

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year,
For one copy, five cents; for one month, \$1.50.
The WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at five
cents per copy. Annual subscription price:—
One Copy, five cents; for one month, \$1.50.
Three Copies, fifteen cents; for one month, \$4.50.
Five Copies, twenty-five cents; for one month, \$7.50.
Ten Copies, fifty cents; for one month, \$15.00.
JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyping
and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the
usual rates.

Volume XXXI. No. 263

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom
street.—ROMEO AND JULIET.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York
Hotel.—THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Sixth
avenue.—MIRANDA.GERMAN THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.—
FERN-LEANDER.GERMAN THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—
OTHELLO.TERRACE GARDEN, Third avenue, between Fifty-
eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.—THEATRE D'OPERA.IRVING HALL, Irving place.—PROFESSOR HARTS WILL
PERFORM HIS MIRACLES.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway, opposite
the Metropolitan Hotel.—THEIR ENTERTAINMENT
INCLUDES SINGING, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING.FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West
Twenty-fourth street.—BOWERY'S MINSTRELS.—STROPHIAN
MINSTRELS, BALLADS, BURLESQUES, &c.—ROOM TO LET
WITHOUT BOARD.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
TALKING.—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—THEATRE D'OPERA.CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at
Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT
AND HEAVY ENTERTAINMENT, COMEDY, &c.—THE JACQUES
JACKSON.MRS. P. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
His Last Victory, or, A Lion in the Tails.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—KING HENRY IV.

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Sessions sentence for a breach of the Health law, in keeping
a fast melting establishment, was again up before
Judge Sutherland yesterday on a motion to admit the
prisoner to bail, a common law certiorari having
been previously granted. Judge Sutherland dilated at
length upon his legal powers in the premises, and ex-
pressed the opinion that he had no authority to admit
the prisoner to bail. He remarked that he would confer
with his associate justices upon the point, and adjourned
over the case until Friday next.

The stock market was strong yesterday and prices ad-
vanced. Gold closed at 145 1/2.

There was a fair business in both foreign and domestic
goods yesterday, and as a general thing full prices were
valued. On "Change flour and wheat were quiet, but
without decided change. Corn was 1/2 c. lower, while
oats were steady. Pork was heavy and lower. Beef
was steady, while lard was dull, but steady. Freight
was scarcely so firm. Whiskey firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our correspondence from Mexico is dated at Mexico
city to September 1, and Vera Cruz to September 4.
Maximilian had received a despatch from some person
unknown saying that all was useless. On the strength
of this rumor he is reported to have written to the
Marshall that he wishes to go to Europe and the Marshal
will not let him, and others equally wild. There is no
doubt that there is a difference between him and the
French. Citizens living near Vera Cruz are removing
into the city walls for protection, and fortifications are
being constructed. It is reported in the capital that
Bazaine and Douay are to leave on the next packet.
Madame Escandon had presented a long memorial asking
the release of her husband, who is charged with heavy
penalties on the Imperial government.

Our dates from Panama and the South American
States are to the 12th inst. Several of the Colombian
State authorities had threatened to resist the enforce-
ment of Mosquera's orders, and domestic trouble was
anticipated. Favorable concessions had been granted
by the Colombian government to the projected railway
across the isthmus. Queen Emma arrived at Panama on
the 9th, and sailed for the Sandwich Islands the same
evening. The Panama Legislature convened on the 1st
inst., and inaugurated Olaya as Governor of New Gra-
nada. The two vessels purchased by Yuma MacKenna
in this country for Chile were not considered
adaptable to war purposes. Montero, the deposed
admiral of the Peruvian navy, was still in custody,
Salcedo, the Chilean commander, having charge of the
navies of both Powers, and Tucker, the ex-rebel, who
was appointed to supersede Montero, having a subordi-
nate command under him. The terms of the new treaty
between Chile and Bolivia are published in our cor-
respondence. Gutierrez gave a grand concert at Santiago
on the night of August 12, and the next day he was pro-
claimed by a decree of the Council with a gold medal.
A bill was given on the 9th ult. by General Kilpatrick
at the American Legation.

Our Havana correspondence is dated September 15.
The quarantine on vessels coming from the United States
still continues in force to the great detriment of trade,
but would probably be soon removed. The house of
Don Miguel Bon in San Jago de Cuba had failed, with
liabilities at \$247,000 and assets at only \$77,000. An in-
crease making concern was about being established. There
was more firmness in the sugar markets. Elections for
President were to commence in Nicaragua in November.
No government has yet been installed in St. Domingo,
and little republic is given up to the disorders of
anarchy. Hayti is in the same condition, and President
Geffard is threatened with another revolution. Outlaws
overrun the country, and horrible crimes are committed
with impunity.

A meeting of Fenians was held in Troy last night,
and was addressed by General Gleason of the Stephens
wing. Considerable excitement prevails among the circles
in this city, relative to the expected invasion of Canada.
It is supposed, considering the reinforcements arriving
in the provinces, that the movement would prove a dis-
astrous failure. A picnic will be given at Jones' Wood
on Monday next under the auspices of Stephens' friends.

We publish this morning an opinion from the Attorney
General of the United States in regard to the power of
the President where appointments to office have been
made in the recess prior to the last session of the Senate,
and there was a failure during the session to make a per-
manent appointment, either by the refusal of the Senate
to confirm the nomination, or a failure to act on the nom-
ination, or when the President makes a temporary ap-
pointment in the recess. In his discussion of the subject
the Attorney General takes up the general question
whether the President can fill up a vacancy in the recess
which existed in the prior session. After a review of
the precedents established since the foundation
of the government, and an examination of the con-
stitution and existing laws on the subject, he arrives at
the affirmative of the proposition, and consequently of
the original question submitted to him.

H. G. Norton, one of the travelling miscegens, who
telegraphed to the Cleveland Convention that he would
expose the workings behind the scenes of his late
friends, has wholly deserted them and made a confession.
He says the whole intention of the party is to
make a living by exhibiting themselves as martyrs to
Southern ferocity, and when the money runs out they
are in danger of coming under the agrarian law, they
propose to declare a negro insurrection or another war.
He says that Randolph, the negro, eats, drinks and
sleeps with Jack Hamilton.

The heavy rains in the West have been the occasion of
considerable damage at Cincinnati and Indianapolis.
Bridges on several of the railroads were swept away.
The damage in Indianapolis is now estimated at \$300,000
and three more persons are reported drowned.

A man named David Higgins, employed on the Morris
and Essex Railroad, was knocked down and run over by
a train, at Orange, on Tuesday evening. The man, who
is said to belong to New York, died almost instantly.

The switchmen on the Erie railroad employed in the
neighborhood of the Jersey City depot struck for higher
wages on Monday and, their demand being refused, left
off work and substitutes were provided.

The New Jersey Legislature, in joint session yesterday,
confirmed the election of A. G. Cattell to be United
States Senator, the democratic majority voting.

A large meeting was held in Toledo, Ohio, last night,
to rally the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention
of August 14. General Mullen and General Steedman
were the principal speakers.

A radical meeting was held at Paterson, New Jersey,
last evening, which was addressed by John Minor Botts,
in which he attacked the policy of the President, favoring
his impeachment, and advocated the adoption of the
constitutional amendment. He thought that each State
should settle the question of negro suffrage for itself.

A Convention of Soldiers and Sailors of the State of
New York was in session at Syracuse yesterday. Resolu-
tions were adopted declaring the power of reconstruction
to be vested in Congress, and the pardons extended to
rebels to have no effect in releasing them from liability
to trial for their treason, and approving of the republican
candidates for State officers. Delegates were ap-
pointed to the Pittsburgh Convention which meets on the
25th. General Barlow and Colonel McKean being chosen
delegates at large. The Convention then adjourned until
this morning.

The Producers' Bank, in Chicago, suspended yester-
day.

General Baird's report of the New Orleans riot is creat-
ing much excitement among the people in this city. The
loss by the burning of Breunham, Texas, by United
States soldiers recently, is estimated at \$155,700.

The surgeon in attendance on Secretary Seward re-
ports that he is much improved, and will, no doubt, soon
recover his health.

A case of cholera resulted fatally in Hudson City
yesterday. Forty-three deaths occurred in Nashville yes-
terday from the same disease, and twenty-five in Savan-
nah during the past week.

GENERAL GRANT ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT.—For some time past the papers
have been pretending to give General Grant's
opinions about politics and the President and
this thing and that thing; but all who know the
General are aware that he never publicly ex-
presses his views upon these matters. He has
his private notions about politics and politi-
cians, and he keeps them to himself. We believe,
however, that he has no such hesitancy in en-
dorsing the constitutional amendment now be-
fore the States and in advising the South to
accept it and settle the whole business. Gen-
eral Grant regards this subject as of national
importance and far beyond all considerations
of partisanship, and consequently his hopes
and wishes in regard to it are expressed with-
out his usual reserve.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—Hon. James
Brooks and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens on the
Same Platform.

The Hon. James Brooks, through the columns
of an obscure journal made up of second hand
materials—a sort of shoddy newspaper—has
come out with a flippant little stump speech
against the constitutional amendment now be-
fore the States for their ratification. He does
not like it. Neither does the Hon. Thaddeus
Stevens, nor General B. F. Butler, nor Wendell
Phillips, nor any of the tribe of radical lead-
ers. Nor is it the first time or the second in
which Mr. Brooks and Mr. Stevens have been
found pulling together. On the District of Col-
umbia Negro Suffrage bill in the House of
Representatives, early in the last session,
when the conservative republicans, with the
help of the democrats, could have defeated
Stevens on the test question, Stevens carried
his point with the aid of the democratic vote,
including the vote of Mr. Brooks. Again, to-
wards the close of the session, when this con-
stitutional amendment as first reported was be-
fore the House, the democrats came to the
rescue of Stevens and enabled him to carry his
point against the moderate republicans.

The test question was upon the third section
of the amendment as originally reported, dis-
franchising till the 4th of July, 1867, every
man guilty of voluntarily giving aid and com-
fort to the rebellion. This was the ultimatum
of Stevens. The most ferocious of all his vi-
olent speeches was his terrible closing speech
against any surrender of this condition. It was
to him the pith and substance of the amend-
ment, and this plan of Congress, he pro-
tested, would be a surrender to the rebels if
short of this sweeping disfranchisement. A
republican member desired to make a motion
to strike out this third section; but Stevens in-
terposed the previous question, which, if
adopted, cuts off all motions to amend and
brings the House at once to the main question.
With the aid of the democrats the conservative
republicans could have voted down the pre-
vious question; but a sufficient number of the
democrats preferred to support the motion of
Stevens, and thus they carried his plan through
the House. We cannot find the name of Mr.
Brooks in these proceedings, but the votes of his
fellow democrats who voted for the pre-
vious question and his dodging are enough to
fix his position. This sweeping disfranchis-
ment of the Stevens plan was stricken out in
the Senate, where the amendment was put into
its present shape; but the country owes
nothing to Mr. Brooks for the modification.
The amendment as it now stands is not his
plan, nor is it the plan of Mr. Stevens. Both
these men, we take it, dislike this amendment
because it does not suit the factious purposes
of either to bring this business to a speedy and
decisive settlement.

Against the warnings of Stevens and the flip-
pant objections of Brooks we urge upon the
politicians and white people of the Southern
States the adoption of this constitutional amend-
ment. The public mind of the North is not in
the mood for a repetition of the supercilious,
imperious and insolent demands of such South-
ern fire-eaters and revolutionists as defeated
the great object of the Border State Peace Con-
vention of 1861. We have had enough of the
folly of domineering Southern fire-eaters and
enough of the fanaticism of Northern radicals,
and we want peace, and we can get it in the
restoration of the Union on the basis of this peace
ultimatum of the republican conservatives of
Congress. We feel entirely justified in admon-
ishing the Southern States that delay is danger-
ous to them; that if they reject these condi-
tions of Congress they will be far more likely
to get something much worse instead of any-
thing better; that a State government, accord-
ing to the Supreme Court, if recognized by
Congress, is the State; that if not recognized
by Congress, there is no appeal but to the next
Congress, and that in such an appeal there is
no living chance of anything better than this
amendment for the excluded States.

It is the victorious party in a war that dic-
tates the treaty of peace; and as the terms of
restoration and peace offered to the South by
Congress propose nothing of confiscation, no
enforcement of negro suffrage, no vengeance,
no exclusions from federal offices that cannot
be remedied, no disfranchisements, but only
those securities deemed necessary for the safety
of the national treasury, the liberty of the
blacks and the future peace of the Union, we
would appeal to the excluded Southern States
to come into the general government as fast as
possible on these generous terms offered
through Congress by the victorious North. We
urge this course because it is abundantly man-
ifest that nothing less will satisfy the great
dominant Union war party and Congressional
peace party of the North.

An Important Movement Among the Liberals
of England and Ireland.

A large and very influential number of magis-
trates, clergymen, municipal officers in Ireland,
as well as members of Parliament, have in-
vited the distinguished English liberal, John
Bright, to attend a complimentary banquet to
be given in Dublin. In his letter accepting
the invitation Mr. Bright says he does so be-
cause his friends in Ireland are of opinion that
"something may be done to make a more per-
fect union between the liberals of Ireland and
the liberal party in England," with a view to
wiser legislation for both countries.

This is a very important and comprehensive
movement, and will no doubt create consid-
erable sensation among certain classes in Eng-
land. By the union of the English and Irish
liberals upon the sound basis and enlightened
principles advocated by Mr. Bright additional
strength will be given to the reform agitation
and a fresh impulse imparted to the spirit of
progress now animating the masses of Europe.
Mr. Bright has long been a terror to the aris-
tocracy of Great Britain. His vigorous intel-
lect and broad, intelligent and independent
political views have made him the master-
mind of the great liberal movement in Eng-
land. Possessing characteristics equally solid,
expansive and comprehensive, he infuses into
the minds of his friends the liveliest enthusi-
asm for the liberal cause and at the same time chal-
lenges the admiration of his opponents. In all
that relates to commerce, to the manufacturing
interests or to the political economy of his
country, Mr. Bright stands in a most conspic-
uous light. And now, after winning an envia-
ble distinction on English soil as the
great liberal leader and practical states-
man, he goes to Ireland to give a
sensible direction to the liberal cause
there. This is what Ireland has long needed.
However sincere the friends of Irish liberty

may have been and are now, it cannot be
denied that many of their plans for securing
reform and liberation have been wild, imprac-
ticable and dangerous. Plausible schemes
have lacked cohesion, organization and proper
management. Mr. Bright will no doubt put
the liberals in Ireland in such a state of organiza-
tion as to do away with the Fenian associations
altogether and at the same time accomplish
many of the reforms which the Fenians are en-
deavoring unsuccessfully to attain. There will
be no longer any necessity for head centres,
forced loans, willing contributions, midnight
drills or Canadian raids. With a man so pure
and high minded as John Bright as the leader
of the English and Irish liberals the Fenian
organization will become useless. The move-
ment of Mr. Bright will entirely absorb it.
These united liberals will constitute a formid-
able barrier to the encroachments of the Eng-
lish crown and pave the way for a general
emancipation of the masses from the thralldom
of the English aristocracy. But we do not
think this democratic movement of Mr. Bright
will be confined to the British kingdom alone.
It may be destined to spread through France,
Germany and Italy, and involve entire Europe
in its effects. The people of France are any-
thing but quiescent, notwithstanding the extra-
ordinary efforts of the Emperor to pacify,
employ and amuse them. And if Mr. Bright
should succeed in firing up the Irish heart to
the work of uniting upon some reasonable,
tangible and attainable method of reform
which the Irish nation so sadly needs, he may
next undertake the labor of a liberal mission-
ary among Napoleon's *outriers*, and extend his
journey through Germany and Italy with
benefit to the progressive and restless spirits in
those countries. At all events this Dublin
banquet, tendered by so influential and power-
ful a class of persons to the sagacious English
liberal leader, will be hailed as an omen that
the spirit of the European democracy and re-
sistance to the encroachments of European
aristocracy are not flagging, but are on a wider,
more enlightened and more comprehensive
career than ever.

Complication of Affairs in Europe.

Although the news by mail from Europe
which we published yesterday has been an-
ticipated to some extent by the cable tele-
grams, there is much that is strikingly inter-
esting not noticed before. We may notice espe-
cially the address of the Duke de Persigny at
Montbrison at the inauguration of the Diana
Hall at that place. The occasion did not seem
to warrant any such elaborate and profound
views of governments and governmental policy
as he uttered. Indeed they were, to use a
common expression, far-fetched. But the Duke
de Persigny followed the example of his mas-
ter, the Emperor Napoleon, and, we may say,
the example of many public men of other
countries at the present day, in taking advan-
tage of any public opportunity, however in-
significant, to make a sort of oracular declara-
tion on public affairs. The Duke was inspired
probably by hints from Napoleon.

The substance of this truly Napoleonic ad-
dress is a plea for absolutism. In true French
and Napoleon theoretic style he speaks of the
progress of ideas, of the elevation of the
masses, of the "development of practical lib-
erty," of "the reign of a mighty democracy
just beginning," of the "banquet of civiliza-
tion" when the "popular masses so long dis-
franchised" demand their share in government.
He says, in enthusiastic style, that the people
are crying out "in their mighty aspirations to
the sovereign of their choice (Napoleon), 'King
of the people, onward!'" This sort of hifalutin
talk may suit the excitable and mercurial
Frenchmen, but in our practical common sense
way of viewing things we naturally ask, What
does it all amount to? What is there in it?
Words, words, mere theories; and nothing but
words and theories. That is all there is in it.

In other parts of the address we discover
what the Duke is aiming at. "True liberty,"
he says, "cannot exist without authority"—that
is, imperial or kingly authority—"that the
first duty of a prince is to secure public order,"
and that this is to be maintained "by the
sword which God or the nation gives him as
his own," and "that to desire to tear it from
his hands in the name of liberty is a sure sign
that the liberty thus invoked is but a lie." In
illustration of this doctrine he mentions the
case of the King of Prussia following his own
will rather than that of the legislature or
people. "The deputies of Prussia," he said,
"who in their inexperience believed that they
were augmenting their new liberty by dimi-
nishing the privilege of the crown, were
certainly animated by honest intentions. But
what would have occurred but for the resolu-
tion of the King? After having disarmed
the Prince they would themselves have been
exposed, without defence, to those violent
spirits who are always ready to falsify the con-
ditions of liberty and to exaggerate its con-
sequences." Without going into the question of
how far Prussia has or has not been benefited
through the King's assumption of authority,
we must say that we have rarely seen so
thorough and such an ingenious plea for ab-
solutism as this of the Duke de Persigny.

Now, what does all this French theory and
these *idées Napoleonesques* amount to? It is
nothing more nor less than an effort to recon-
cile two principles of government that are
utterly irreconcilable—the imperial and the
democratic. Great stress is laid upon the idea
of universal suffrage, of giving the whole mass
of the people what is called a voice in the gov-
ernment. But we have seen in France how
universal suffrage may exist without liberty
and under the most despotic government. In
fact, under such a government as that of Napo-
leon this pretended universal suffrage is a farce.
Persigny, Napoleon and all the rest of the men
at the head of affairs in France are mere
actors, declaiming pretty theories to a people
who are too apt to swallow them as established
principles.

But taking in view the principles at work
throughout Europe, as well as in France, we
think we see a state of things in the future that
will upset all these fine theories. All the lives
of Caesar that Napoleon or his friends may
write, and all the ingenious speeches of such
men as the Duke de Persigny cannot arrest the
progress of common sense ideas on the subject
of government. The Emperor, or possibly his
successor, may for a short time obscure the
truth; but in the end the principles of true de-
mocracy, of the republican democracy of
America, must prevail. These principles, in
reality, are now operating in Europe in creat-
ing an undercurrent of popular sentiment that

the royalist theorists will not long be able to
resist. The war may be closed for a time, the
war of dynasties or nationalities may have
ceased for the present, but another and greater
war is coming—a war of principles—a war for
true liberty. This fact is not lost sight of by
the press of Europe, for we see some of the
journals there are anxiously speculating on
the future influence of the United States in the
world. They begin to advise a combination of
the European monarchial Powers to resist this
inevitable influence. On the whole, we con-
clude that while there may be a lull in the war
fever of the Old World, and an anxious
effort made to prevent a renewal of the war,
the ideas of true democratic liberty which are
fermenting must break out again in a new
form before long.

BEN BUTLER AND WENDELL PHILLIPS FOR CON-
GRESS.—A country paper has nominated Ben
Butler for the Presidency, probably by way of
a joke; but both Butler and Wendell Phillips
have been seriously nominated for Congress by
the radicals of Massachusetts. Butler may get
into Congress, but he will never get the Presi-
dency while his name is Bethel Fisher. As for
Wendell Phillips, he ought to go to Congress,
for he is a good orator and would soon find his
level there. He has been rampaging about the
country alone altogether too long, and we want
to locate him somewhere. If he will come out
in favor of the constitutional amendment we
will present his claims, such as they are, to the
people.

HEAVY STORMS IN THE WEST.

The Freshet in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 19, 1866.

The damage of the great flood of yesterday is heavier
than at first supposed. It will not fall much short of
\$300,000.