

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. THE THEATRE, Broadway, at 12th street. THE THEATRE, Broadway, between Prince and 10th streets. THE THEATRE, Broadway, between Prince and 10th streets. THE THEATRE, Broadway, between Prince and 10th streets.

Republican donkey—so great, we say, is the democratic outcry against this jackass policy, that, as it appears, this joint stock conference has been indefinitely postponed. We apprehend, then, that, without any understanding with Mr. Wilkes, the democratic members of the two houses will go home to spend their Christmas holidays, and that in returning to Washington they will hold a caucus of their own, and, hit or miss, that this caucus will adopt the old policy of another Presidential fight by the democratic party.

The greater portion of our cable news from London this morning encourages the thought that the gleam of hope of yesterday has brightened into something like sunshine. The Prince is, no doubt, still in danger; but hope and confidence have taken the place of fear, to some extent, in the minds of the British people. The bulletins are more reassuring, and the general tone of public feeling was more quiet. The Prince maintained his struggle against exhaustion manfully during the day. It appeared, indeed, as if the more grave symptoms of the malady had abated very materially, if not permanently, in the period from early morning to a late hour of the night yesterday. The case was not so hopeful this morning.

The Commissioners of Police yesterday revoked their injudicious order directing the Superintendent to use all the power of the force to prevent the proposed Sunday demonstration of the International societies, and instructed that officer instead to adopt such measures as may be necessary to preserve the public peace on the occasion. Some discussion took place before this action was decided upon. Commissioner Bosworth maintained the right of the Board to enforce the Sunday laws, which he regards as prohibiting such demonstrations on the Sabbath, but expressed the opinion that it would be undesirable to do so at this time at the risk of riot and bloodshed. He declared that the societies would, in his belief, have been satisfied to give up the proposed Sunday parade and to have held their demonstration on another day of the week but for the position taken by the "secular press," which had condemned the order of the Commissioners as a violation of the rights of citizens and had advised the Internationals to meet on Sunday in defiance of the police. Mayor Hall, who was present, dissented from the opinion that a memorial funeral procession was prohibited by the Sunday laws, and was of opinion that those laws were not applicable to the city of New York. He also advocated an appeal to the State Legislature for an act regulating processions in this city and presented the draft of a bill for that purpose.

Within the last ten years, on the questions of African slavery and the civil and political status of the African race in this country, we have passed through one of the most stupendous and decisive revolutions in the history of mankind, and now we are on the verge of another. The revolution accomplished turned upon the wrongs of slavery and the rights of the black race; the revolution upon which we are about to enter will be fought upon the wrongs of the laboring classes and the rights of labor. By the revolution we have left behind us, the old social and political institutions of our Southern States of two hundred years of cultivation have been torn up by the roots. By the revolution which is just before us, the social and political institutions of the civilized world, some of them older than the Pyramids, will be swept away.

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TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, December 15, 1871.

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THE MURDER OF DR. ROBINSON, OF SALT LAKE. Four of those charged with the assassination of this gentleman were before Judge McKean's Court yesterday, and a grand sensation was occasioned by the positive identification by a witness of two of them. He swore he saw them knock him on the head with a sword and then shoot him afterwards.

THE ERIE RAILWAY "REFORM."—A special telegram from London to the HERALD announces the progress of the organization in that city of a combination of the holders of Erie Railway shares for the purpose of effecting a new and improved direction of the undertaking. The movement is simultaneous with that which has been set on foot in New York with a like object, and which is assisted by the adhesion of the President and at least two members of the Stock Exchange in this city. Mr. James McHenry heads the "reform" project in England.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY AT RICHMOND, VA. YESTERDAY is another evidence of the evils of carrying concealed dangerous weapons. Two sporting men of that city had been in business, then quarrelled and dissolved partnership. Snellings, a young sport, and one of the partners, being yesterday informed that Monteiro, the other partner, had been speaking of him in a dishonorable manner, immediately sought an explanation. They met, wrangled, and Monteiro was about being punished when his antagonist was drawn off by a crowd and he shot him with a pistol he was carrying. The wounded man could not resist the temptation of a retaliatory shot, and fired twice at Monteiro before he fell to the ground, helpless. According to our despatch another column it is considered that Snellings will die.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE on the subject of capitulations to the Prussians during the war have reported unfavorably of the conduct of the officers in command of six fortresses of secondary importance. The commandants have been sentenced to punishment. The committee will proceed to inquire into the cases of the capitulations at Sedan and Metz—very unpleasant subjects and of little benefit in any point of view except to persons who delight to be classed as the "prophets of the past."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. M. Seldobenhoff, of St. Petersburg, Russia, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge F. W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, is stopping at the Astor House. Ex-Mayor J. H. Millard, of Omaha, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge James L. Bogart, of New Orleans, has arrived at the New York Hotel. General William G. Ely, of Norwich, Conn., is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Marquis de Chambrun yesterday arrived from Washington at the St. Julien Hotel. Colonel Frank Copeland, of Boston, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel. General G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, has quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. General W. D. Farnand, of Salt Lake City, is among the sojourners at the St. James Hotel. Lieutenant Governor John L. Margo, of Virginia, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Captain Charles A. Powell, of the Engineer corps of the United States Army, has taken quarters at the Hoffman House. Colonel E. W. Mansfield, of Memphis, Tenn., is domiciled at the Surtevant House. General H. E. Vallentine, of Hartford, has taken quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb), of Springfield, Mass., is at the Bromvost House. Richard Rush, of the United States Navy, has quarters at the Astor House Hotel. Count Babrinsky, of Russia, is among the sojourners at the St. Julien Hotel. J. Soot and A. L. Runyon, Treasurer and Comptroller of the State of New Jersey, and State Senators William H. Conover, Jr., and Edward H. Betts, of New Jersey, are among the most recent arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Rear Admiral Haza, Admiral J. Tucker and Captain Bavers, of the Peruvian Navy, are at the New York Hotel. The second of these gentlemen, Admiral Tucker, has a record that is well known in this country. He was, previous to the revolution, an officer in our navy, but at the inception of the strife he became a rebel and an officer of high repute in the rebel service. At the close of the struggle, during which he did little of note, he entered the Peruvian service. His place was rendered one of much trouble by the disobedience of native officers, who disliked to serve a foreigner, and he resigned when he had occupied less than a year. He soon, however, returned and has ever since remained the position.

THE DANGER to the republican party of a split which cannot be healed is thickening in the Senate from day to day. Let it come, and let us see what is the strength and what is the game of the anti-Grant republicans. The time is at hand for action. THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS are in a state of great consternation. While the Wyoming Repeal bill has been handed from the Legislature to the Executive of the State, vetoed by the Governor and then passed by the House over the veto, thus putting the petticoated preachers there in a grand ferment, the branch in New York is by no means settled on a peace basis. Julia Ward Howe ventilated a perfect host of grievances at Chokering Hall last night, among them the disappointment felt at not receiving invitations for herself and friends to the late ball at the Academy in honor of the Prince Alexis. These, with the difficulties in the ranks recently developed at Washington and the troubles horoscoped for the movement during the present session of Congress, leave the followers of Stanton in a singular condition. THE ATLANTA (Ga.) New Era (republican), is pretty nearly correct when it avows that "Outside the Southern States the democratic party seems to be without a platform of principles, without a settled policy, and almost without organization. Thus ceasing to be a national party, it has degenerated into a sectional faction; and it hopes for recognition and power only as an adjunct to some new organization yet to be formed." The South being the only section of the country where the democratic party has the least vitality, is it not about time some Southern man was spoken of by the old leaders for the democratic nomination for the Presidency—say Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky—a sound Union man in time of peril and danger?