

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 XXXV.....No. 278

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street. BIRD'S COMEDY OF THE RIVALS. STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street. GRAND NISLON CONCERT. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 26th street. OPERA HOUSE. LE PETIT PAYS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, October 5, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1-Advertisements. 2-Advertisements. 3-Paris: Another Appeal for Peace from Pope Pius; Napoleon and Bazaine Contemplate Offense; The Emperor's Circular in Reply to Jules Favre; The Napoleon Manifesto Believed to be Bogus; A Bombardment of the French Capital Imminent; Rumored Death of General von Moltke; Continuous Firing Heard Around Ramboisville Yesterday; Another Sortie from Metz and Repulse of the French. 4-Europe: Bismarck's Circular to the Representatives of the North German Confederation; Metz to be Starved Out; Dr. Jacobi's Arrest in Berlin; The Baby Farming Trial in England; Narragansett Park: What It Has Done for the Tourist World; First Day of the Annual Fair; Capital Fronting; Trying at Myrtle Park, Boston; The Doctors' Imbroglio--The East: A Town Destroyed by an Earthquake--Yon Kippur; The Great Fasting Day of the Jews--Drowning Casualty on the Hudson. 5-Proceedings of the New York and Brooklyn Courts--United States Court at Trenton--Warning to Housekeepers--Yellow Fever in Mobile--Financial and Commercial Reports--Marriages and Deaths. 6-Editorials: Leading Article on the Chaotic Condition of Europe; What Does It Portend?--Personal Intelligence--Masonic Festival--Amusement Announcements. 7-Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World: The Struggle Between Monarchy and Republicanism in Spain; The Day Fixed for the Entry of King Victor Emmanuel into Rome; The Virginia Floods--Washington: Rumored Important Changes in the Cabinet--Yachting--The Southern Commercial Convention--Business Notices. 8-Advertisements. 9-Advertisements. 10-Yellow Fever: Official Reports on the Ravages and the Present Condition of the Pestilence--Strabbed for a Dollar--The City's Nuisances: Tour of Inspection by a Herald Reporter--Department of Parks--Shipping Intelligence--Advertisements. 11-Advertisements. 12-Advertisements.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS--A Lion Movement.

MAKING WAY FOR THE DEMOCRACY--The feud among the republicans in the Congressional districts.

VERY WEAK--The interior papers in support of Woodford, the republican candidate for Governor.

A RAPID TRANSIT OF CHARITY--From the bestowal of alms to the heathen on the Ganges to the suffering Christians on the Shenandoah.

HOW TO MAKE AN ANNAPOLIS CADET--Make him first a professor of mathematics and then let the Examining Board put the candidate through a "bilge" examination.

THE RIGID QUARANTINE OF GOVERNOR'S ISLAND which has been established by the co-operation of the city and United States authorities concerned gives general satisfaction. A few days more and we shall probably have Yellow Jack expelled absolutely by Jack Frost, even from the West Bank hospitals.

THE EYES OF DELAWARE have been kept on that fine old non-progressive gentleman General Lorenzo Thomas too long. While she has been intent on gazing at him, oblivious to all the movements of the world about her, her petted white man's party has sunk out of sight, and a hideous, repulsive majority of two hundred and seventy for the republicans has been gained. The election was held yesterday, and Delaware now casts her eyes about her.

THE FLOODS IN VIRGINIA--A PLAN OF RELIEF--We would call the attention of the people of this prosperous and fortunate city to the communication of General Imboden, which we publish elsewhere in this paper, in reference to the late disastrous floods in Virginia, and the relief of those suffering people. We think the plan of relief suggested a good one, and that no better parties than Governor Walker and the Legislature of Virginia, now in session, could be selected as the agents for the distribution of the means that may be contributed from New York or any other city or State for the relief of the people of Virginia left suddenly destitute by these late appalling inundations.

The Chaotic Condition of Europe--What Does it Portend?

Europe at present is like a ship at sea in a terrific storm, when all on board are at their wits' end to know how to save themselves. She is rocking and surging on the waves of war and revolution. The old statesmen who have had the helm in hand have become unsteady and obstinate, not willing to throw overboard the dead weight of the past, and no bolder and more capable men have yet appeared to lighten and guide the ship. The monarchs and aristocrats are intent upon crushing, or, at least, checking the revolution. They have but one thought--to save their crowns and privileges. To do this they would rather have the war continued and all the Continent in a blaze than yield to the republican revolution. The sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives, or millions even, and the accumulation of stupendous debts, weigh as nothing in the scales against their prerogatives. On the other hand the sentiments of liberty, republicanism, progress and emancipation from despotic rule are deep-seated in the hearts of the people. These are upheaving society everywhere like a mighty earthquake. But the people lack organization and able leaders. While they are the real and great power they have been so long under the heel of monarchical and aristocratic rule that they hardly know how to use their strength. Still, with all the disadvantages they labor under, and with all the organized power of the old rulers and the enormous military forces under their control, the people are making the great progress toward self-government. It is this conflict between the privileged few and the masses--between the ideas of the past and the present--that is now raging in Europe and that has brought about the chaotic state of things there.

This struggle is seen very prominently in the relentless war which the Prussian monarchy is making upon the republic of France. Without avowing it, and, indeed, while it is denied by Count Bismarck, there is no doubt that the chief object of the war now on the part of Prussia is to squelch the republic--to strangle it in its infancy--lest republican ideas should spread in Germany and over Europe. This is natural; just as much so as for a man to exert all his efforts to save his property when threatened. The monarchs and aristocrats have regarded the people as their right. Consequently there is nothing they will leave undone to maintain their privileges. They know very well that a republic in France is a standing menace to them and their pretensions. They saw the effect in 1830 and 1848 of revolution in France. From the central position of that country, as well as from the electric force of revolutionary ideas that rise there, the whole Continent becomes agitated. It has always been, and still is, the focus of revolutionary and republican contagion in Europe. Is it not natural, then, for King William of Prussia to wage war against the French republic in the interest of himself and family and for his brother monarchs? Is not this a sufficient reason why the other crowned heads, and why Queen Victoria and the British aristocracy, stand aloof and do not attempt to stop the war?

Another evidence of this conflict of ideas and the chaos into which Europe is thrown is the activity of monarchical and imperialist agents. Almost all the news received in America and spread over Europe is either given out or concocted by these agents with a coloring to suit their purposes. At one time we hear of dreadful doings in Paris and other parts of France by the "reds" and disorganizers, and this in the face of the fact that the French people are acting with great unity to preserve internal order while they are heroically fighting the foreign invader. The object of such pretended news is apparent. It is to operate upon the public sentiment of the world, to create alarm of the republic, and to make people believe order can only be maintained under monarchical government. Now we have on one day a pretended imperialist manifesto of Napoleon, emanating from an imperialist organ established in London, and on the next day a report that this is bogus. But whether bogus or not it shows the active agency of parties in Europe to damage and check republicanism, to sustain monarchy and to make the present confusion more confounded. And it is well to note that the British capital, more than any other place, is the hotbed of this spurious news and these anti-republican movements.

But what does this chaotic state of things portend? What is to come out of it? From present appearances all Europe, and may be a part of Asia and Africa, is going to be involved in war and revolution. Even those monarchs not engaged in war may resort to it to avert revolution at home and to give another direction to the public mind. This, however, may prove in the end a two-edged sword. The people are now too enlightened, probably, to be deceived by that, and the revolution the rulers would avert by such means may lead to it. Then there are national and territorial questions springing up, and questions of race and religion, as well of the adjustment of the balance of power, which add to the complications and make the future very uncertain. Russia is moving for some object, and probably, for accomplishing her long desired purpose in the East. England is trembling and the prey of uncertainty. Austria is anxiously watching events, and doubtful what course to take. Italy has made great strides and obtained a great and positive result in taking Rome and uniting all the Italians, but she is in the throes of revolution and fast tending to a republic. Chaos reigns supreme, and the only light gleaming upon us is that showing the advancement of the people toward self-government in one form or another. No one can say how long the struggle will last, or what dreadful scenes Europe has to pass through; but the end must be more freedom for the people and a nearer approach to the admirable and progressive system of government established in our own happy country.

YR FRIENDS OF THE MISSIONARIES to the "heathen Chinese," why don't you turn your attention to the lamentations that come from the poor people who suffer by these late appalling inundations?

The Military Situation.

The situation outside of immediate events about Paris is assuming considerable importance, especially in connection with the movements against Tours and Lyons and the progress of organization among the new levies. The dreaded Prussians have appeared again at Pithiviers, which little town must by this time be as completely impoverished by their numerous visits, as Winchester, Va., was by the innumerable raids of troops on both sides during our civil war. The Prussians have also appeared at Mantes-sur-Marne, Rollebois and Chalaman, and we may judge from the relative position of these places that they are making a march of concentration on Lyons, sweeping the country like a broom as they swept it from Sedan to Paris. Some apprehension is entertained in Tours that that city is also threatened; but it does not seem likely unless the left of the line can be spared temporarily from the march for that purpose. In the meantime Lyons is preparing rapidly for defence. The Prefect of the Rhone having been granted plenary powers has issued instructions to the troops in the city and otherwise commenced his preparations. All over the country the sharpshooters, the Franc-tireurs, are harassing their enemy, as the bushwhackers or guerrillas in the South harassed the Union troops. Calais is filled with National Guards, corps of men have arrived in Tours to receive arms, the clergy are exerting themselves to arouse the populace, and the rural voters have cast their ballots almost unanimously in favor of the existing republican government. Paris may yet find the hardy peasantry a very help in time of trouble.

The Threatened Bombardment of Paris.

The fate of Strasbourg warns us that the Prussian army encircling Paris will not hesitate to bombard even the historic capital of France. The siege train has already partly arrived, and heavy guns, some of them undoubtedly of a calibre equal to the Swamp Angel at Charleston, are being mounted in strong redoubts on the north, south and west of the city. On the heights at Villejuif guns of the immense calibre with which we have a right to accredit the siege train of the Prussians can send solid shot and shell into the city as far as the famous Quartier Latin, one of the most populous districts in the city, while the little villages of Montrouge, Ivry and Charvonnat can be demolished almost at the first fire. The battery on the north now being erected at Gennevilliers will command the villages of Colombes, St. Ouen, St. Denis and Garenne, and will be able to hurl its iron destruction to within a few blocks of the Champs Elysees. Within easy range of it are the Montmartre Cemetery and the Parc Monceau. The battery on the west, at St. Cloud, or rather on the rising ground to the west of it, will command the villages of St. Cloud, Sevres and Billancourt and the race course at Long Champs, and will probably be enabled to reach so far into the city as the Military School and the Champs de Mars. Thus it will be seen that some of the handsomest quarters and suburbs of Paris may be subject to the first effects of the bombardment. In these are some of the handsomest buildings and places in the world--buildings and places which are eagerly sought out by the tourist for their historic interest or their personal beauty. At St. Cloud is one of the summer palaces of the Emperor and two exquisite parks. At St. Denis is the old abbey church where the monarchs of France, from Dagobert to Marie Antoinette, are buried. At Sevres is the great Sevres ware manufactory, with the museum attached; and besides these there are numerous buildings, monuments and parks on the edges of the city proper which may, as the bombardment progresses, be also subject to the destructive fire.

Thus we may see at a glance the effect which the barbarous project of the Prussians may have upon the gorgeous capital of the world of fine arts, science, literature, beauty and fashion. The Parisians themselves are awaiting the bombardment in apparent helplessness. It is said they have buried the books of their rare libraries under ground, and stationed lookouts on Notre Dame to warn the populace of the existence of fires. That the Prussians have stern vandalism enough to carry out the bombardment is evinced by recent events at Strasbourg, a city equal in historic value almost to Paris itself. The French, by vigilance and daring on the part of trained and skillful sharpshooters, may silence the huge batteries planted for the demolition of the city, as Grant's sharpshooters silenced almost completely the batteries at Vicksburg, by approaching close enough to pick off the artillerymen through the embrasures; but the Prussians are more experienced in the arts of war and are apt to circumvent finally any such attempt. It remains for the great Powers of Europe to save the city, and if it is actually subjected to so galling a rain of shot and shell as befell Strasbourg, the selfish policy of England, the indifference of Austria, the criminal tardiness of Russia, the vandalism of Germany and the innate hatred of republicanism in all combined must be held responsible for the gloomiest tragedy in the history of the war.

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS," and so are the delays on the widening of Broadway, now under contract, between Barclay and Chambers streets. The contractors must "hurry up."

THE DULNESS IN WALL STREET--The brokers have been wondering incessantly at the almost chronic inactivity of Wall street. The extent of that dulness was measured at the annual meeting of the Clearing House yesterday--an institution comprising nearly all the banks in the city, when the exchanges for the year ending October 1, 1870, showed a falling off of eleven billions (?) of dollars as compared with the exchanges for the year previous. The activity of commercial and financial circles in 1868-69 required an interchange of money in this city to the extent of \$38,000,000,000. The financial activity being eliminated almost entirely by the paralytic stroke which speculation received in September, 1869, the exchanges for the year ending last Saturday, October 1, were only \$27,000,000,000. At the same time the average daily business in money was reduced from \$125,000,000 to \$90,000,000.

The Emancipation of Rome and the Pope.

The people of the "Eternal City" and of the Papal States, by acclamation, have ratified the annexation of the city and its surrounding dependencies to the kingdom of Italy. Rome is emancipated from the temporal government of the Pope, and the Pope--for which, if he is not, he ought to be devoutly thankful--is emancipated from the temporal government of Rome. The temporal kingdom of the Pope is absorbed in the Italian kingdom, of which Rome now becomes the capital. It is a great thing for Rome, a glorious achievement for Italy and a blessed thing for the Pope.

In the year of our Lord 756, or over eleven hundred years ago, Pope Stephen was invested with the temporal dominion of Rome. That was the beginning. His successors, half a century later, became, through the concessions of territory from Charlemagne, and his recognition of Papal authority, a political balance of power in Europe. In 1054 the Pope first strengthened himself with a standing army. In 1077 his political supremacy had become so widely acknowledged that he (Gregory VII.) obliged Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, barefooted, at his castle gate to implore his pardon for having dared to disobey the supreme commands of Rome. In 1191 the Pope (Celestine III.) kicked the Emperor Henry VI.'s crown off his head, while kneeling, to show the Holy Father's prerogative of making and unmaking kings.

Appeals to Rome from England were continued till 1553, when they were abolished, and from that time, under various vicissitudes, the political power of the Pope, as one of the sovereigns of Europe, declined, down to the great French Revolution of 1789, when his influence in political affairs was reduced to a mere shadow of authority. In 1796 he made his submission to the French republic; in 1798 he was expelled from Rome; in 1809 he was dethroned and held as a prisoner at Fontainebleau by Napoleon the First, and so remained till Napoleon's first overthrow, 1814, when he was restored by the Holy Alliance, as a sort of political balance in their European reorganization. In 1848 the Pope (Pio Nono), after being held some time a prisoner in Rome, escaped from the revolutionary republican authorities and remained an exile in the kingdom of Naples till 1850, when he was restored to the Vatican. Since that restoration, maintained in his temporal authority by a protecting French army and by the diplomacy of Louis Napoleon, the Pope has had a comparatively good time down to the proclamation of his infallibility by the late learned and imposing Ecumenical Council. Since that famous proclamation we have had the astounding events that have resulted in relieving him of his temporal power, and in making Rome once more, as it was made in 476, the capital of the kingdom of Italy.

Such are a few of the remarkable incidents and vicissitudes which mark the history of the Papacy as a temporal Power through a period of eleven hundred years. It is all over now, and from the abundant lessons of this impressive history we are fully convinced that in relieving Rome of the temporal government of the Pope, and the Pope from the temporal government of Rome, the Italians and the Romans have done a glorious work for themselves, for Rome, for Italy and for the Pope and the Church.

The Progress of German Unity.

The battle of Sadova, 1866, made Prussia mistress of North Germany and gave birth to the Northern Confederation. It did more--it taught the South German States the propriety, if not necessity, of courting the friendly alliance of the North. No sooner was the treaty of peace signed between Austria and Prussia than the fact was made public, much to the annoyance of the Emperor Napoleon, that Prussia and the Northern Confederation had entered into a military alliance, offensive and defensive, with Bavaria and Wurtemberg and Baden. A military alliance with these South German States was not all that Bismarck and the German unionists who acted with him wanted. More, however, it was impossible for the present to obtain. Sedan has now accomplished what Sadova left undone. Baden, it was always known, was impatient for a closer union with the North. There were doubts about Wurtemberg and Bavaria. It appears that Bavaria and Wurtemberg have made an end of those doubts by a formal vote in favor of confederation with the North. If this be correct Germany is now more a unit than she has ever been in all her previous history, and Count Bismarck has gloriously crowned the edifice. In all future time Bismarck will be spoken of as the most daring and the most successful of the statesmen of the nineteenth century. His name will live forever.

WHO WILL START A SUBSCRIPTION in aid of the sufferers by the terrible floods in Virginia? Some of our large tobacco houses ought to set the ball in motion.

RATHER HAED ON ANDY--A Southern exchange says:--"Andy Johnson has kicked the lid off of his political coffin and is sitting bolt upright therein, enlightening the skeletons, bats and owls of his vault about 'my policy' and secession." Say what they may about Andy Johnson, we are rather inclined to think the radicals would prefer having him out rather than in Congress.

THE ORIENTALS THREATENING TROUBLE--The North China Herald speaks of a treaty recently entered into between China and Japan for the expulsion of foreigners. These plighted and two-sworded brethren will probably have to be brought to their senses by the logic of modern artillery; but in the meantime what dangers will not be incurred by the European and American residents in the trading ports of those countries! The horrible slaughter of the priests and nuns at Tien-tsin has not yet been atoned for; but we expect soon to learn that the English and French fleets have exacted full reparation and inflicted the severest chastisement on that barbarous and bloodthirsty community. If the treaty spoken of is an actual fact the government of the United States will have to make common cause with European governments in protecting its citizens and compelling China and Japan to have respect for them and for the civilization which they represent.

The Great Unknown.

In to-day's foreign despatches there is a denial of the authenticity of a long communication published yesterday morning from advance reports of La Situation, the imperialist French organ in London, and purporting to be the exact repetition of a document issued from Wilhelmshöhe by the ex-Emperor Napoleon III. The writing in question was to have been given to the public under the title, "The Ideas of the Emperor," and the main point of the whole argument, next to an attempt to discredit the provisional government, was that, should the war between France and Germany go on persistently, there would "surely spring out of this shock a formidable Unknown (un inconnu)," as much to be feared by Germany as by France.

It matters not, for the purport of what we have to say, whether the above document be authentic or the work of a cunning forger. The hint hidden under the cloak of "The Unknown" is all the same, and it is of this mysterious thing or personage that we would speak. Either Napoleon himself, or the scribe who has pretended to write for him, has given us those words fitly spoken which, the sacred script hath it, are "like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Months ago, ere the Franco-Prussian war began, and when the empire was still in the very jubilee of its proclaimed triumph by plebiscitary vote, we alluded to trials then pending at Paris in which certain prominent members of the "International Society," so called--the French branch of the General International Workingmen's Union--were implicated. The evidence was circumstantial and voluminous, several of the leading Paris journals giving it in full. The result was partly lost in the tremendous clangor that attended the outbreak of the war; but enough had been elicited to show that the organization of which the men arraigned were members extended throughout the French and British empires, part of the United States; all Germany, Belgium and Switzerland; many districts of Spain, Italy and Scandinavia, and all the westernmost provinces of Russia. The various separate national organizations, it appeared, were subordinate to one supreme council, the seat of which was not made known, but which evidently could be shifted from point to point as exigency might require. The indictment in the particular prosecution here mentioned set forth that the various milters and weavers' strikes and riots that occurred just before the plebiscite were incited by the secret agencies of this vast combination, and it was proven that persons concerned in these disturbances had received pecuniary aid from some of the subsidiary leagues in England and Switzerland. At the same time the assertion was made in print that the grand total of the whole body included more than a million of paying members.

Let us now remind the attentive reader that very recently an appeal went forth from the committees of workingmen in Paris to their brethren in Germany to arrest the war, and that immediately thereafter an agitation, "not loud but deep," was observed in all the capitals and manufacturing towns from the Rhenish to the Russian frontier. The German liberals were instantly seen and heard in active motion, and one of their leading men (Herr Jacob) was arrested by the Prussian government.

Do not these indications pretty clearly suggest to us what may be the character of that "formidable Unknown," mentioned in the letter, real or pretended, of Napoleon? The "Marianne" (Mary Anne Disraeli has it) was the nightmare--the "Spectre Rouge"--of the French reactionary writers a few years since, and the *Madre Natura*, so mystically shadowed forth by the English novelist in "Lothair" can readily be placed by all who have ever cunnod the history of the Italian "Carbonari," much more by those who have trodden with bleeding feet the soil that received the dead at Mentana, where the Chassepot rifle, now beaten by the needle gun, performed such "wonders."

No man better than Napoleon or his advisers, or those who are at this moment the real rulers of France, can comprehend that the bleeding, suffering, hungry masses who, in their agony, cry out with indignation, before Heaven, while wrong and slaughter go on unchecked, that "human flesh should be so cheap and bread to eat so dear"--none better, we repeat, than these could surmise that the miserable, trampled, long-suffering toilers in the stifling workshop and sullers of the globe (so often reddened by their own gore) are the terrible "Unknown" that, unless peace quickly come, may spread its brawny hands, with no gentle clasp, over all Western Europe!

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB--JEROME PARK RACES--The races at Jerome Park, under the guidance of the American Jockey Club, begin to-morrow. From present indications this autumn meeting will be the most brilliant racing carnival that ever took place in America. The gatherings at the famous Derby, the Oaks, St. Leger and Goodwood in England, or Chantilly or Longchamps in France have always been grand, but we doubt very much if the display of beauty and fashion at the Jerome Park during the coming meeting. The racing will be fine beyond doubt, as there are now in training at the course about one hundred of as fine horses as ever were plated for a race. In the various stakes and purses to be run for the doubt that exists as to the capabilities of the runners gives the great charm to the occasion. The uncertainty of choosing favorites was never so perplexing as now, and the "knowing ones" of the turf seem to be all abroad in their endeavors to pick the winners.

MORE RINGING OF CABINET CHANGES--The latest phase which the subject of Cabinet changes at Washington has taken represents Messrs. Fish, Cox and Robeson as being about to retire to the shades of private life, and General Walbridge, Ben Wade and somebody else, still in the background of the picture, are being ready to take upon themselves the cares of office thus to be shuffled off by the present incumbents. These periodical Cabinet changes devised by newspaper correspondents must be highly entertaining to President Grant, and serve, at all events, to beguile the tedium of official life in Washington. "Only that, and nothing more."

The Success of the Democracy in the approaching November election may be set down, even at this early day, as unaccomplish.

The success of the democracy in the approaching November election may be set down, even at this early day, as unaccomplish. In the city they will carry all before them by an overwhelming majority. No opposition from the republican party, of course, can make more than a show of resistance to democratic supremacy, while the outside work of cliques and factions can hardly be expected to diminish the majority of the party to any extent worth considering. Looking at events as they stand throughout the State there is no reason to predict anything but the election of Howard and the rest of the State ticket. The democracy, thus having obtained control of this great State--the Pharos, the shining beacon which guides political opinion and decides political issues in so many other States--must accept the vast responsibility which falls, as the legacy of victory, upon the shoulders of the leaders. They become the administrators of a mighty trust. What is that trust? It is the future dignity, the integrity and the usefulness of that party into whose hands the people are willing to confide all the immense interests of the State. If these duties be not performed with fidelity, if they be not directed by wisdom, then a splendid opportunity will be lost to the leaders--Peter B. Sweeney and his colleagues--to stamp a perpetuity of success upon the democratic party of the State of New York. Supposing the future government of the State thus insured to the party which has for so many years been excluded from power, which has been compelled to witness the city government in the hands of commissioners created by country votes at Albany, should not the prime duty of its leaders be to purge the party of corruption, to give it a strength which would be recognized beyond the limits of the State, to impart to it a dignity compatible with all its fine old memories which can command respect throughout the country? All this the leaders have the power to do if they only have the foresight to direct that power.

The democratic party, thus strengthened in its great stronghold, the State of New York, may look hopefully into the future. The leaders may possibly calculate with some safety upon the coming time when the control of our national affairs will be restored to the old party which had so good a national record in past years. If the time is not yet ripe for that there is nothing lost in preparing for the time, which is almost sure to come. Just now it may be a distant result, because General Grant has got a hold upon the country generally by his administration of affairs and his personal popularity which cannot be easily shaken in the Presidential contest of 1872. The democratic leaders, however, dating their great increase of power from their success in this State, have a fine chance before them to purify the party; to diffuse its influence by the force of example through the other States, and concentrate its force to give it the strength of a giant, and gird up its loins to enter that struggle for national supremacy which is almost certain to result at a later time in democratic success unless the golden opportunities of to-day are disregarded and the strength of the party is prematurely wasted.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. Professor E. E. Salisbury, of New Haven, and A. Bierstadt, of Irvington, are at the Brevoort House. Colonel E. T. Green, of Boston; Judge H. M. Selden, of Illinois; Colonel J. H. Lobbe, of New Jersey, and Dr. J. P. Libbie, of Maine, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. S. F. Lee, of the United States Army; George Parker, of Salt Lake City, and G. T. Moore, of London, are at the Everett House. Professor Rodgers, of Boston; Captain Campbell, of the Royal Navy, and ex-senator C. C. Charles, of Springfield, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Franklin, of Hartford, and S. C. Kellogg, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House. Lloyd Epernt, of Philadelphia; P. Farravacini, of Cuba; M. H. Sossat, of Cardenas; United States Consul Rich, of Italy, and George Wieg, of New Orleans, are at the New York Hotel. Right Rev. J. Welsh, Bishop of London, Province of Ontario, is at Sweeney's Hotel. General Walter Phelps, of Dutchess county; Judge John Fitch, of Toledo, Ohio; Rev. E. D. Porter, of Massachusetts, and Colonel John D. Whitford, of North Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Captain Alexander Fraser, of England; Robert E. Douglass, of Edinburgh, and Captain S. Simonson, of Greenport, are at the St. Charles Hotel. Colonel C. H. Clifton, of Kentucky; David Dunlop, of Virginia; D. C. Abbey, of Milwaukee, C. H. Clayton, of Louisiana, and J. G. Ayres, of the United States Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Prominent Departures. Judge S. Jackson and D. Van Horn, for Philadelphia; Judge H. Dawson, for Washington; G. R. Preston, for New Orleans; Colonel Cowardin, for Richmond, Va., and J. A. Griswold, for Troy.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

Yesterday afternoon and evening witnessed the long talked of grand Masonic picnic in aid of the "Hall and Asylum fund," at Funt's Park, in this city. It was a grand affair, and realized the hopes of all those who projected it and participated in the festivities. From an early hour in the forenoon till long after nightfall the throng wended its way toward the gates, and there were over 15,000 persons on the grounds at dusk. One thousand five hundred tickets were sold at the entrance, where the Grand Secretary, Dr. Austin, had his headquarters, and where a HERALD reporter found him at eight o'clock in the evening taking his lunch of sandwiches, and jubilant over the success which had attended the efforts of himself and co-workers. Early in the day a body of 60 Knights Templar were reviewed, and comprised members of the various metropolitan commanderies and delegations from Damascus Commandery of Newark, N. J., and commanderies in Newburg, N. Y., guests of Manhattan Commandery. Later in the evening, when the throng was thickest throughout the grounds, there were in every direction groups promiscuous and elegantly dressed ladies in the costume of two centuries ago--the high corsets and skirts in trail, with panniers of rich material--and on the grand valorous knights with nodding plumes, chapeaus and caps trimmed with heavy gold lace, and dark uniforms adorned with flashing orders. The crowd which piled before the reflected light in bright eyes which glittered above them. The dancing pavilion was thronged and every available space upon the lawn and in the grove was occupied. In the rear of the principal building, down upon the green bordering the river, was erected a tent large enough to accommodate some twelve hundred persons, and here, in the afternoon and evening, stars from the Theatre Comique, Tony Pastor's and the Clodochs Troupe, as well as from Hoodley's and Donnelly's Olympic Brooklyn, performed extravaganzas and gave a various and pleasing entertainment. The address was delivered at four o'clock by the Grand Master of New York, Mr. W. John H. Anthon, introduced in a neat speech by R. W. John W. Simons, and was a worthy effort of that polished and eloquent orator. Among the Masonic celebrities present were the General Grand High Priest of the United States, R. A. Mason; the Deputy Grand Grand High Priest, the Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State of New York, the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary of the State of New York and of the United States and several other grand and general grand officers.