend the area, grandeur and commerce of the republic, raise new issues for the next Presidential election. He may, in fact, make a platform for the republican party as well as for himself, and become the most formidable competitor for the Presidential race on that side in 1872. The republican party has nothing to stand upon but General Grant, and therefore we conclude he must be the Presidential standard bearer for the next term.

How is it with the democratic party? It is, as we have remarked, still strong. With proper management there is a fair prospect before it. But it is in a critical situation. With all its strength it is on the eve of dissolution unless it abandons past issues and adapts itself to the spirit and exigencies of the times. The late war weakened it, and has kept it out of power because it opposed popular opinion in the prosecution of the war, and has not acquiesced in the unalterable revolution produced by that event. It is much in the same position as the old federal party which opposed the war of 1812. The Hartford Convention and opposition to the war against Great Britain broke the federal party to pieces. After the second election of Monroe, in 1820, it ceased to exist. The consequence was that, there being no regular organized parties in the Presidential election of 1824, it was a scrub race and resulted in the choice of Adams by the House of Representatives. In 1828 Jackson was elected, and then were formed the democratic party and the national republican party which was afterwards known as the whig party. With varying fortunes, but mostly in power at the White House, the democrats ruled the country till the slavery issue made Mr. Lincoln President in 1860 and brought on the war. Since that time they have neither had the administration nor any considerable party in Congress. They had some chance in the Presidential race of 1868, but they lost their opportunity by adhering to their old dogmas and not frankly accepting the issues of the war. They have one more chance left in 1872. If they fall then the party will follow inevitably the fate of the old federal party, and cease to exist. They must have a candidate capable of competing with General Grant both in his war record and upon the living issues of the day. We did think Chief Justice Chase was the man, and had he been nominated in 1868, instead of that old fossil, Seymour, he might possibly have been elected. But his day is past. He is worn out. The only one to nominate as a competitor with General Grant, who has a chance of success, appears to be General Thomas. His war record is scarcely less distinguished than that of General Grant. He won the first really great and important battle as well as the one most decisive of the war. He is a man of splendid acquirements, solid and large brain, a high-toned gentleman of irrefragable character, and a Virginian who could probably carry the whole South, negroes and all, in a Presidential contest. Such a ticket as Thomas and Hancock for the democratic party, with a platform based on the living issues of the day, would be hard to beat even with General Grant as the opposing candidate. What do the democrats say? Will they abandon their old party backs and dogmas and take up such a man as General Thomas for 1872? Or will they cling to their folly and idols and suffer the fate of the old federal party? They may learn wisdom, but looking to their history for the last eight or ten years we have little hope for their future.

SHE BEATS BARNUM.—Mrs. Stowe is possessed of the genius for advertising in an eminent degree. Her vampire assault on Byron's sister is comprehensible, now that she explains that she has a book in press relating to Byron. She wanted to make a grand preliminary excitement to attract attention to her book, and did not care what woman's good name might stand in the way. What must the world think of a moralist who thus deliberately sacrifices the reputation of another woman simply to put money in her own purse?

CHEATING BOTH CANDIDATES.—According to Rufus Andrews, Benedict, the regular republican nominee for the Supreme Court, was driven to resignation by treachery in the house of his friends, and then, according to Spencer, Judge Clarke was deserted. Tammany can afford to laugh at such tactics.

COUNT BISMARCK HAS, says a Paris semi-official journal, "lost a great portion of his former influence in German politics." Should this assertion prove true we fear that King William of Prussia is becoming indifferent to the glory of Sadowa, and that the Pope has overshadowed the great North German Premier in the matter of that new Berlin carpet for the Vatican, and that Napoleon knew all about it, which is, perhaps, the worst of all.

REPUBLICAN APATHY.—Too many of the electing men of the party provided with snug offices were satisfied, while the disappointed office-seekers were indifferent, and so our rural districts were only indifferently stumped. Greeley worked like a beaver; but even a beaver can work only on one dam at a time. This may be cold comfort for the defeated party, but it is the best we have to give.

THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION has evidently failed, bob and lino, hook and sinker. If any part of it has been saved it is the judiciary article; but the statement of Charley Spencer of the republican bolt against it in this city throws some doubt over this article. As for nigger suffrage, it will be fixed in the fifteenth amendment to the national constitution.

The Proposed Canadian Pacific Railway—A Hint to the Company.

The Canadians have promulgated their scheme for a Pacific railway from Ottawa to Vancouver's Island. The length of the line will be some twenty-five hundred miles and the capital is fixed at one hundred millions of dollars. For the present our neighbors might save a thousand miles in the building of this road by beginning at the west end of Lake Superior and running thence a connecting road with Lako Winnipeg, and thence by adopting steamboats to the head of navigation on the Saskatchewan. Under this plan the short connecting line suggested would bring the great, fertile and beautiful basin of the Saskatchewan within easy reach of immigrants from the British islands and within some eight hundred miles or less of the Pacific coast. At the same time, with an attractive immigration policy on the part of the home government, all the cities of Great Britain might be profitably emptied of their surplus drouses and paupers in the settlement of that beautiful Saskatchewan basin and in the building of this Pacific road. In this matter her Majesty's government has been remarkably short-sighted; for millions of its subjects are starving in England, while she has lands enough between the city of Ottawa and the Rocky Mountains for the comfortable subsistence of a population greater than that of the United Kingdom. If the parties directly concerned in this Canadian railway can appreciate the value of this hint they will submit it to the consideration of Mr. Gladstone and John Bright; for with the hint reduced to practice, as we have found in our Pacific road, a way traffic may be established in the building of this Canadian line which will more and more aid in its construction as the work goes on, and make it a great financial success from the day of its completion.

We, on this side of the frontier, want to see this Canadian road pushed through, because, among other reasons, we know that from the new centres of population which it will establish we shall derive a good share of the advantages, and because we foresee that in the future the road, with all its tributary settlements, will be absorbed under the flag of the Union. Meantime the enterprise might be made a beautiful solution of the alarming question, How is England to provide for that great and still increasing mass of her home population, dependent upon the workhouse, beggary and crime?

"Tuffy" was a Welshman.

By patient and accurate inquiry man, "the servant and interpreter of nature," may get at the antecedents of even the gypsum giant. It seems that when this fellow was overtaken by the accident of petrification he had about him some money coined in Wales. There is no question about the authenticity of the coin, for it has on it the inevitable "ap." We need not inquire how the rogue came by this cash. All emigrants, the commissioners tell us, come with some coin, and Evan-af-Gypsum was like the rest. But what we should like to know is how he carried it. Money supposes pockets and pocketbooks. Where are these? Hitherto we have found no fault with this giant for having been petrified in a stark naked condition. He seemed to be such a very ancient chap that we thought he had come into the world and laid himself down in mineral water before man had acquired the prejudice of clothes. But when man begun to buy and sell he had discovered his nakedness and took pains to cover it. Therefore we refuse to accept a giant with money and nothing to carry it in. Give us his wallet, if it's only a petrified sow's ear; or, if not that, at least his travelling money belt. In the absence of these we shall hold to the theory that the money was lost by the chaps who planted the giant. In fact, as the town in which he was found is called Cardiff, and as that neighborhood is extensively settled by Welsh, we don't know that we need a better theory just now.

THE REGISTRY LAW.—The republicans are beginning to discover that the Registry law is a machine which is used by rogues at the polls, while it operates as an obstruction to honest voters. Perhaps the makers of the law may be able, with the help of the democrats, in the new Legislature to amend it or abolish it altogether. Something must be done for the protection of honest voters, if nothing can be done to head off the rogues.

THE NEW BRITISH POST OFFICE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.—The first surveys for telegraph extensions under the Post Office Telegraph acts of 1868 and 1869 are now taking place in Ireland. "Our telegraph lines," says the Dublin Times, "are to be connected with the existing wires of the telegraph companies, and the whole is expected to be handed over to the Post Office authorities by the first of January." As much of the extension work as possible will be completed by that date, and the general plans of the different companies amalgamated so that this great system of Post Office telegraphs will, it is believed, eventually embrace in cheap and efficient telegraphic communication every money order office in the United Kingdom. We have frequently adverted to the prodigious advantages which must ultimately recommend and insure the adoption of a similar system in the United States.

THE PROSPECT OF REFORM AT ALBANY.—Pretty much the same as last year. Money makes the mare go, and where there is money even reformers can be bought. The morals of men must be measured by the age in which they live—and this is the age of money, more than any other age since the flood. Men go to Albany, as they go to the gold diggings, to make money, and for something more than three dollars a day. We must take things as they come.

JUST SO.—A Dutchman once upon a time was asked how much a fat pig weighed that he had just butchered. He answered, "It did not weigh as much as I expected, and I always knew it wouldn't," and he fought "mit Sigel."

A CANADIAN RAILROAD DRUMMER.—The president of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is out in Missouri trying to arrange with the Western lines to carry grain to the Atlantic seaboard. Very good. If his competition with our American lines prevents oppressive

freights, all the better. Let the grain go by the cheapest route. But we suspect that if this grain did not have to leave the United States and then re-enter it—thus crossing the frontier twice on its way to Portland—the labor of the president would be easier.

Wild Beasts for Italy—Compliments from Egypt.

The Viceroy of Egypt has tendered a special and most peculiarly marked compliment to the King of Italy. His Highness a few days since placed his fine steamer Maaz in complete order and despatched her to the Mediterranean, the commander having in charge to deliver several decorations of the Medjidie to distinguished persons at the court in Florence, and to present at the same time to Victor Emanuel eight fine horses and several wild beasts. This appears at first sight to be a rather extraordinary blending of dignity, utility and danger; and that, too, in a manner likely to recall to mind many of the most remarkable and exciting events narrated in the most hoary histories of the East.

The medals and ribbons we understand easily as tokens of a fraternal sovereignty. The horses can be explained on the ground that King Victor Emanuel pays great attention to his stud, that he has an ample and excellently well regulated one, that he is a first rate horseman, and that the Egyptian steeds will be quite at home in his stables, as he already maintains an Arab groom, turbaned and on suite in his menage. We are puzzled, however, about the wild beasts. Are they really still wild or only partially tamed, and if so are they intended merely for exhibition in the zoological garden at Florence, or for a more direct and really alarming purpose? Has the King appealed to the Viceroy in the matter of the rapidly approaching events of the Papal Council and the threatened bull of excommunication against him and obtained the "wild beasts"—royal tigers and lions we presume—with the intent of slipping them suddenly on the assembled prelates of the Church and thus causing them to "break up" in a hurry and adjourn sine die? It may be so, as we live in an era when recourse is had daily to the most extraordinary agencies—"gold rings," "political rings," stone giants and speels from Wales—to effect certain purposes of gain, ambition or surprise. King Victor Emanuel is well read in everything relating to Daniel and how pleasantly he fared with lions, and as his Majesty ranks in the "Index Expurgatorius" as a pretty prominent doubler in church matters it may be that he proposes to try if the faith of the prophet still lives in the Church as it did at that time, in the period of the martyr struggles of the early Christians in the Roman Coliseum.

A most extraordinary revolution, both in public sentiment and matters of faith, is progressing in the Old World. The mind of the millions is turning to the East. The Empress of France has had homage on foot from the Sultan of Turkey, visited the harem, attended mass and patronized Catholic schools in Constantinople. She is determined to pioneer the revolutionary current of travel and trade through the Suez Canal; the male crowned heads are journeying towards the land of the Pharaohs; mixed patriarchs are moving from the East towards Rome; princes are ambitious to sit amid the "bricks of Nineveh;" the telegraph is colling the eastern peoples in one and resurrecting the great mind which has never really died in these old lands. So, perhaps, is the King of Italy about to return to a first principle and test the faith of the modern ecclesiastics as it was in the moments when holy Job failed not in hope, when Daniel felt no fear, and when their more immediate predecessors were assured that they "could walk on the waters" if they only possessed faith. King Victor Emanuel is just the man to apply an original crucial test, and the "wild beasts" may, therefore, be very useful and in place near Florence. The Viceroy of Egypt is both thoughtful and courageous.

Republican Sentiment in Spain—Our Special Correspondence.

Our columns were enriched yesterday by the fullest and most exhaustive letters which have yet appeared, perhaps, in any journal, either in the Old World or the New, regarding the outburst in Saragossa. Since the Abyssinian war, when the NEW YORK HERALD was a thousand miles ahead of all other journals on either Continent, we have had no such letters as those which have given us a detailed account of the heroic and henceforth memorable struggle of the people of Saragossa. Not to dwell on the merits of the letters, we look upon the news they convey, and, indeed, upon all our latest news, as proof positive that there is a republican element widely diffused over Spain which cannot much longer be kept down. All the recent risings have been republican. In Barcelona, in Malaga, in Valencia, the voice that has been heard is the voice of the republic. The same voice would have been heard at Madrid, and as loudly, but for the centralized strength of the army. The risings have been put down all over the kingdom, but the spirit which created and gave them force remains; and notwithstanding the great strength of Prim the republican element, against which he has very unnecessarily committed himself, must at no distant day burst forth with new and redoubled energy. The placing upon the throne of the Duke of Genoa will not pacify the republicans, while it may ruin the monarchy. Spain is not in the condition in which England was when she invited to the throne William of Orange, or in the condition of Belgium when she gave her crown to Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, or in the condition of Greece when she crowned Prince Otho or Prince George. With but one or two exceptions—and the exceptions are becoming every year less and less possible—foreign princes have proved failures. We write strongly, but not too strongly, when we state that Spain has no crown to offer.

REPEATERS.—Some twenty persons are in custody or under bail bonds charged with attempting to register and vote illegally. By keeping these cases in sight the press may secure an enforcement of the penalties, and such enforcement will have a salutary effect, perhaps, for the future.

CONSOLATION FOR GREELEY.—It might have been worse. Never despair. Better luck, perhaps, next time.

Our New Legislature.

The election of State and county officers in the struggle of Tuesday was a matter of comparative indifference, because the results were pretty clearly understood. The voters who fought with Sigel and drank water with Greeley are nowhere. The democratic ticket held the field against all odds. In this city Tammany was the great "I Am," and P. B. Swoeny was his prophet. Therefore Tammany carried everything before it. The outsiders made no show at all. They went down like the cohorts of Sennacherib before the blast of the Tammany trumpet. But there is more interest concentrated upon the Legislature. The balance of power there is all important to the interests of the State, because it involves the future existence or the immediate extinction of the different commissions which are now governing this city and Brooklyn, besides controlling the Speakership and the committees of the Assembly. Hence popular interest centres upon the Legislature. We give to-day a full list of the members elected to both houses according to latest reports. It will be seen that, as far as we can calculate now, the democrats appear to have a majority in both houses.

THE RHIND-HAMILTON CONTROVERSY.—We publish elsewhere a response to certain aspersions by Mr. Hamilton on the late Mr. Rhind, representative of the United States Government at Constantinople during General Jackson's administration. Mr. Hamilton has manifested in his "Reminiscences" so laudable a desire to vindicate the memory of his father from foul aspersions that he cannot be surprised at being informed that "the sons of the gentlemen he assails are ready to maintain what is stated in the letter of Mr. Charles Rhind." It is, however, one of the encouraging signs of the times that "no controversies of this kind an appeal may be made directly to the public through the press without recourse to the provisions of "the code," so-called, which is everywhere becoming obsolete. We trust that the Rhind-Hamilton controversy will not lead to "pistols and coffee for two."

"PARIS IS TRANQUIL," and "a great crowd is assembled at Montmartre," but the police are held in readiness. That is, therefore, a rather unwise tranquility—a slumber that covers the nightmare.

AMUSEMENTS.

TAMMANY.—An entertainment of the usual varied character is offered this week at the renovated Wigwag, and of such merit that the theatre has been crowded every night since the week opened. The main attraction is offered by the Hanlon Brothers, who, after a somewhat long absence from this city, made their reappearance at this theatre on Monday night. The brothers Alfred and Frederick Hanlon, assisted by a young boy named "Little Bob," appear in what the brothers choose to call their "Great Act." This performance is too complicated to make it feasible to give anything like a fair description of it. It is of the nature of the grotesque, and requires considerable skill and great nerve for its performance, and consists mainly of throwing the boy a distance of some thirty feet from one brother to another while upon a trapeze erected within a few feet of the ceiling of the house. In the course of the transit, through the air the boy throws somersaults and turns completely round. The performance is intensely exciting, but no danger of accident seems to exist, as a strong net is stretched under the trapeze, and is constantly near to prevent the possibility of the boy being hurt. In addition to the act the Hanlons appear in a daring entertainment.

Several good ballets are introduced into the programme under the superintendence of the Laury troupe; Professor French exhibits his trained dog, Professor Sybil, and a number of other novelties, and the performance winds up with a ballet d'opéra.

STIRNWAY HALL.—"MAURED."—Everything considered, there was a fair attendance at Stirnway Hall last evening, the occasion being the recitation of Byron's poem, "Maured," by Mr. W. H. Pope, with original music by Mr. George W. Morgan. To be sure, Mrs. Stowe's quaint and problematical recitations contributed somewhat to augment the numbers congregated at the hall, "Maured" and the lady's announcement being comparatively uninteresting, but the recitation, which attracted so large an attendance, the recitation and the organ performance agreeably repaid a visit. Mr. Pope, a young actor of great promise, completely surprised and undoubtedly surprised many of our readers, and although at times somewhat overstrained and, perhaps, a little too "staged," as a reader, he nevertheless acquitted himself very creditably. Mr. Morgan's "Maured" was very clearly recited, his talent and artistic skill of Mr. Pope were displayed to greater advantage. The appropriate music furnished by Mr. Morgan was most judiciously appreciated, and added an additional charm to Mr. Pope's success.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Susan Galton is singing in Memphis.

John E. Owens is playing "Solf" in St. Louis.

Mr. E. L. Davenport is delighting the Rochesterians with "David Garrick."

Moricheit and her "light fantastic" troupe are toiling the mark for the Trojans.

Elice Hoyt and Harry Wall are burlesquing for the good people of St. Louis.

"Harry Warner" is undervalued at Aiken's Museum, Chicago.