

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV. No. 310

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HANSON BROTHERS, 40.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of High avenue and 112 street.—CHARLES W. WALKER, Maline at 2.

WATERLY THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway.—A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, Maline at 2.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, 234th, between 5th and 6th sts.—Maline at 2.—MARY WALKER, Evening.—ENSOCH ARDEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK, Maline at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and 5th st.—SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT, Maline at 2.

NIPLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARGARITAS, Maline at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 110 street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—Maline at 7 1/2.

WOODS MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Third and 1st.—Maline daily, Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DARK HOUR BEFORE DAY.—DOY JEAN.—MARTIN IN THE WOODS.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—MILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE STRANGER.—EOD ROY.

TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 23 Bowery.—COMIC VARIETY, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Maline at 7 1/2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—COMIC VARIETY, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Maline at 7 1/2.

BRYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 11th st.—BRYAN'S MINSTRELS.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 69 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIC PERFORMANCES, &c. Maline.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—HIGH TIPS IN BROOKLYN, &c.

SHOWELL'S ART GALLERY, Fish avenue and 14th street.—EXHIBITION OF THE NEW MISTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 512 Broadway.—HUMAN AND ANIMAL ANATOMY.

LADIES NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 512 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, November 6, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald. We are again constrained to ask advertisers to hand in their advertisements as early as an hour as 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 5. The English journals comment on Mr. Peabody's death. The political news is rather unimportant.

The Thames and Tyne boat crews rowed the first of their four-oared contests. The Tyne crew winning. Admiral Topse resigned his position in the Spanish Cabinet. The Balmatun Instruction League of Austria was almost at an end.

A battalion of Spanish troops sailed for Cuba. The French Court has been hunting at Compiègne, but Napoleon was not with it. The editor of the *Lanterne*, of Paris, was arrested on the French frontier when journeying from Brussels to Paris, but released by order of Napoleon, who gave him a "safe conduct."

Our mail reports to the 20th of October from Europe are very interesting.

Cuba.

The case of Henry J. Koppers, a former *HERALD* correspondent at Havana, who was arrested by the authorities for conveying news outside the jurisdiction of Havana, has been taken in hand by the British Consul, Mr. Koppers being a British subject. The papers in the case have been forwarded to Earl Clarendon.

Disseminations.

The Cabinet has not yet taken any action relative to the appointment of General Butterfield's successor. Secretary Fisk has called the attention of the Argentine Minister to the card recently published by his Secretary of Legation denouncing General McMahon, and intimating diplomatically that the thing was discursive and unbecoming, and that the Argentine Republic had not treated General McMahon with the respect due his position when he passed through there on his return home. The Secretary of Legation is in considerable trouble over the matter.

The Sub-Committee on Elections has concluded not to go to South Carolina, as they have an idea that travelling Congressmen have spent more money than the law allows already.

Minister Thornton has been informed that the English government is prepared to reduce the postage between this country and Great Britain to three pence for a single prepaid letter.

A lobby interested in renewing the reciprocity treaty with Canada has been established in Washington, and the tariff men have become alarmed. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, visited the President yesterday on behalf of the tariff men, and demonstrated by his statistics that a renewal of the treaty would be equal to paying the Canadians \$2,000,000 bonus to keep out of the Union.

General Reynolds, commanding the Texas district, has decided that the ordinances passed by the late State Constitutional Convention were not valid, and will not be made valid by the people's ratification of the constitution. On this decision he has refused the Provisional Governor the authority to enforce the ordinances.

A New Yorker named Dr. Frank Hamilton committed suicide yesterday at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in San Francisco.

Fike, the murderer, who is to be hanged on Thursday in Concord, N. H., has requested that a quartet of young ladies in Concord, who have often sung to him and other prisoners, be allowed to remain in his cell after he passes out for the last time and sing while preparations to hang him are being concluded, and he also requests that no relative or his victims shall be admitted to witness his death. The last request will probably be granted.

Samata, the Chief of the Kiowa, who was reported dead some time ago, is now reported still living and preparing for the fall buffalo hunt and a general raid on the whites.

The Onondaga giant at Cardiff has been raised from his trench and is found to be as nearly perfect in the back as in the front. The scientific men think it is a wonder that ever, and are preparing a scientific report for publication.

The Boston Collection is being torn down, but whether as the suggestion or with the consent of the unknown holder of the ticket that drew it recently is not stated.

The City. A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Underground Railway was held yesterday and sat-

eral interesting reports of engineers who have surveyed the proposed route, and of Mr. Whitbeck, who has been examining the London roads, were read. The Board expressed itself confident of finishing the road and making it successful.

The Grand Jury is still investigating the gold conspiracy, but no long array of witnesses are in attendance as at first. No indictments have yet been presented and it is feared the whole investigation may prove a farce.

Judge Daly, in the case of Joslyn vs. Fisk, Jr., in reference to the Opera House attachments, yesterday ordered Fisk's motion to vacate, on the ground that he was a resident of this city, to be denied.

David English, a ship captain, while rooming at the United States Hotel, on Fulton street, on Monday night, left the gas flowing and unlighted, and was fatally poisoned by inhaling it.

An inquest on the body of Cornelius Shay yesterday resulted in the exoneration of the prisoner, Christopher McGuire, from all connection with the matter, and the arrest of Peter Fesue, an Italian organ grinder, who was found guilty by the Coroner's jury and committed to the Tombs.

The stock market yesterday was irregular, but in the main steady and dull. Gold declined to 127 3/4, thence receding to 127 1/4, closing finally at 127 3/4.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Major J. W. Parker, of Oil City; Colonel E. McCready, of Philadelphia; Colonel E. B. Smalley, of Washington; Judge B. Hendricks, of Elmira; Colonel E. G. Pomeroy, of Providence, R. I.; and General Alexander Warwick, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware; H. P. Brown, of Pennsylvania; Wm. L. S. Harjous, of Richmond, Va., are at the New York Hotel.

J. B. Doillitte, Jr., of New York, and A. H. Sumner, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Captain J. B. McDonald, of Toronto; Professor Williams, of St. Johns, and Captain E. R. Donaldson, of Hamilton, C. W., are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Governor F. S. Stockdale, of Texas; Major General T. E. M. Mason, of the British Army; D. H. Kelton, of the United States Army; United States Minister C. M. Clay and Mme. Casolona, of St. Petersburg, Russia; Professor J. Parker, of Cambridge, and Mayor George Innes, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House.

Count J. de Armond, of France; Clarkson Tibbitts, of Albany; Thomas Ramsdell, of Windham, Conn.; and J. F. Purdy, of Fordham, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Judge Correy, of California; J. H. Ramsay, of Susquehanna, and H. H. Buchanan, of the British Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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Colonel Don Platt, of Ohio; Lloyd W. Williams, of Baltimore, and Captain L. H. Tupper, of Troy, are at the Coleman House.

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Judge B. C. Hurd, of Ohio; General James M. Cavanaugh, of California, and H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

General Walker, for Troy; Dr. Samuel Mitchell, for Salt Lake City; Colonel B. Brown, for Chicago; Colonel William Trago, and Major A. Walkman, for Baltimore; G. C. Corson, for Philadelphia, and Eben Wright, for Boston.

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will also apply the injunction against putting new wine into old bottles. His political race is run. New men and new ideas are wanted for the outside party at Washington.

The New York democracy may justly claim the right to lead off in the reconstruction of the party on a new national programme; for New York is about all that is left in the North for the party to swear by. Tammany may rightfully claim and assume the position of the old Albany Regency, and Sweeney is the man for chief engineer, from his skillful management of the operations of Tammany in his late contest.

His first object now, we suppose, will be to cut out the work for the new Legislature, in conjunction with the other sachems, the State Central Committee and the Governor; but at the same time he should not forget that New York did not elect Seymour, and that upon the issues of 1864 and 1868 the election of 1872 will be the same old story. The old line democrats of Virginia in adopting negro suffrage have pointed out the right road for Tammany, and in General Thomas, of Virginia, the democratic party of the North have the man who can restore them their old Southern balance of power.

The foremost woman of the world unquestionably is the Empress Eugénie. The respected Queen of England, who rules an empire more extensive than any on the globe or that ever existed, and who is the only female monarch of the time governing a great nation, is not so prominent a person in the eyes of the world as the wife of Napoleon the Third. Her position as the French Empress, as the wife of the great man who rules France and controls in a measure the destinies of Europe, and as the mother of the heir to the French throne, would, under any circumstances, give her great prominence; but she has acquired such fame and influence through her own character and conduct that her power and the rôle she performs are to some extent independent of the Emperor, though supplemental to and in connection with his government. Whether we regard her present position or that she will occupy, probably, in the future, she may be called the Semiramis of the West and of modern times.

The parallel between the famous Queen of Assyria and the Empress Eugénie, though not perfect, is nearer, perhaps, than could be drawn between any other prominent historical women. Making allowance for the difference of the times in which Semiramis lived and the present age, there is a similarity in the position and history of the Assyrian Queen and the Empress Eugénie. The history of Semiramis dates far back in the womb of time, to two thousand years before Christ, or, as some say, to twelve hundred and fifty years before, and is involved in fables and some mystery, though there is no doubt about the existence of this Queen and the prominent facts recorded of her. As regards Eugénie, there is no difficulty in this respect. We know her history. We know that the Emperor Napoleon, who could have commanded the hand of almost any Princess in Europe, chose the charming and beautiful Spanish Countess Montijo for his wife. As circumstances have proved, Napoleon showed his taste and judgment in this as in so many other things. Semiramis was not a royal princess, nor was Eugénie. The Assyrian became the wife of a general and friend of Ninus, King of Assyria. She showed so much tact and ability on a critical occasion in the war against Bactra that the King took notice of her. Admiring her beauty and courage he married her, and on account of this her former husband, Menones, destroyed himself. By King Ninus Semiramis had a son named Ninyas. She made extensive conquests, built numerous cities and erected magnificent works all over her kingdom. She built and adorned Babylon, carried on numerous wars and subdued Egypt and a great part of Ethiopia. Finally, she gave up her sovereignty to her son Ninyas, for whom it seems all her labors and conquests were made.

The modern Semiramis of France appears to have a similar object in view. Though she does not make conquests in war, she makes them nevertheless in a peaceful way, and greater ones than the Assyrian Queen did. Have not all the monarchs of Europe, great and small, been at her feet? Have not the Emperor Alexander of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the King of Italy, the Queen of Great Britain and numerous other potentates and the heirs of thrones been to Paris to pay their devotions to this remarkable woman? Did not the Sultan of Turkey, the Mohammedan Pope, go in great splendor to the beautiful capital of Europe to honor her? And have not the Pacha of Egypt, Abdel Kader and the princes and chiefs of nearly all parts of the world done the same? Do not even the unfortunate refugee monarchs, like Isabella of Spain, seek her sympathy and protection? Then, wherever she goes the most gorgeous pageants are prepared for her reception, and millions of money are spent to entertain her. The mighty rulers of the earth rival each other in extraordinary efforts to honor her. The magnificent entertainments of the Sultan of Turkey have been almost fabulous and seem more like the gorgeous creations of an Oriental imagination than a reality. Nothing in history approaches the honors paid to Eugénie. Everywhere, except at Rome, it has been so. It seems strange that this devoted daughter of the Church should neither have been visited nor received by the Pope, though it is understood she expressed the desire some time ago to go to Rome. Evidently the Pope and cardinals were afraid of petitions, though they are known to be ardent admirers of female beauty. We think the Pope made a great mistake, for this charming Empress is the truest representative of the Catholic religion, as well as the orthodox representative of fashion and taste. The Mohammedan Pope at Constantinople has displayed more judgment and tact, and is altogether ahead of the Pope of Rome in comprehending and adapting himself to the spirit of the age.

And, now, what does all this hobnobbing with the potentates and representatives of the Catholic, Protestant and Mohammedan world portend? What may result from all these entertainments and journeyings over the world and to the classic soil of Judea, Egypt and the Golden Horn? In the opinion that may

come to France when the Emperor Napoleon dies—and, looking at the precarious state of his health, this may occur soon—the social and political conquest of this modern Semiramis may establish and perpetuate the dynasty. She has fascinated the monarchs and statesmen of the world more than ever that great diplomatist, Maria Theresa of Austria, did. She has outlived the calamities with which she was assailed at the time she became Empress, and is to-day the most popular woman in the world. With the people and governments in her favor she may become the real ruler of France, should Napoleon die before the Prince Imperial attains his majority. All the conservative elements both of France and Europe would favor that, and she may by her extraordinary tact and fascinations hold the fierce democracy in check. She may, like Semiramis, lay a solid foundation for her son to ascend the throne, and then, having established the dynasty, become more famous than the Queen of Assyria, who in some respects was her prototype.

The Secretary of the Treasury and a Four Per Cent Loan. There is a rumor from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates preparing for a four per cent loan, with a view of reorganizing the national debt on that basis, and that he has sent an agent to Europe to negotiate for a part of this loan. This statement or rumor may be only a reshuffle of the suggestions we have made several times to Mr. Boutwell to prepare for reducing the interest on the debt and now put in the shape of authoritative news for the sake of sensation. Or the Secretary may have the good sense to act upon these suggestions and be preparing to carry them out. Of course he cannot have sent his agent to Europe with authority to negotiate a loan, for Congress must give him the power. Still, such an agent might sound the capitalists abroad so as to obtain useful information for the guidance of Congress and the Treasury Department. If such a loan be contemplated of course the best terms should be accepted, whether they be offered abroad or at home, and it is probable they would come from Europe, as money is less valuable there and the rate of interest much lower than here. But it would be the best policy to keep as much of the debt at home as possible, and thus prevent the continual drain of specie to pay interest to foreign holders of our securities. In reorganizing or consolidating the debt this should be kept in view; though, as was said, the best offer should be accepted, let it come from whatever quarter it may. The form of the debt can be made so as to induce a large class of our own citizens to take it in small quantities, and to hold it as a permanent investment, or, to use a homely expression, as a nest egg. The surprising success of the Emperor Napoleon in some of his loans, which were placed among the mass of the French people, might give Mr. Boutwell an idea how to proceed. It is gratifying to see this suggestion of reducing the interest on the debt taking hold of the public mind. It is to be hoped Congress will, during the next session, act upon this important question, and thus give relief to the taxpayers of the country by a reduction of the enormous interest they now have to pay.

What is the truth in regard to Paraguay—Lopez, Minister Washburn and the others whose names are tossed to and fro in bitter controversy? Is Paraguay fighting for her liberty against foreign domination, or are her people only forced into the trenches at the will of a tyrant? Is Lopez a monster of iniquity and Messrs. Washburn and Bliss angels of light, or is it "the clean contrary way?" Here are some of the troublesome problems that may rack the brain of the person who shall in the future be compelled to write the history of this South American war. In another column we give two communications from Mr. Porter C. Bliss, which present his side of the case in strong language. Mr. Bliss is one of the gentlemen, we believe, against whom Lopez made the same charge as that made against Mr. Washburn—that he was in a conspiracy against the government. Lopez, believing this of Mr. Bliss, made Paraguay a very uncomfortable country for him, and he came away with a great deal of accumulated indignation. He is now engaged in venting this, apparently, and the present instalment takes the form of a windy indictment of Minister McMahon. Mr. Bliss, as we have said, uses strong language, and such as should call forth responses from Admiral Davis, Mr. Washburn and Minister McMahon. For our own part, we do not believe the statements of Mr. Bliss, and especially we do not accept his view that the struggle must necessarily and adversely to Lopez. This is a subject, however, that is not to be discussed in the distempered style that Mr. Bliss uses. It is sufficient for the public that the sympathies of our people are, as they ought to be, with Paraguay in this war; and we could not require that the leader of the struggling people should turn aside to study the little conveniences of Mr. Bliss.

CONGRESS ON THE CORNER.—The proposition for Congress to investigate fully and thoroughly that great piece of roguery, the gold corner, is a good one, and we hope it will not fall to receive due attention at the proper time. The country has a deep interest in knowing the whole history of that event; and in a case where allegation is so bold as to aim even at the Executive the vindication of the purity of the government demands the inquiry.

A MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED.—The popularity of Greeley in this democratic city and his want of popularity in the republican rural districts. Some say that his ball for Jeff Davis and other things in that line will explain it; others say that the old Seward-Weed-Morgan faction in the interior squelched him; but we suspect that Greeley's failure among the farmers may be set down to his refusal to stump the State with Mayor Hall.

THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER STATE.—Maryland. She is absolutely democratic—every member in the Legislature and every State and county officer. Next year, however, with the infusion of some thirty thousand negro voters into the voting body, under the fifteenth amendment, the tables will probably be turned, unless the democratic leaders take a timely hint from Virginia.

A Convention of Postmasters at Washington. Mr. Creswell, the Postmaster General, has summoned the postmasters of several principal cities to Washington in order to confer with him on the subject of postal improvements. He proposes to reduce the charge on registered letters from twelve to six cents—a desirable reform, which will extend the advantages of the registry system to all classes in the community—and to substitute free deliveries in all cities for the present system of private boxes—another reform which the Postmaster General thinks will save much time now daily lost in the distribution of letters.

It is to be hoped that this convention of postmasters will improve the opportunity to discuss other reforms equally desirable which must at length be adopted as practicable and important. We need not repeat the arguments which are now familiar to all in favor of cheap postage, both by land and by sea. Experience has proved its inestimable benefits both in Great Britain and in the United States, and experience will soon have demonstrated the advantages of the Post Office telegraph system, which is now being thoroughly organized in Great Britain, and which, sooner or later, must be introduced throughout our vast republic. The constitution specially provides that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes, and also to establish post offices and post roads. Here is the basis for ample authority to establish and perfect a general post office telegraph system that shall not only be an efficient instrumentality for the development and extension of the material prosperity of the nation, but also a powerful agent in perpetuating its unity. Already no railroad is of much account which is confined within the limits of a single State. And when State lines shall have been virtually obliterated by a network of railways and telegraph lines and cheap postal communications, covering the full extent of the country, the United States will enjoy a permanent right to be called by that title. The Union could not then be even temporarily dissolved by the action of South Carolina or Massachusetts, or Ohio or Utah, or any other single refractory State. The people of the United States would then necessarily "dwell together in unity."

Our Foreign Correspondence.—Europe, Asia and Africa. The European mails at this port yesterday supplied our special pen and ink correspondence from Great Britain and the Continent, Asia and Africa, embracing most interesting and varied reports in detail of our cable telegrams to the 20th of October. From London we have an account of the progress of the radical revolutionary democratic movement in England, and from Africa the exact text of Mr. Kirk's letter announcing the safety and present wants of Dr. Livingstone, with notes of a most sanguinary battle which had just been fought between two powerful native royalists on the west coast. The magnificent reception accorded by the Sultan of Turkey to the Empress of France in Constantinople is described, and the incipient congregation of the Catholic prelates for the Ecumenical Council in Rome reported. Lord Stanley writes on the subject of his father's funeral, and we are equally told how the Viceroy of Egypt will receive and what he will do for his guests during the canal fêtes at Suez. We devote a page of our space to a special description of the battles which have just taken place at Valencia and in the neighborhood of that city in Spain, the animating and exciting language of which, with its accuracy of current statement, has not been equalled by any war correspondent since the appearance of some of the *HERALD* field letters during Grant's campaign and those in which we chronicled the march and battles of General Napier from the coast of Abyssinia to Magdala.

This foreign exhibit will not only be entertaining but exceedingly useful to the readers of the *HERALD*. We have no doubt that its appearance will prove vastly agreeable and useful also to the great Bohemian organs, which will have it slashed and backed and stewed and published to-morrow or next day, without reference to chronological order or date, and given to its readers in the form of an original hash. We beg to warn the public in due season against the foin, and, in the words of Superintendent Kennedy on counterfeit bank notes, "A clumsy imitation, but calculated to deceive."

SPANISH RECOGNITION OF PORTO RICO.—Evidently the Spaniards are not satisfied with the condition of affairs in Porto Rico. The latest mail news from Havana informs us that several flying columns of infantry have gone out to different parts of the island. For what purpose? may be asked. Has not Porto Rico been comparatively tranquil, notwithstanding its close proximity to the revolution in Cuba? Perhaps the quietness apparent is only a well affected seeming, and there is more reason to fear an outbreak among the Porto Ricans than is generally thought. Under any circumstances the plan of sending a body of soldiers to march through a peaceful country is an unwise one. While it will not weaken the confidence of the people in the government that resorts to such means of intimidation to compel submission and still independence. If discontent be widespread in Porto Rico it is not of recent growth, and the very silence in which it has been enveloped renders it of a more formidable character than the Spanish officials will readily admit.

GUY FAWKES' DAY.—Guy Fawkes makes no show in our cable despatches of yesterday from England. Guy was a representative man as a conspirator, in his time, but his anniversary in *memoria* has passed away. Steam, electricity, petroleum, nitro-glycerine and Wall street have thrown his attempted "blow up" with "villanous saltpetre" completely in the shade; for what could his poor weak agency have accomplished, even had he had his way, in comparison with the "blow ups" on the road, the river and in the "ring," which we have to record almost daily? Material progress has "wiped out" Guy—a fact which must have been anticipated in the schoolboy rhyme, which pretended to narrate his adventures subsequent to the plot when

be "resolved to hide in Mr. Brunel's tunnel," but still "the truth to tell, in James' time the Thames had neither tunnel nor Brunel," or, when he ran down Regent street and "jumped into a steam packet," but "in the time of James there was no such place as Regent street and no steamer on the Thames." So we move, and Guys are left behind.

The New Democratic Legislature.—The Work Before It. The present result of the democratic victory—securing to the party a controlling majority in both branches of the Legislature—and the question how will the Tammany Regency exercise its new power, were the universal themes in all political circles yesterday. Wherever knots of two or three were gathered together the coming policy of the party was the one and only subject discussed. The out-and-out red-hot democrats go for the total overthrow of all the pet republican boards and commissions which for years past were cancers on the democratic body politic of the Empire City. The more sagacious ones shake their heads knowingly and hint at the probability of the Regency holding on to the said boards, with their immense patronage and power, as political engines, which, like artillery seized upon the battle field, can be turned against their opponents, and thus serve to perpetuate the victory and make assurance doubly sure in the future. This view of the probable action of the Regency was not received with much favor, as it was calculated to leave an unpleasant impression, that after all—*with those boards and commissions spread—* would be a change of masters—the old cry of "the king is dead," "long live the king." The transference of the patronage from republican to democratic hands was the only salve in this view of the case, and it must be said it had a very soothing effect upon the minds of future candidates for office.

Among the heads of boards and officers of commissions, however, there was but little discussion on these delicate subjects. The prospect of a speedy trial and condemnation and a brief shrift seemed as much as their disordered minds could take in of the situation, and little of the regular business appertaining to their offices was attended to throughout the day. The numerous employes of these boards were all in an equally desponding mood with their superiors, and the temper and state of mind of all concerned partook of the gloomy character of the weather. Though thus cast down and crestfallen, it could not be said of them that they "took water." On the contrary, they mingled with the jubilant democrats in all the favorite haunts and drowned their griefs in the same bowls that the other side quaffed from in celebration of their victory.

The Regency leaders did not put in an appearance at any of the offices within the precincts of the City Hall Park during the day, from which it was concluded that they were too elated to come down town, and preferred to hold their councils altogether apart from any chance of public intrusion. Peter Bismarck Sweeney is master of the situation, and to his astute and politic mind the best way of applying the fruits of victory and making them rebound more and more to the glory and profit of the party is as clear as was the policy and strategy he put in practice to carry the day. Whatever policy he decides on will certainly be that which the new Regency will adopt, whether in maintaining and perpetuating the supremacy of the party in the State or preparing to carry its victorious standard into the great Presidential campaign of 1872.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The reformers among our Hebrew citizens make the most substantial recognition of the full equality of woman in the human and social scheme. This recognition is the more remarkable as coming from a people whose religion, having a strictly Oriental origin, had much of the Oriental sentiment touching the relation of the sexes. Nothing has fixed more strongly in common prejudice the subjection of woman than the fact that the Bible regards that as her proper relation. Christianity came to reform the biblical people, and now they in turn take the lead of the reformers.

AN OLD SINNER.—If there is anything for thieves better than the State Prison it is such a lesson as the one involved in the story of an old rogue given in our reports yesterday. There it is seen what defiance of law and of the rights of property comes to at last. An old fellow, who has been a sort of hero in roguery, is brought in his age to a contemptible crime, and makes his appeal for clemency to the court. Stealing is a poor business. Of those who follow it a smaller average thrive than in any other.

THE NEW YORK JUVENILE GUARDIAN SOCIETY. A special meeting of this organization was held yesterday afternoon at No. 4 Pine street, Mr. Dudley Field in the chair, and Rev. D. F. Robertson, secretary. The following preamble and resolutions in regard to the death of one of the directors, Mr. Victor M. Rice, late State General Superintendent of Public Schools, were adopted unanimously:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us Victor M. Rice, a director of the New York State Superintendent of Public Schools; therefore Resolved, That in his death we have lost a noble and devoted friend and a true patriot; and that the State of New York has lost a noble and devoted citizen; and that the people of New York have lost a noble and devoted friend; and that the people of New York have lost a noble and devoted friend; and that the people of New York have lost a noble and devoted friend; and that the people of New York have lost a noble and devoted friend