

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.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 334

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE, 145 St. St. at London; OR LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HAMILTON BROTHERS, &C.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 52d street.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, between 5th and 6th streets.—FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—DARIUS DUTTON.—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—LONDON ABSENCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE MILITARY DRAMA OF FIRE FLY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

ROWEY THEATRE, Bowery.—FAUSTUS—THE IRISH TUTOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—HOME—A REGULAR FIX.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—OLIVER TWIST.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &C.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 24 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—STANTON'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 558 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

WAVELEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, &C.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND ORATORIO—JUDAS MACCABEUS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—NEGRO ECCECANTATIONS, &C.

DORE ART UNION, 57 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SOMERVELL ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th street.—EXHIBITION OF THE NINE MUSES.

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

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 30, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

By the French Atlantic cable we have a very full telegram report of the speech delivered by the Emperor Napoleon the Third to the Legislative Chambers of France yesterday on the occasion of the opening of the session. It sketches out an imperial reform bill for France, and is minute and exact in its specification of the points which he proposes for the correction of existing abuses and the future elevation of the people, in the municipalities, the schools, the workshops and on the farm. The Emperor concludes by announcing the existence of friendly relations between France and all civilized countries, and recounting the aid and encouragement which the empire rendered to the development of the grand material agents of the world's progress—electricity, the Suez Canal and steam. The late receptions given to her Majesty the Empress in the East constitute a subject for special congratulation. The radical "reds" agitation in Ireland is continued.

Haiti.

Our St. Marks letter, dated November 15, states that news had been received of the capture of Cape Haytien and Salnavé's three gunboats by the insurgents. Salnavé is strongly fortifying Fort au Prince, and swears he will blow it up before he will surrender.

The rain Alantais, intended for Salnavé's use against the insurgents, will leave Philadelphia some time to-morrow for Port au Prince.

Cuba.

Captain General De Rodas has informed the Havana agent of the Associated Press that Spain never entertained the reported project of sending a fleet of war vessels to New York harbor. An engagement occurred at San Jose recently, in which thirty-four Cubans and several Catalan volunteers were reported killed.

Miscellaneous.

Señor Lema and a large and able Cuban delegation are in Washington, determined to make powerful appeals to Congress for recognition and aid.

Counterfeit coupons of the bonds of '61 and fifteen and twenty-five cent notes, the latter without seals, have been received at the Treasury Department. Counterfeit ten dollar notes have appeared in Boston.

The Ways and Means Committee have commenced work in Washington on their tariff report, which is the order of the House on the 13th of December.

The Census Committee are considering the advisability of increasing the representation in the House to 200 members.

In the South Carolina Legislature yesterday a colored member offered a resolution favoring the recognition of the Cuban insurgents, and pledging the support of South Carolina to the general government in case of a war with Spain.

The elections in Mississippi and Texas take place to-day, on the question of a new constitution and a readmission to the Union. General Alcorn heads the republicans and Judge Dent the conservatives in Mississippi, and General E. J. Davis the republicans and A. J. Hamilton the conservatives in Texas.

The mail arrangements between the United States and France will cease after the 1st of January next, and the American postage on letters sent to or received from France will be collected at the office where mailed or received; ten cents for each letter weighing half an ounce. Letters may be sent to France by the English mail without prepayment.

Alex. Dimes, formerly of the Bureau of Statistics, intends to revive the National Intelligencer.

The Whigpug insurgents have arranged to hold a council of representatives from the different districts to decide upon their future action. Governor McDougall is still in Pembina.

Minister Burlingame authorizes the announcement that his mission is a great success, and the constant reports of the dissatisfaction of the Chinese government with it are fabrications, started by persons in China who are opposed to the government policy on commercial grounds.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has been asked to issue an injunction against the establishing of a race course at Riverside Park, on the ground that it is a nuisance under the statute unless licensed by the selectmen.

Joe Coburn has challenged Tom Allen to fight in California for \$10,000, or not less than \$2,500.

In the matter of the Spanish gunboats Mr. Stoggs-

ton, counsel of Mr. Delemator, yesterday gave formal notice of a motion to quash the writ on the ground that the political relations between Peru and Spain are peaceful. Judge Hodgeford agreed to hear this motion on Thursday next. No further instructions in regard to the matter have been received by Judge Pierrpont from Washington.

Additional evidence was taken in the great blackmailing case before Judge Hodgeford yesterday, and the further hearing was adjourned until Wednesday, when the Judge announced it must be closed. Coroner Schirmer, in continuing his investigation over the body of the deceased Galtier, examined Wedekind, the prisoner, yesterday and then adjourned the case until Dr. Doremus could report the result of his analysis of the stomach.

Edward R. Ryan has been appointed Assistant Assessor of Revenue in the Second district of New York, in place of McFarland, who shot Albert Richardson.

Colonel H. A. Smalley, one of the Custom House weigters charged with frauds in reference to the pay rolls, was discharged by Commissioner Shields yesterday, Judge Pierrpont stating that there was no doubt whatever of the Colonel's innocence.

The buildings Nos. 41 and 43 Thomas street, where the murder of Ellen Jewett was committed in 1836, are being torn down to make room for stores.

The stock market yesterday was heavy and lower. There was further excitement in gold attendant upon a decline in the price to 121½. At the close there was a rally to 122½.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General J. L. Adams and Judge Charles Spencer, of Philadelphia; Dr. A. J. Hall and Dr. H. Martin, of Connecticut; Rev. C. J. Townsend, of Kingston; Senator A. H. Cragin, of New Hampshire; Captain Thomas S. Gamble, of steamer Harziburg; Judge J. Winslow, of Boston; General W. B. Wells, of South Carolina; Colonel George Melthera, of Washington; General S. O. Bigelo, of New York; General Whitaker and General Gray, of New Jersey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Harris, of the United States Army; Joseph Price and Thomas Swinyard, of Hamilton, C. W., are at the Brevoort House.

Judge A. P. Hodges, of Philadelphia; Captain Henry, of steamer Mississippi, and Stratley Barlow, of St. Albans, are at the Astor House.

Major A. B. Greenland, of Tennessee; Major J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, and Z. G. Simmons, of Wisconsin, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel C. H. Deveau, of Rochelle; Rev. W. H. Wilkinson, of Hartford, and Dr. F. M. Butler, of Hudson, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

A. C. Henderson and F. McDonald, of Long Island; G. W. Armstrong, of New York, and J. S. Marcey, of Riverhead, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

R. M. Morse, Jr., and M. Washburn, of Boston, and J. H. Parsons, of Troy, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Captain F. Tremaine, of Bangor, Me.; Colonel George Lewis, of the United States Army; Major Garvin and Colonel Dickson, of England, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Milton Mackay, of Great Barrington; S. W. Johnson of New Hampshire, and Bush Davis, of Philadelphia, are at the Everett House.

Judge Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Judge J. S. Potter, of Watchkill; W. T. Britton, of Baltimore; Colonel J. S. McComb, of Delaware; S. H. Redder, of Philadelphia, and J. L. Briemer, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Abrio, of Portugal, and O. M. Beach, of Hartford, are at the Hoffman House.

Professor M. Butler, of New Haven; J. Shafer, of New York; W. J. McAlpine, of Albany, and George E. Pollock, of Pittsfield, are at the Coleman House.

Viscount d'Azac and A. Welch, of Philadelphia, and General Van Vliet, of the United States Army, are at the New York Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Governor McCook and ex-Senator J. B. Chaffee, for Washington; Samuel Bowles, for Springfield, and William P. Robertson, for San Francisco.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon at the Opening of the French Legislature.

By the French cable we have received a telegraphic report of the speech delivered yesterday by Napoleon III. at the opening of the French Legislature. After alluding to the fact that it is no easy task to establish regular and peaceful liberty in France, and that for months past society has seemed to be menaced by subversive passions, he indicated "the glorious course" that might be chosen between those extremists who would change everything and those who would concede nothing. He specified and recommended such improvements in the constitution as shall inaugurate the era of reform and enlarged liberty which he has so long promised and which the French people have of late so urgently demanded. He offered, in fact, the outline of an imperial reform bill. None but the "irreconcilables," so-called, can be deaf to the tone of sincerity and earnestness with which Napoleon spoke while exhibiting the main points of his new programme. These points must be favorably regarded by all excepting "irreconcilables" as substantial concessions to the growing desire and fitness of the French for the substitution of parliamentary rule in place of personal government.

His Majesty suggests that the constitution be so amended as to declare that in the communes the mayors shall be chosen by vote of the municipalities, the municipal or corporate members themselves to be elected by universal suffrage; that communal councils be established in new districts of the empire; that fresh and more extensive powers and prerogatives shall be granted to the Councils General; that the inhabitants of the colonies shall participate in the general reform movement, and that the right of universal suffrage shall be extended to them; that there shall be a more rapid development of the system of primary instruction; a diminution in the scale of law costs and charges and fees in the courts of justice; a reduction of the war tax, according to a scale of easy gradation; an extension of the savings bank system according to law and under new regulations; the enforcement of more humane regulations for the application and control of "infant" labor, or the work of minors, in the manufactories, and at all the centres of industry and production; the increase of small annual salaries payable by capitalists to their employes; the development and legal enforcement of useful measures connected with the pursuits of agriculture, and an inquiry into the working of the present system of imperial excise with a view to perfect a new project of law in reference to the assessment and collection of the customs.

The Emperor assured the members that the general situation of the empire is satisfactory; that the state of the Treasury and the revenue finances is prosperous, and that the relations of France with foreign Powers are friendly. "Sovereigns and people desire peace." He then drew, with a few bold strokes, a glowing picture of "four epochs, of which we have reason to be proud. The New World suppresses slavery; Russia frees her serfs; England renders justice to Ireland; the bishops are meeting at Rome for wise and conciliatory purposes; the progress of science draws nations closer to each other. While America unites the Atlantic and Pacific, capital and intelligence everywhere combine to connect

all nations by the electric wire. France and Italy will soon be joined by a tunnel through the Alps, and the Suez Canal has already united the Mediterranean to the Red Sea." This picture, if somewhat *couleur de rose*, is, in the main, strikingly true, and the Emperor completed it by a graceful allusion to the Empress, who was absent only "to testify the sympathy of France with the wonderful genius and perseverance of a Frenchman."

In conclusion Napoleon called upon the Legislature to apply loyally the modifications of the constitution, which will promote the more direct participation of the nation in its own affairs—a participation which will be a new force for the empire. The time had arrived when it should be proved to the world that France, avoiding deplorable excesses, can support those free institutions which honor modern civilization.

This brief summary of the Emperor's statesmanlike speech will suffice to show that, profiting by the warning examples of Louis Philippe, Louis Napoleon perceives the advantages of not postponing until too late all reasonable concessions to that popular will by virtue of which he claims to exercise sovereignty. By remembering that he styles himself "Emperor of the French by the grace of God and by the will of the people," he still remains master of the situation. And if both Emperor and people shall resolutely set aside all those passive tools of personal government who have hitherto proved such obstacles to liberty, and those "irreconcilables" who would subvert order, we may hope that the era of reconciliation and progress has at length really dawned for France.

Continued Decline in Gold.

Gold has reached a point lower than at any time since the close of the war, and indeed since the early days of the war. It went down yesterday to 121½, and it has been gradually declining to this point for several weeks past. In fact, the decline, it may be said, has been going on ever since the explosion of the gold cornering operation of Fisk, Gould, Corbin and Company, when the strength of the Treasury in gold resources was made apparent. But the question that naturally arises here is, what is the cause of this steady and persistent fall of the premium? One immediate cause is the accumulation of precious metal in Wall street; but there is a general cause ever for this, as well as causes operating generally throughout the country and in connection with commerce. The regular sales of gold by the Treasury Department and the purchase of bonds have a considerable effect, but the greatest effect is produced by the reduced exportation of specie and demand for it abroad. We are importing less and exporting more. At the present time particularly there is a large amount of cotton and other products being shipped and on hand for shipment. The specie export from New York has been nearly forty millions less in 1869 than in 1868. The present year it has been little over thirty millions, while it amounted to more than sixty-nine millions for the same period in 1868. Reckoning the product of the precious metals in this country at not more than sixty millions a year, this would show that the amount remaining in the country has been increased thirty millions the last year. True, there has been an export of United States bonds and other securities to assist in adjusting the balance of trade, and this may in the future cause a larger drain of specie to pay the interest on our foreign indebtedness; but the fact still remains that our production of the precious metals has been far greater than the export or demand. Nor are we without hope that the products of the country, independent of the precious metals, may hereafter be nearly sufficient to meet the demand of our creditors abroad without a large exportation of gold. There may be a temporary reaction from the present decline of gold, but the tendency evidently is downward, and that from natural and reasonable causes. Why, then, talk of forcing specie payments? A too sudden and too great a decline, even under the natural laws of trade, might disturb values and create distress, and any attempt to force specie payments would certainly be disastrous. The only sensible policy for the government to pursue is to let things alone and leave to the laws of trade the solution of the question relative to the currency and specie payments.

Latest News from Haiti.

The news which we publish in another column regarding the progress of the revolution in Haiti is important. It shows that Salnavé's cause is on the wane. His leading generals have deserted him, and now the announcement is made that the Haytien war vessels, Alexandre Pédon, Salnavé and Rouillone have been captured off Cape Haytien and are now in the hands of the revolutionists. General Lubin, who joined the insurgents at the time Chevalier did, and was proclaimed Provisional President, has rejoined the army of Salnavé with the forces belonging to his command. Cape Haytien has fallen into the hands of the rebels. General Chevalier, formerly an officer of Salnavé and at one time his Secretary of War, is at the head of the revolutionary army, and, by latest accounts, we learn he was marching on Port au Prince. Here Salnavé has taken his stand, with the resolution to fight to the bitter end. Travellers who have arrived in this city from Hayti express the belief that before many days Port au Prince will be in the hands of the insurgents. For months past the revolutionists have been working steadily, numbers have flocked to their standard, and present appearances would seem to indicate the approaching end of the Haytien rebellion.

THE TRANSITION EPOCH IN VIRGINIA.

The exodus of Sambo from the State of Virginia is attracting the attention of the Virginia press. He goes South, too, seeming to prefer the promise of a milder climate to civil rights, &c., in the colder North. It is one of the singular facts of the case that Sambo's sometime master and owner seems to be now a dependent upon the movements of his former chattel. The slave leads and the master follows. The old Virginia white man, bred under the influences of the institution, was as much the creature of slavery as the negro himself, and cannot live with any other laborer. Meantime, as he goes out another sort of farmer comes in, and the change is all the better for Virginia.

The Darien Canal—General Grant's Splendid Opportunity.

From the exhaustive review given in yesterday's HERALD of the various explorations made from time to time since the year 1500, by Spanish, English, French and American exploring parties, of the Isthmus of Darien, in view of a ship canal between the two oceans, we think the intelligent reader, whatever may have been his doubts before, has ceased to have a doubt of the feasibility of the grand project. We think, from the facts ascertained, that a ship canal of one-half the length of the Suez Canal may be made from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the general level of the two oceans, and without a tunnel; that it may be completed within four years, and at a cost not exceeding one hundred million of dollars. We think it not improbable that a route may be found which will reduce the cost to sixty millions.

At all events the enterprise, in being made a leading measure of General Grant's administration, may be made a great success under his official supervision; and, if so accomplished, it will be an achievement which in history will link his name with the great events of the nineteenth century, when all his achievements in war shall have passed into the realms of fable and tradition. In contemplating the work of the Suez Canal, now that it is finished and in successful operation, our only wonder is that it should have been held as an impracticable undertaking during all the centuries through which the commercial nations of Europe have been doubling the Cape of Good Hope to the Indies. We do not wonder, however, that our government has heretofore regarded the proposed Darien Canal as a desirable but impossible thing; for within twenty years the same opinion in this country was almost universally entertained of the scheme for a railway from St. Louis to San Francisco. Before our late civil war, moreover, one hundred millions of money as an investment in anything was an amount too enormous and too awful to be thought of. But the war, in developing our financial capabilities, has reduced the matter of a hundred or five hundred millions to a mere bagatelle. Why, indeed, should we hesitate at anything now, when a railway company, for instance, operating upon a line of three or four hundred miles, can water its stock to the extent of twenty, thirty or forty millions, and still keep running and watering too?

Seriously, however, as an investment this Darien Canal will eclipse the Suez Canal, as the Atlantic Ocean eclipses the Red Sea, and as the Pacific eclipses the Mediterranean. "The Darien Canal will make New York, in fact, the commercial center and settling house of the world. It will give us the central ship line to the western flank of our own Continent and the eastern flank of Asia. It will develop the shipbuilding resources of Oregon and the fisheries of Alaska. It will establish our occupation of the West India Islands, Mexico and Central America, and develop a trade in those regions surpassing that of Hindostan and the isles of the Indian Ocean. It will, in absorbing all the intermediate trade on the eastern side of the Continent, bring the traffic of the mighty Amazon, by way of the Gulf stream, around to an interchange with the Mississippi valley. It will build up cities on the isthmus itself compared with which Tyre and Carthage, "whose merchants were princes," will dwindle into insignificance.

We are gratified that General Grant has entered heartily into the movement for the excavation of this Darien Canal. We believe that under his leadership the work can be done before his retirement from office, and we are sure that if done it will be the greatest and the most enduring achievement of his administration.

THE ERIE WAR—FISK AND GOULD VS. VANDERBILT.

The proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Barnard, as given in another part of this paper, in the case of the Erie Railway Company vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, will be found exceedingly interesting. They lift the curtain to some extent and give us a view of the doings behind the scenes in Erie stocks and Erie financing, and in this view these law suits may be fruitful of good results in disclosing the rascalities of railway speculators and how to head them off. However, we cannot expect the remedy from State courts or State Legislatures, for the only remedy lies in Congress.

MR. FISH ECONOMIZES.

Mr. Fish proposes, as we hear from Washington, to economize in the matter of printing, and to deprive us of the diplomatic correspondence. Economy is good, but it is doubtful whether it will be an unmixt good as thus applied. Undoubtedly there is a vast amount of stupidity and mere routine in our diplomatic correspondence that is as well without, and every part of it that is of interest is given to the public in the newspapers. It is to be remembered also that no part of this correspondence likely to be important matter of history will fail to be called for by Congress, and it will then be printed in the documents.

THE POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRELAND.

IRELAND have become very noisy and very frequent of late. They are called "Fenian demonstrations." We hardly think they bear exactly that complexion, although the main object is evidently to obtain the release of the Fenian prisoners. These meetings are so universal and represent so many of the leading classes, including magistrates, members of Parliament and the high orders of the clergy, that they assume the tone of a fixed popular protest against any kind of legislation—including the disestablishment of the Church and the promised Land Tenure bill—until the men held as felons in British prisons shall be treated as political offenders simply, and released from imprisonment on the ground that their offence was a political one and not recognizable, in Ireland, at least, as a felony. This seems to be the one voice echoed from all these vast gatherings.

MR. BURLINGAME has not, it appears by our telegram to-day, divested his mind of the impression that some foreign interest in China, probably the English, was not very friendly to his diplomacy at the Court of Peking and actually hostile to the idea of the Chinese mission. We agree with Mr. Burlingame. Very many persons suspect the English,

Ingenuity in Swindling.

This is an age of advancement in science and art. It would appear that villainy keeps pace with either of them; for there is hardly a day that some new device does not come to the surface by which unfortunate victims are swindled. The panel game, the drop game, bogus gift concerns, lotteries and mock auctions have become old and stale. Even the sale of worthless tickets to California, which was quite common some time ago, is nearly "played out." But the last new piece of ingenuity in swindling is that just developed in William street, whereby a hundred and fifty unsuspecting workmen were cheated out of five dollars each—perhaps all the ready money they had—on the pretext of getting a passage to New Orleans on the steamer Rapidan, with the assurance that they would receive two dollars and seventy-five cents a day for working on the levee there. These poor fellows were entrapped by means of an advertisement in the papers, and the game seems to have been most skillfully carried out by the rascals who directed it. Now, it is highly improbable that a plan of this kind can be successfully accomplished without the knowledge of the detective force. They must know something about that mysterious office, No. 60 William street, which was occupied for a time and then so suddenly closed on the day when the purchasers of tickets for New Orleans made their appearance—on Saturday. There ought not to be much difficulty in finding out the firm called "Toten & Company," whoever they are, who appear to be the principals in this villainous business. Surely the detectives are shrewd enough to hunt them up, and we hope that they will lose no time about it.

TROUBLE ON THE MISSISSIPPI—A WAR OF RACES.

It appears from our telegraphic despatches published this morning that the troubles between the whites and blacks along the Mississippi have been aggravated so as to call for the intervention of the military. We presume, however, that General Grant will lose no time in providing for the immediate restoration of law and order.

BRAZIL BEGINS TO FEEL THE COST OF HER WAR WITH PARAGUAY.

As it appears, from the *Standard*, of Buenos Ayres, that the Brazilians are sick of this war, that the whole empire clamors for peace, that property has fallen, that there are failures in every town, that the bankrupt courts are full of cases, that taxation is excessive, that production is crippled, and that all this is laid to the continuance of the Paraguayan war. At the same time the Brazilian War Minister calls for sixty thousand more soldiers—a call which is strenuously opposed in all quarters of the empire. Putting all these things together, there may be still a hope for Lopez and the independence of Paraguay. Unquestionably, we think that if the neighboring republics were now to take a bold stand towards Brazil upon this subject the Paraguayan war would be ended at once in behalf of the republican system of government against the imperial system of Brazil. We think it likely, meantime, that General Grant may say something in his forthcoming message that will contribute to a satisfactory settlement of this Paraguayan difficulty.

SHOCKING RECORD FOR KENTUCKY.

Kentucky gives us a bloody story every now and then, and few of the events resulting from the present condition of that State have so coolly outraged all law and order as the fight just chronicled in Pulaski county. All the parties in a certain difficulty were assembled at the county seat to witness a trial of the case, when, instead of waiting for the settlement of law, they proceeded to fight the quarrel out in a duel that had the proportions of a battle. In the result we see what a genuine Kentuckian of the old style would perhaps regard as the most shocking part of the story. There were twenty on a side; they fired one hundred and fifty shots, and only three men were killed. Now that is very bad shooting for Kentucky.

THE NEWARK MURDER.

A terrible and bloody nature are becoming alarmingly frequent. Our columns on Monday morning almost invariably present a most painful record of one or more tragedies in the city or its vicinity. The latest affair of this kind occurred in Newark, N. J., on Sunday morning, in a dancing saloon. The festivities, which commenced on Saturday night, it appears, were protracted into Sunday morning, when a fracas occurred in which a German named Stoll was stabbed to the heart and died almost instantly. This is where our Sunday law works well, much as it has been inveigled against. The Jersey people would do well to follow our example in this particular.

THE VALUE OF A NUISANCE.

The mobster was once regarded by fishermen as merely a nuisance. He was too busy to pay as a fellow for table use, and he was so plentiful that he filled all the nets cast for his more appreciated relatives. On the shores of New Jersey and Long Island for years no better use was found for these fish than to place three of them in an odoriferous triangle on every hill of corn. Now they are "rendered" by the million, and after they are thus deprived of much good oil the refuse is made into a fertilizer, of which one company has this season sent to the Southern States two hundred thousand dollars' worth.

PRIM AND SERRANO MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

The Spanish government is evidently too strong for all the elements of opposition the republican party can muster. The proposition to censure the government for arbitrary use of power—meaning no doubt the suppression of the recent uprisings—was voted down by a majority that in the absence of any explanation seems extraordinary. It was one hundred and forty-six to thirty-five. If the republican party has only thirty-five votes on a question vital to its existence it is weak indeed. The Ministry has therefore all the support and encouragement a ministry could ever hope for in supporting order resolutely; but that, perhaps, is as far as the sense and meaning of the vote reaches.

OUR BONDS IN LONDON.

The rivalry of United States and English government securities in the foreign market is telling to the advantage of the former. Yesterday the 67s sold in London at 85½, which, adding the difference of exchange, is equivalent to 92½. At the same time consols were quoted 93½—a difference in favor of the United States bonds of five-eighths per cent.

The Eastern Question Revived.

From Paris and through the columns of the *Patrie* we learn that the Sultan has sent his ultimatum to the Viceroy. If the Viceroy does not see his way to comply with the terms of the Sultan we are told that Ismail Pacha will be deposed and his brother, Mustapha Fasil Pacha, will be recognized in his stead. In these columns we have already more than hinted that from the Sultan's standpoint this was not an improbable solution of the difficulty. Mustapha Fasil is the brother of the Viceroy, or, as we should say, half-brother, and it is not well known which of the two is the elder and therefore the best entitled to the viceregal throne of Egypt. It is a question of hours rather than days, of minutes rather than hours; and there are in Egypt many who think that the difference, had things been properly managed, would have been in favor of Mustapha rather than Ismail.

This, however, would be unworthy of notice were it not for the possibility, which is gradually growing into probability, that the rightful mastery of Egypt is to be the subject of discussion before long in a congress of the great Powers of Europe. It is not our opinion that the Viceroy can or will tamely submit to the dictation of the Sultan. His position is too strong for that. It is as little our opinion that the Sultan will retire from the position he has taken up. Secret diplomacy may do much; and secret diplomacy is now beyond all question doing its best. It is not certain, however, that such diplomacy will be able to patch up the breach. It may, but it may not. The Viceroy feels that he must maintain his position. He feels it all the more that independent sovereignty seems within his reach. The Sultan, on the other hand, feels that to yield to what he calls the extravagant and unjustifiable pretensions of his vassal will have the effect of encouraging disaffection throughout the length and breadth of his empire. The granting of independence to Egypt will be followed by most sweeping demands on the part of Roumania. Bulgaria will not be less exacting than Roumania. General disintegration is, therefore, the prospect.

If secret diplomacy does not do the needed work we shall have all the Powers of Europe speaking out on the subject. A congress specially convened to settle once more the Eastern question begins to appear to be of all likely things the most likely. If the present difficulties cannot be settled without a congress it is still our opinion that a congress will make war for the present impossible.

YANKEE PROGRESS.

The London *Times* confessed one day after the war that Americans had a right to boast. Certainly we astonish ourselves. First we wage one of the greatest wars in the history of Christendom, enroll the mightiest armies, disband them and then quietly go back to peaceful pursuits. We contract in a few years an enormous national debt and then start a popular subscription to pay it all off—which came near being successful. Now we are going back to specie payments with a rush, while England, which flourished in the mire of suspension for twenty-five years, stands agape with wonderment. What can the Yankees not do? In the language of the newly arrived Teutonic immigrant—"What a country and what a people!"

THE LOBBY—A SURE SIGN.

As the coming of the swallows is a sign of the coming of spring, so is the dropping into Washington of the lobby birds a sign of the approach of Congress. They are dropping in also in such numbers that an unprecedented flock is expected by January. Thurlow Weed, however, they say, is going this winter to Albany, where the pickings promise to be very rich.

METHODIST MISSION SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal and Sunday School Mission was held last evening at the Second street church, between Second and Third avenues. Although the night was somewhat inclement there was a large attendance. Mr. James H. Pelton presided, and after some preliminary business of the usual routine character had been transacted, the Rev. G. Hoits opened the proceedings with prayer.

Rev. D. ELMARKS read the monthly report, which set forth the amount collected in aid of the mission and the various ways in which it had been expended. The report also showed the progress the society had already made, and dwelt upon the advantages to be derived from its continued support.

Rev. CYRUS D. FORCE then delivered a lengthened address, in the course of which he reviewed the benefits which the Mission Society had already conferred and urged upon the congregation the importance as well as the great necessity of according to it substantial support. After some general observations as to the benevolent work the mission had undertaken, he pointed out the pressing necessities of the mission