

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 XXXV. No. 283

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF THE WIZARD.
STRAW HAT, Fourteenth street.—GRAND NICKSON CONCERT.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—OLD STRAW MAN OF NEW YORK—FOOTMARK IN THE SNOW.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—MAN AND WIFE.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th st.—RIP VAN WINKLE.
FOURTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise)—MARIUS SEBASTIAN AS JANE EYRE.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 7th Broadway.—MAJOR DE BOOTS—LAWSON—AMAZON.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—TWO ROSES.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 16th street.—JANASCHKE AS DEBORAH.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARIONNETS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Ninth avenue and 3d st.—OPERA HOUSE—LE PETIT PAYS.
WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 10th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.
GLOBE THEATRE, 72d Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—LUCASIA BORGIA, M. D.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—LADY ADELPH'S SECRET.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LOUISA KEGELONG IN GRAND CONCERT.
TONY PASTORE OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—COMIE VEGALIM, NERO AZO, ACTO.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 85 Broadway.—NIGRO MINSTRELLS, FAZON, BURLINQUA, &c.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 98 Broadway.—THE ONLY LIPS—SWEETEST OF WILLIAMS, &c.
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NIGRO MINSTRELLS, BURLINQUA, &c.
BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELSH, HENNES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS—VIRGINIA PARTNER, &c.
BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM, corner of Atlantic and Clinton st.—CORY'S GREAT BILLYAW OF ISLAND.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE CIRCUS, AMERICAN, &c.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—EMPERE RINE, Thirtieth avenue and sixty-third street.
DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 74 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, October 10, 1870.

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4-Religious: Autumnal Observance of the Christian Sabbath; Historic Piet and Public Devotion; Affecting Scene in a French Church; A Preacher and His Congregation Weeping for the Woe of France; Devotional Justification of the Jews; Father Leclerc on Marriage and Heaven.
5-Religious (Continued from Fourth Page)—Our Flocks and Pastors; Facts and Data Connected with the Harbor of New York; The Old Wooden Piers and How They are Occupied; The Plan of Improvement; Proposed Franchise System; The Markets to be Sent Up Town; The Canal Trade to be Located on the Harlem River—Singular Developments at Sing Sing—Curious Elopement—Colored Relief Society—Attorney General Akerman in Buffalo—Real Estate Transfers.
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TWO POLICE OFFICERS in a fight, a few days ago, bit each other's lip off. They will both probably have their heads cut off in consequence.

NOT QUITE FAST ENOUGH.—The French gunboats in our harbor are evidently not equal to the task of obstructing the Bremen steamers on their outward voyage. The Latouche Treville allowed the steamer America to pass out under her very nose on Saturday, and did not attempt to follow her, having learned by her experience in chasing the Hermann that she could not come up with her. If the French government means to blockade the port of New York they must send some faster vessels here.

THE ALLEGED CASSIDY MURDER presents some very extraordinary points of evidence. First, we have the positive ante-mortem declaration of the deceased that his wife pushed him out of the window. Next, we have the testimony of an eye-witness, who swears that he saw the whole transaction; and that the woman threw the deceased out by force. Then, the wife herself asserts that she was not in the room at the time of the disaster, and in this statement she is borne out by the affidavit of her son. Here is a nice web for the Coroner to unweave.

FRENDING THE NATIONAL DEBT.—Secretary Boutwell has issued a circular, which will be found in our Washington telegrams, defining his plan for commencing the work of funding the five-twenties under the law passed at the last session of Congress. Subscriptions will be invited from the public, and respectable bankers allowed commissions for negotiating the new loan, which is exchangeable at par for the old. The circular also declares in what order awards shall be made where subscriptions are competing, and is in general an elaboration of the powers conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by the Funding bill.

Our October State Elections—The Contest for the Next Congress.

Our October State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska come off to-morrow. Embracing, as they do, the choice of a full delegation from these States for the popular branch of the next Congress, and considering that they will, in all probability, determine the political ascendancy in that body, and that the democracy profess to be sanguine of initiating in these elections a political revolution which will open their way to the next Presidency, the results of these preliminary skirmishes will be looked for with a lively interest, especially by the calculating politicians of both parties.

In the present Congress, which expires on the 4th of March next, there are in the Pennsylvania House delegation of twenty-four members sixteen republicans and eight democrats, in the Ohio delegation of nineteen members twelve republicans and seven democrats, in the Indiana delegation of eleven members six republicans and five democrats, in the Iowa delegation of six members six republicans, and the one member from Nebraska is a republican. Total from these five States in the present House of Representatives, forty-one republicans and twenty democrats. But many of these republican members, on a popular vote in their respective districts, in 1868, ranging from twenty to thirty thousand, were elected on the small margin of one, two or three hundred majority. When, therefore, it is remembered that in the October elections of 1868, which were made the test question as to the election of General Grant or Horatio Seymour as President in November, and that those October results were universally accepted as settling the question, we may say that the Congressional prospects for the democrats in these elections of to-morrow appear to be really encouraging, and particularly in Pennsylvania. On a short popular vote the democrats in our State elections always poll a larger proportion of their full strength than the republicans. The main reason for this lies in the fact that while the strength of the democrats is in the cities, towns (not townships) and villages convenient to the polls, and is largely composed of men who have plenty of time to spare for election purposes, the strength of the republicans is among the farmers, who, at this season of the year, can be brought out from their work to the polls only by some extraordinary political pressure in October, such as that directly involving the issues of a Presidential contest.

From 1854, when the republican party first came into the field, on the platform of no further extension of slavery, down to 1863, they have had all the advantages of the popular sentiment of the North on the slavery question, the war against the rebellion, the abolition of slavery and the reconstruction of the rebel States, involving the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the national constitution, abolishing and interdicting slavery, and establishing equal civil and political rights, without distinction of race, color "or previous condition of servitude." But all these questions are settled, and there is hardly a coprehend to be found who any longer insists that the reconstruction laws of Congress and the late amendments made to the constitution are "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void." We find the democrats now fighting their battle upon the heavy taxations and expenditures of the dominant party, upon the tariff and upon the alleged extravagances, corruptions and shortcomings of General Grant's administration.

In short, the general issue now between the democrats and republicans is General Grant's administration. Fortunate is it, too, for the republicans that they have Grant's administration for their platform, identified, as it is, with retrenchments of expenses, corrections of abuses, greatly increased savings to the Treasury upon greatly reduced schedules of taxation, large payments of the national debt, general confidence in the public credit, law and order at home, peace with all foreign nations, and respect from all quarters of the globe. But for such an administration, with such an excellent record as this, the republican party, after having finished the stupendous revolution commenced against slavery in Kansas and consummated in the fifteenth amendment, would naturally have fallen to pieces, thus clearing the way for a complete reorganization of parties upon the new issues arising from the new order of things. The party, however, from a great revolution completed, practically takes the position of a new party on the platform of Grant's administration.

Herein lie the continued strength and solidity of the republicans as a national party. They may be shaken and damaged to some extent in these October elections, but the results will hardly shake the established popularity of General Grant's administration, or his chances against all comers for the Presidential succession. To carry the House of Representatives for the next Congress the democrats are zealously striving, because it will be the gaining of an important branch of the enemy's intrenchments, looking to the great battle of 1872, and because it will be held as a sign of the beginning of a political revolution. But these elections, half way between one Presidential battle and another, seldom possess any great significance. We apprehend that the issues of success upon which the next Presidency will be decided, overwhelming all extraneous matters, are too firmly established in favor of General Grant's re-election to be disturbed by an opposition party this fall, which is still without a platform and without a candidate as a national organization.

Nor does there appear much ground for great democratic expectations from these October elections, looking at the results of those of September. The probabilities are, notwithstanding, that the democrats will gain in to-morrow's elections a considerable number of Congressmen, because of the local divisions and general indifference of the republicans; but no results are likely to be obtained calculated to raise a serious doubt of the re-election of General Grant in 1872. Indeed, we think that a democratic House of Representatives in the interval would rather strengthen than weaken General Grant in bringing the republicans to their sober senses, as Lincoln was strengthened in 1864 by the adverse elections on a short vote in 1862, and as Grant was strengthened in 1868 from the

republican failures of 1867. Whatever the results, there will be no political revolution in these half way October elections of 1870.

The War Situation.

Inside Paris, as we learn by special balloon advices, everything remains quiet, and the city looks much as usual. The government distributes food, practicing economy very closely, and water is easily obtained by digging wells. Cannonading is kept up continually along the western side of the city, and a successful defence is confidently anticipated. Horseflesh has become a favorite article of food again, but when the Parisians introduced the custom of eating it a few years ago they could scarcely have comprehended what a luxury it would become. Gambetta sailed in the balloon mail which furnishes us these advices, and after a number of narrow escapes arrived at Rouen, on his way to Tours, a rather roundabout route, but evidently the only practicable one at the time. It is reported that he has been invested with dictatorial powers. The election for the Constituent Assembly has been deferred until France is free.

The movement on the part of France for the expulsion of the enemy still goes on vigorously. Garibaldi is at Tours and the American volunteers who left New York in the steamship Lafayette have arrived. The attack on St. Quentin was gallantly repulsed by the citizens and Garde Nationale in the town, the tireurs at Voves are reported to have gained a victory and skirmishes of various degrees of magnitude have resulted successfully for France all over the country. The attempt to relieve Paris by a strong movement against the rear of the investing line has been determined upon, and the Parisians are ready to second any such movement heartily by an attack in front. The Prussians comprehend this at Versailles. They are hurrying the preparations for the bombardment in consequence, and are massing a heavy force at Etampes, a few miles southward of their lines, in order to engage the new enemy at a distance from the works. In the meantime the new German army from Strasbourg is marching towards the south, charged with the duty, if possible, of crushing out the forces there before they become too formidable.

Resurrection of the Old National Intelligencer.

The National Intelligencer, of Washington, after seventy years of existence through various phases, and when on the verge of death, has suddenly risen into fresh life. From the advanced number before us it appears that this old journal is to change its locality as well as its character. It is to be published in New York, or, as the heading says, is to be a weekly paper, and not, as formerly, a daily. Nor is the old spirit of Gales and Seaton to be revived, nor any of the ancient and obsolete whig politics, of which this journal was the representative. The only resemblance between the old paper and the new one, judging from the advanced number, is in the solid character of the articles. It has a new dress even, for the matter is differently arranged. In fact, it has more the appearance, both in the matter and make-up, of a weekly review than a newspaper. The managing editor is Mr. Alexander Delmar, the well-known statistician and former head of the Bureau of Statistics in Washington. The editor, or the principal writer in the first number, is a man of undoubted talent and learning. We understand this is Mr. A. H. Louis, formerly editor and proprietor of the London Spectator, a gentleman of the finest scholarly attainments and of great experience as a public writer. He is one of that liberal school of young English journalists and thinkers who look to the United States as the future overshadowing power and hope of the world. Under such auspices the old National Intelligencer is to be resuscitated, changed and removed to this city.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY AGAIN.—Count Bernstorff has written a note to Earl Granville on the subject of neutrality which would be a severe blow to British pride and pluck if those glorious qualities were not altogether things of the past. The Count proves that large quantities of arms have been shipped to France and large contracts for more are now being filled by British manufacturers and merchants, and holds that this merely serves to prolong a war which might otherwise have been prosecuted to a permanent peace long ago. The laws of Great Britain, if enforced, would serve to prevent their shipment, and Prussia cannot appreciate a neutrality which allows such laws to be violated, especially as Prussia herself, without regard to reciprocity, has declared and followed out the principle of security to private property on the high seas, a principle which prevents her to a certain extent from capturing the ships carrying these arms to France and leaves her greatly dependent on similar generosity on the part of the great neutral Powers. This is a strong appeal. Prussia comprehends what England does not—that honor and principle should be at the foundation of every government and that something more than shopkeeping constitutes the State.

REPORT ON DOCKS AND PIERS.—We publish to-day a very full report of a plan for the construction of piers presented to the Dock Commissioners by General Viele. The advantageous features in the plan will be observed, especially in relation to the provision for perfect sewerage, as well as to the permanency contemplated by the erection of solid stone and iron structures in lieu of the present wooden concerns, which are not only a disgrace to the city, but which cost more to keep them in repair from year to year than to build respectable piers. There are many points in this elaborate plan which will commend themselves to the judgment of those who have given this subject much consideration. It is probably the best design yet submitted, and we have no doubt that the Commissioners will give it all the attention it deserves.

BIGHAM YOUNG in his declining days gives evidence of the vanity of old age. He likes to have his course approved, and he was certainly gratified the other day when he offered his resignation as trustee in trust of the Mormon Church and the presidency of the perpetual emigration fund. There was not a dissenting voice in an immense congregation against a resolution approving his management of these affairs, nor indeed in opposition to his resignation. Brigham has evidently had a revelation, and is putting his biography in order.

Bismarck and Bazaine.

Should there prove to be one particle of truth in the telegraphic despatches received during the last three or four days to the effect that the ex-imperial family consive with Bazaine in his alleged effort to surrender his army now besieged in Metz by the Germans, on condition that he should be allowed to move out with the honors of war, and would then combine with the enemy to put down the French republic, we should be forced to conclude that the Duc de Persigny was right in his famous letter of 1865, recently discovered and made public. The Duc, who was himself behind the scenes, and comprehended "les idées Napoleonniennes"—the Napoleonic ideas—perfectly, said that were France, as she then stood, to declare war against Prussia, he would feel "that the government was mad, and that Jupiter had determined to destroy the country." No less utterly silly would the imperialist and monarchial party have to be if they could entertain as wild a project as would be the rumored plot between the Bonapartists, Bismarck and Bazaine. That Napoleon III., even in his present decadence of faculty and power, could gravely talk of such an enterprise would confirm the whispered stories of his mental as well as physical hopelessness. That Bazaine might do so is barely possible, since he is a vain man, as the history of his Mexican campaign indicates, he "hath an itching palm;" but that Bismarck, the crafty cunning, "sly dog" of contemporaneous history, even if he be not a statesman of towering intellect, could be led into any such an equivocal is too much for our credulity.

Ah, no! General Bourbaki, who is said to be another of this conspiring clique, has, simply, to the best of our belief, been very adroitly drawn out of Metz by the lure of a special mission to and from the Empress Eugénie. He is one of the military troubadours of our time, equally able on the tested field or when "capering nimbly in a lady's chamber." He has listened to the voice of the charmer, and the gruff Huns and Visigoths of 1870 smile grand, expansive smiles at his adolescent ingenueness. But Bazaine is of far other material. He is a bores, hirsute, heavy *viells moustache*, much of a kidney with the old *gougnards* of the first empire. He may plot for power and puff, but he will not absolutely be enticed away by the flutter of a white handkerchief. Not that he loves the republic less but Bazaine more—would he his pen to himself, were he to give his hand, under the table, to the Germans.

But, in the meanwhile, Bismarck's education dates further back than yesterday. He knows, from every sign, that the heart of militant France is with the republic; that imperialism is now a lost quantity in the calculation; that Europe has made a generation's onward stride since Sedan; that the feet of those are waiting at the door who will presently carry forth the corpses of monarchy and militarism, those twin deceivers, who in their lives, so constantly misled the people; and that, after William comes the democratic deluge.

If, then, Count Bismarck deal with Bazaine at all in this matter of a secret move against the provisional government of France, he does it as a cat may play with a mouse, petting and flattering it with the contact of paws that are all velvet for the moment, but that, by the next impulse, shoot forth those cruel claws that will rend the foolish victim limb from limb.

Political Workmen.

The workmen, or at least that portion of them who profess to lead all the others in the paths of political reform, are in no respect exempt from the ways of politicians generally. They quarrel in their meeting rooms, denounce each other as being traitors to the cause, and openly accuse brother members of being guilty of double dealing. Like the "Heathen Chinee," their ways are peculiar. If workmen were true to themselves they would take a lesson from the course pursued by the Freemasons, who never in their capacities as such interfere or mix themselves up with politics. They follow out the objects of the organization which binds them together in bonds of charity, benevolence and kindness. To their non-intermeddling with outside affairs may be attributed that great success which has enabled the Masonic fraternity to live for ages. Workmen, many of whom are Masons, should have profited by the example set them by the success of Masonry, yet we find they have been exceedingly slow in learning the lesson.

Some years ago in England the trades unionists, by the arbitrary course which they pursued, brought down upon their heads the contempt of a large class of the thinking people of the country. This feeling was not confined either to the moneyed classes, but was shared by many of the workmen themselves. Most arbitrary in their demands, they not only injured themselves, but helped in a great measure to embarrass industrial pursuits. Very many mechanics and workmen, too, were forced into these unions by a species of intimidation which amounted to tyranny.

Now, while American workmen are free in a great measure from the abuses which led their English brethren into such excesses, they stand very much in danger of drifting, or allowing themselves to be drawn by the foolishness or knavery of self-styled leaders among them, into political complications. That trades unions can accomplish much good we do not deny; that they have produced some desirable reforms it is not our intention to contradict; but that reforms, benefits or good can result from the present course pursued by many of the leaders in the workmen's political reform movements in this city at the present day we declare to be simply impossible. What is more, the vast body of workmen enrolled in the trades unions here are not in sympathy with those men who set themselves up as the leaders of a workmen's political reform party. The game is too thin. These prominent workmen, conspicuous because they are possessed of the necessary amount of "check," are seekers after office for the emoluments which it confers and for no other purpose. Place them once in power and they will forget the means by which they rose into position. Besides this they know little or nothing about that which they pretend they desire to reform. Workmen should be cautious about the protestations of such aspirants for political preferment.

The Darton Exploring Expedition.

The official report of the Darton Canal expedition, sent out last January by the United States government under Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, has been nearly completed. The principal points in this report, as presented in the Boston Advertiser, had already been made known to the public by the special correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD who accompanied the expedition. The survey was begun at Caledonia Bay in the latter part of February, and the expedition returned to New York in July. Caledonia Bay is of easy access and is well protected from northern winds and heavy seas. Only two other harbors on the Atlantic coast of the isthmus—the Gulf of San Blas and the Gulf of Ureba, or Darien—are adapted to the terminus of a ship canal. The surveyors found the country covered with a primeval forest. The difficulty of cutting their way slowly through dense underbrush, guided by the compass—the sky itself being for the most part out of sight—can be appreciated by none but those who painfully remember it. Commander Selfridge determined to explore several water courses, which gave, of course, the lowest level of the country and would lead to pass through the mountain ridge if any such existed. Reconnoissances with the barometer were accordingly made up all the streams emptying into Caledonia Bay, including the Aguanza, the Aglzenigua and the Washington river. While these were in progress a reconnoissance in force was made over the mountains to the Pacific slope, down the Suceubi until the villages of the mountain Indians (the Suceubi tribe) were reached. No sign of a pass having been revealed by these preliminary explorations, the line up the Aglzenigua river and thence over the mountains, giving the lowest average line, was selected to be surveyed. A line of levels was carried from the sea over the dividing ridge at an altitude of twelve hundred feet and down the Suceubi at a point three miles below its sources, where an altitude of five hundred feet was obtained. The height of the Suceubi, five hundred feet by spirit level, was evidence sufficient that no pass below that altitude existed in the divide. This river, with its tributaries, drains a large area of country, of which its bed must necessarily represent the lowest level. Careful barometrical observations were made down the Suceubi to its junction with the Chouanagua, where was found an altitude of one hundred and fifty feet. Ten miles down the Chouanagua an altitude of ninety-nine feet was obtained. After all hope of finding a pass was abandoned a survey in the vicinity of the Lassardi river, and still other and very thorough surveys from the Gulf of San Blas, resulted in showing that a mountain area of ten miles would require to be tunneled. The other portions of the route present very favorable aspects. The southern part of the isthmus still remains to be explored, and government proposes, we understand, to resume ere long these interesting and important surveys, carrying them up the valley of the Tuys, across the divide to the Caacaria Lake, not far from the mouth of the Airato. Whatever may be the immediate results of these Darton explorations we cannot but entertain the hope that they will ultimately lead to the discovery of a practicable ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Report of the Yellow Fever Committee.

The committee on yellow fever appointed by the Board of Health, consisting of Drs. Morris, Carnochan and Coccarrini, have made a report not only alarming concerning the disease on Governor's Island, but they suggest a very stringent and, we think, a very proper remedy. It appears, upon careful medical investigation, that every quarter of Governor's Island is infected with pestilence, which means that a hotheb of contagious disease is lying right in our midst, between the two cities of New York and Brooklyn. This is a very unpleasant thought for our million and a half of people. But what remedy do the doctors propose? Nothing less than the depopulation of the island, the absolute removal of all parties infected or not infected, except the few soldiers who may be necessary to protect the property of the government.

They suggest that in thus evacuating the post all the clothing and bedding shall be left behind and disinfected by steam heat, and that certain buildings where the disease has been found in its most virulent form shall be torn down and burned. We may conclude that Governor's Island is in a very dangerous condition when these medical gentlemen recommend such extreme measures to prevent the spread of infection. The sooner their views are carried out the better. It would be no great loss, either, to the city or government if Governor's Island were sunk in the bay. As a work of defence to the harbor it is worthless, and as a garrison post it is almost unnecessary.

ANDY JOHNSON—STILL A CHANCE FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS.

It appears that there is still a chance to secure Andy Johnson in the next Congress. The late Greenville democratic nomination resulted in a break up, and in the nomination by part of the Convention after the break, of Mr. James White. It is now proposed to call the Convention together again, and to try it, with a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," they can't nominate and elect Johnson for the Greenville district. He is willing to run upon such a nomination, to redeem the district from the somewhat notorious Tennessee Butler. It is to be hoped that all the elements opposed to Butler will rally upon Johnson, and carry him in; for such a man is badly wanted to stir up the radicals of Congress and to keep them in a wholesome state of excitement.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The statement from

Boulogne that General Burnside was authorized by Bismarck to propose a postponement of the bombardment of Paris until after the Constituent Assembly met and decided either for peace or war. If this be so, why not declare an armistice in the usual form until France has a government with which Prussia can treat for terms? It must come to this in the end; especially in view of the indifferent attitude assumed by Russia, Austria and England. The war is now between the German people and the French people. When the Constituent Assembly is authorized to speak for the latter some positive terms can be arrived at.

Church Services Yesterday.

There was a marked increase in the number of attendants at church yesterday. Every place of worship was crowded. Resplendent Fashion, having temporarily retired from Paris, shone in all her original grandeur, until it became a difficult matter to say whether the dresses or the sermons were the best, both, in some of the churches, being the last sensations. Rev. Mr. Hepworth, at the Church of the Messiah, delivered his third lecture on "The Moral Aspect of Europe," in which he gave Napoleon some very hard rap. On the other hand, Father Ronay, a French missionary, in a most eloquent sermon at the Church of St. Louis, in Williamsburg, praised the Emperor highly and predicted his early restoration to the throne. His picture of the sufferings of France was quite touching and affected his congregation to tears. The Pope, of course, came in for a blasting, Dr. Dix, at Trinity, declaring that the crowning sin of Rome was in proclaiming an enthroned God, and said many other hard things of the Catholic Church. There are, however, always two sides to every question, and consequently those who do not agree with the anti-papal doctrines of Dr. Dix can read our reports of sermons at the Catholic churches, where the recent misfortunes of the Holy Father were made the subject of much eloquent argument and where infallibility and all the other dogmas of Catholicism were explained and extolled. We would, however, suggest that there might be good policy in reading but one side of the question, lest a perusal of both ends in the believing of neither.

Sermons of a more general nature, and in some respects more instructive, were delivered at the other churches. Brother Beecher was particularly pathetic on the subject of the woman with seven husbands and the future life. And well he might. We should think that the contemplation of such a domestic arrangement, even in the future life, would incline one to paths and even anxiety. At Lyrio Hall Mr. Frothingham took pity for his theme, and administered a severe rebuke to cant. He seemed to have a tolerably clear idea of what piety is, but he thought that it was not displayed by mankind exactly as he believed to be right and proper. At the New England Congregational church Rev. Mr. Richardson discoursed on the renovating power of Christianity, while at the Elm Place Congregational church in Brooklyn the Kingdom of Heaven was the theme. In the same city, at the Grand street Methodist church, Rev. Mr. Hendricks gave the young ladies some sound advice on subjects matrimonial and a few hints on the same to husbands expectant. "Though he may have a boundless fortune," he said to the fair maidens, "will you marry a man who will bring upon you not only poverty, but disgrace?" How a man with a "boundless fortune" is to bring poverty upon his wife we cannot imagine.

At the other churches in this city and Brooklyn, and at Washington and elsewhere, the sermons were good and the congregations large. The day was such a very fine one that we are certain the devil must have suffered serious loss.

A SERGEANT OF POLICE jumped into the river in pursuit of a prisoner on Saturday night, captured him and brought him ashore. The prisoner found there was no use trying to escape that sergeant by drowning himself.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

Land Purchased for the Proposed Exhibition Building—Description of the Site.

The land at present occupied by David Allerton for his cattle yards, between Third and Fourth avenues, immediately above the Yorkville tunnel, has been purchased by the Crystal Palace Association for the site of their proposed monster exhibition building. The plot selected and secured for the purpose comprises 2 1/2 acres of land, commanding a magnificent view of the city, Yorkville, Harlem, the lower part of Westchester county and Long Island, the Park, East and North rivers, Long Island Sound and New York Bay. The proposed palace for the exhibition of the productions of all nations on the face of the globe will occupy the four sides of the ground to the extent of 150 feet deep, leaving an area or open space in the centre equal to eleven acres. The new palace will thus be 3,600 feet long, 150 wide, and it is understood that three of the sections or sides will be eight stories high. The cost of eleven acres of ground enclosed by the building, will be laid out with great taste and ornamented with fountains, statues, flowers, rare shrubs, &c. The new palace will be built of iron and glass in the style of architecture, although not fully settled upon, will be imposing and ornamental in the highest degree. The location selected is the best site that could be obtained on Manhattan island, especially when the facilities for reaching it are taken into consideration; for long before it can be completed the trains of the Hudson River and New York Central Railroad, New York, Harlem and Albany, and the New York and New Haven Railroad, laden with passengers from the East, North, West and West, will pass the grounds, and ample arrangements in the shape of side tracks and switches are already provided for such special trains as may be run between that point and the city depot. The horse cars of the Third Avenue line will pass the grounds on the east side; the cars of the Second Avenue line, and of the Broadway line, will pass within one block, while steamers from all points can land passengers within two blocks, or three minutes' ride, of the exhibition grounds. The capital of the Crystal Palace Association is \$7,000,000, of which after paying for the land (including the lease held by Mr. Allerton), there will be sufficient left to pay for the erection of a building that shall be an enduring ornament and credit to the great metropolis of the Western World.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Celebration To-day of the Anniversary of the Independence of Cuba.

To-day being the second anniversary of the declaration of the independence of Cuba, the citizens of that gallant little republic now in this city propose to celebrate the event in a fitting manner. At nine o'clock a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Stephen's church for the repose of the souls of the Americans and Cubans who fell in battle over the revolution commenced. At twelve o'clock sharp the Cuban flag will be hoisted on the City Hall and will be saluted with a hundred guns. The balcony of the City Hall will be reserved for ladies. In the evening there will be a mass-meeting at Irving Hall, at which Richard O'Griffin, Mayor Hall, General Martin T. McMahon and other gentlemen will deliver addresses.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Mr. Akerman, United States Attorney General, arrived in this city from Buffalo on Saturday morning and became the guest of his relative, Mr. Charles L. Frost, of No. 3 Thirty-eighth street West, with whom he remained till last evening, when he took the night train for Washington in order to be present at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. While in the city Mr. Akerman remained in strict privacy, no person but Mr. William H. Everts having called upon him. He enjoyed a drive to the High Bridge on Saturday, and attended divine service yesterday at Dr. Spruy's Presbyterian church. He returns to Washington much improved in health.

STATE FAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

The annual exhibition of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina will be held in Raleigh on the 15th instant and continue four days. The first grand annual fair of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association of Georgia will commence in Augusta on the 23rd instant and continue five days.