# THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GENOA, Oct. 29, 1860.

I have had an opportunity of visiting the arsenals at Turin and Genoa, and there witnessed an activity commensurate with the sudden aggrandizement and danger of the new Italian Kingdom. Count Cavour, who is now at the head of the War and Marine Department, as well as of Foreign Affairs, is, evidently, preparing for war. Cannons are cast and rifled daily after day at Turin, and batteries are equipped, and conscripts levied; the garrisons of the capital and of the fortresses are sent to the Po and to the Mincio; the soldiers, whom we formerly met in every street, have disappeared, and in their stead eighty battalions of National Guards have been called out and sent to garrison the provincial capitals and fortresses of the country. At Genoa, the ships of the Neapolitan fleet have been newly manned, and all the docks are occupied with new ships building, while two officers have gone to London with the mission of testing the merits of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, and of buying steam frigates. While the King and a portion of his army are making war upon the remnant of King Bombino's troops in the South, the North is preparing for an Austrian war.

At the time when the Austrian concessions were made, an immediate attack on the Emilia was feared by all the Italians, but a semi-official article of the *Constitutionnel* of Paris—which clearly declared that France would not tolerate a revival of the Austrian influence in Italy; that is to say, that Napoleon, in case of an Austrian attack, would support the Italians—fully reassured the Sardinian statesmen. They are now satisfied that Austria must keep on the defensive, and so much the more, since she found no encouraging word or advice at the Warsaw meeting. Russia had no intention of renewing the Holy Alliance, and rushing into a war with France; and Prussia, too, does not wish to give a pretense to Napoleon for claiming the natural frontiers of France. Thus, the resistance of King Francis II. will have, politically, no possible result.

England, meanwhile, tries to persuade the ill-fated young sovereign to give up any further warlike demonstrations and quietly submit to his fate, in order to spare Italy a useless effusion of blood. Victor Emanuel, however, believes that a pressure from without may give more weight to the diplomatic endeavors of England. He therefore continues his march, and arrived to-day at Garibaldi's camp at Caserta, there to receive the official announcement of the result of the universal suffrage in Naples and Sicily.

Cialdini has, in the mean time, occupied the principal points between Capua and Gaëta, cutting the Neapolitan army into two, so that we may hear of the surrender of the two fortresses within the shortest time.

Garibaldi, ready to resign his dictatorial power into the hands of the King, seems, however, to feel somewhat uncomfortable. After having been, for six months, the unrestricted master of the country, he is disinclined to be bothered by Fanti, his old rival. He will remain but for a short time with the army, and then return again to his island of Caprera, till a new war shall call him away from his goats and asses, and from his half-finished blockhouse. His volunteers, too, begin to see that their work is done; they long to go home. Every ship arriving from Naples brings them back to Genoa. The regular army suffices to complete the conquest at Naples, and they do not wish to serve with regular soldiers. Had not the officers of Garibaldi the personal interest of keeping the rank and file together, in order to preserve their own rank, one-half of Garibaldi's troops would have already returned to their homes. Next to the Garibaldian red-shirts we see many Calabrian volunteers here at Genoa. They have been sent to the North in order to be drilled by Piedmontese officers, and to form a new Southern army, instead of the disbanded Neapolitan regiments.

In the forts which frown upon Genoa, we are told that about three the said prisoners of war of Lamoricière's army remain confined. There were originally eleven thousand, but the Sardinian Government has sent the greatest part back to their homes. But since it became known that many of these wretches had found means to return to Rome, and to reënlist under the Pope's flag, and that even officers, were shameless enough to reënter the Papal service, after having been absolved by the Pope from the obligation to keep their word given to the Sardinians, the remnant of the prisoners are kept back in the forts of Genoa.

It is rather curious to see how the Pope sticks to the idea of possessing an army of his own, even after Lamoricière's complete failure; but having received five millions of francs from Spain, he is spending this very fast on his troops, though he ought to know that as soon as they are organized they will again be destroyed by the Italian Government.

It is said, on the other hand, that since the Warsaw conferences have failed to result in any understanding favorable to the Papal See, Pio Nono is preparing to leave Rome and to retire either to Spain or to Bavaria. There is no doubt that, in such a case, the French garrison would evacuate the Eternal City at once, after the Pope's departure. Such a turn of affairs would, of course, simplify the Italian question, and reduce it exclusively to the final struggle with Austria about Venetia. Austria cannot be so blind as to ignore the certainty of such a war in the Spring. Accordingly, she, too, prepares for this last trial of strength, both by sending a formidable army to Venetia and by trying to pacify and conciliate the Hungarians. The last concessions, published on the 21st inst., had no other object, but they have failed to answer the Imperial expectations.

The German and Slavonic provinces are humiliated at being less liberally treated than the turbulent Hungarians, and openly say that the only way to be well used is openly to threaten rebellion; while the Hungarians fully believe that the concessions given to them are worthless, since in its reëstablishment the old Constitution has been shorn of all its guarantees, viz: the right of refusing the taxes, the levy of the conscripts, and the liberty of the press. The population of Pesth remained cold and apathetic, the illumination ordered by the municipality, was extinguished by the mob, and the few aristocrats who have accepted the mission of conciliating the nation find no response in the heart of their countrymen. The new organization creates nothing but confusion, since it is unable to give satisfaction. Like the people of Naples, when their Constitution was revived, the Hungarians put no faith in the words of a sovereign who has twice abolished a Constitution he was bound by honor to maintain.

The distrust created by twelve years of misgovernment cannot be wiped out by a proclamation on the eve of a war. Even the moderate party refuses to accept office under the new arrangement, and thus we may safely state that the purpose of the Imperial concessions has completely failed. If Austria was to be saved by Hungarian enthusiasm, she is certain to fail to pieces at the first attack in Italy, which cannot fail to rouse the Hungarians.

The Canada brings the following additional intelligence, via Queenstown:

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The overland mail has arrived with Hong Kong dates of Sept. 12.

*The Times* gives full details of the capture of the Taku forts. Their special correspondent says:

"I am unable to confirm or credit the important statement that it is the intention of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros to proceed to Pekin as guests of the Emperor, accompanied only by an escort of cavalry."

The correspondent then expresses the hope that the news is untrue.

The conquest of the forts is described as a dashing little campaign of eight days, when the allies established themselves at Ochiang. They had still a march of 12 miles before them before they could arrive at the object of attack.

The Chinese were learning the art of war, and, contrary to all Chinese precedent, it was found that their positions upon the road had been taken with considerable military skill, and fortified with much care.

A tartar camp had been formed, and the best troops of China were placed behind the works.

It was thought that if the weapons of the Chinese had been equal to those of the Allies the contest might have favorably compared with several European battles.

The English and French acted together with harmony and equal gallantry in the attack.

The Allies had got to within half a mile of the Great North fort, which appears to be the key to the whole position, although some difference of opinion is said to have occurred among the Generals on this point.

The French commander agreed to send his forces to the attack, leaving to Sir Hope Grant the responsibility. The attack was made on the morning of the 21st, four English and four French gunboats drawing the attention of the forts when the battlement down on the northern bank.

The explosion of the Armstrong guns was found to be terrific, as their shells pierced and burst the walls of the fort and an awful explosion shook the ground; but amid the ruins the Tartars stood to their guns. When the field pieces advanced and riflemen got under the walls; the fire was still hot, and many were struck by rude missiles.

Here much of the loss to the Allies was experienced. The resistance of these Tartars was at last overcome. The surrender of other forts followed, not without some chicanery on the part of the Viceroy. The loss was severe: 22 officers were wounded, two dangerously, 13 seriously and 7 slightly. The 44th Regiment had 10 men killed, 50 wounded, 4 mortally and 38 dangerously. The 67th Regiment had 6 killed and 40 dangerously wounded. Total British killed and wounded, 161.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Post* sends the following telegram:

PARIS, Nov. 2.

It is true that the French Government gave orders to the French Admiral to prevent an attack on Gaeta by sea. It is also true that the Admiral was not under the necessity of communicating these orders to the Sardinian Admiral, as the attack had not been attempted.

Napoleon's private secretary accepts the proposal of an excursion of English Volunteers to Paris, and assures them of a welcome.

## ITALIAN POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following dispatch has been addressed to the British Minister at Turin:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 23.

SIR: It appears that the late proceedings of the King of Sardinia have been strongly disapproved of by several of the principal Courts of Europe.

The Emperor of the French, on hearing of the invasion of the Papal States by the army of General Cialdini, withdrew his Minister from Turin, expressing, at the same time, the opinion of the Imperial Government in condemnation of the invasion of the Roman Territory. The Emperor of Russia has, we are told, declared in strong terms his indignation at the entrance of the army of the King of Sardinia into the Neapolitan Territory, and has withdrawn his entire mission from Turin. The Prince Regent of Prussia has also thought it necessary to convey to Sardinia a sense of his displeasure, but he has not thought it necessary to remove the Prussian Minister from Turin.

After these diplomatic acts, it would scarcely be just to Italy, or respectful to the other Great Powers of Europe, were the Government of her Majesty any longer to withhold the expression of their opinion.

In so doing, however, her Majesty's Government have no intention to raise a dispute upon the reasons which have been given in the name of the King of Sardinia for the invasion of the Roman and Neapolitan States. Whether or no the Pope was justified in defending his authority by means of foreign levies; whether the King of the Two Sicilies, while still maintaining his flag at Capua and Gaëta, can be said to have abdicated, are not the arguments upon which her Majesty's Government proposes to dilate.

The large questions which appear to them to be at issue are these: Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to relieve them from governments with which they were discontented?—and was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the assistance of his arms to the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States? There appear to have been two motives which have induced the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States to join willingly in the subversion of their Governments. The first of these was that the Government of the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies provided so ill for the administration of justice, the protection of personal liberty, and the general welfare of their people, that their subjects looked forward to the overthrow of their rulers as a necessary preliminary to all improvement in their condition.

The second motive was, that a conviction had spread since the year 1849 that the only manner in which Italians could secure their independence of foreign control was by forming one strong Government for the whole of Italy. The struggle of Charles Albert in 1848, and the sympathy which the present King of Sardinia has shown for the Italian cause, have naturally caused the association of the name of Victor Emanuel with the single authority under which the Italians aspire to live.

Looking at the question in this view, her Majesty's Government must admit that the Italians themselves are the best judges of their own interests.

That eminent jurist Vattel, when discussing the lawfulness of the assistance given by the United Provinces to the Prince of Orange when he invaded England and overturned the throne of James II., says: "The authority of the Prince of Orange had doubtless an influence on the deliberations of the States General, but it did not lead them to the commission of an act of injustice, for when a people for good reasons take up arms against an oppressor, it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defense of their liberties."

Therefore, according to Vattel, the question resolves itself into this: Did the people of Naples and of the Roman States take up arms against their Governments for good reasons?

Upon this grave matter her Majesty's Government hold that the people in question are themselves the best judges of their own affairs. Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance to their former Governments; Her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, pretend to blame the King of Sardinia for assisting them. There remains, however, a question of fact. It is asserted by the partizans of the fallen governments that the people of the Roman States were attached to the Pope, and the people of the Kingdom of Naples to the dynasty of Francis II., but that the Sardinian agents and foreign adventurers by force and intrigue subverted the thrones of those Sovereigns.

It is difficult, however, to believe, after the astonishing events which we have seen, that the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies possessed the love of their people. How was it one must ask, that the Pope found it impossible to levy a Roman army, and that he was forced to rely almost entirely upon the foreign mercenaries? How did it happen, again, that Garibaldi conquered nearly all Sicily with 2,000 men, and marched from Reggio to Naples with 5,000? How but from the universal disaffection of the people of the Two Sicilies? Neither can it be said that this testimony of the popular will was capricious or causeless. Forty years ago the Neapolitan people made an attempt regularly and temperately to reform their government under the reigning dynasty. The Powers of Europe, assembled at Laybach, resolved, except England, to put down this attempt by force. It was put down, and a large foreign army was left in the Two Sicilies to maintain social order. In 1848 the Neapolitan people again attempted to secure liberty under the Bourbon dynasty, but their best patriots atoned by an imprisonment of ten years for the offense of endeavoring to free their country. What wonder, then, that in 1860 the Neapolitans, mistrustful and resentful, should throw off the Bourbons, as in 1688 England had thrown off the Stuarts? It must be admitted undoubtedly that the severance of the ties which bind together a Sovereign and his subjects is in itself a misfortune. Notions of allegiance become confused, the succession of the throne is disputed, adverse parties threaten the peace of society; rights and pretentions are opposed to each other, and mar the harmony of the State. Yet it must be acknowledged, on the other hand, that the Italian revolution has been conducted with singular temper and forbearance.

The subversion of existing power has not been followed, as is too often the case, by an outbreak of popular vengeance. The extreme views of Democrats have nowhere prevailed. Public opinion has checked the excesses of the public triumph. The venerated forms of constitutional monarchy have been associated with the name of a Prince who represents an ancient and glorious dynasty.

Such having been the causes and the concomitant circumstances of the revolution of Italy, her Majesty's Government can see no sufficient ground for the severe censure with which Austria, France, Prussia and Russia have visited the acts of the King of Sardinia.

Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect of a people building up the edifice of their liberties, and consolidating the work of their independence amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe.

I have, &c., (Signed) J. RUSSELL.

P. S.—You are at liberty to give a copy of this dispatch to Count Cavour.

To SIR JAMES HUDSON, &c.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS AND COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.—Both of these Boards met yesterday at their respective quarters, but no business of public importance was transacted by either. The Sanitary Squad was reduced by the transfer of some of its members to post and other duty.

CENSUS OF INDIANA.—The increase in population in this State since the Census of 1850 is a fraction over thirty-six per cent. In 1850 it was 990,258. At the late Census it was 1,347,000.

## KANSAS.

A NEW PLOT FOR DRIVING FREE-STATE MEN FROM KANSAS—SHOOTING AND HANGING BY PRO-SLAVERY MEN—DRIVING SETTLERS FROM THEIR CLAIMS—BURNING HOUSES—ANOTHER BORDER WAR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

OSAGE, Southern Kansas, Nov. 5, 1860.

I have as yet seen in the Eastern papers no mention of the accumulating troubles and threatened strife in Southern Kansas. No notice has yet been taken, outside of the Territory, of the new conspiracy against Freedom in Kansas. Indeed, the Free-State men along the southern half of the territorial border, though expecting and preparing for another struggle with the ruthless bandits of Missouri, have so much confidence in their own strong arms and trusty weapons, as to regard the present warlike schemes and threats of their enemies, as of too little importance to awaken general concern. They are preparing for the worst, yet claim no assistance from abroad.

It is proper, however, that the entire country should be apprised of transpiring events in the South-West. Though the friends of Free Labor have fought and conquered the Slave Power in this Territory, yet it turns out that the enemy is not satisfied to regard the victory as decisive, but choose to measure lances once more with the little bands of Freedom's defenders, before retiring finally from the field of conflict.

Since the 1st of December last, the Free-State letters in the towns bordering on Missouri have been almost constantly annoyed with incursions from bands of Pro-Slavery assassins. By one of these gangs Hugh Carland, a peaceable citizen, and guiltless of any crime, was seized, carried before a Pro-Slavery mob, tried for some pretended offense, pronounced innocent, and discharged; yet the next morning his dead body was found dangling upon the limb of a tree, the face mutilated, and the body and limbs bruised and lacerated from head to foot. This barbarous deed was perpetrated a few miles east of this place, by what is known as "The Dark Lantern Committee," a band of bloodthirsty assassins that live in the vicinity of Barnesville—a small village within hailing distance of the State line. A few weeks previous a young man by the name of Guthrie was hung at midnight; and about the same time another person, whose name I do not now recollect, was killed by the same prowling cut-throats from Missouri. Since then, other murders of Free-State men have taken place. Among these, John Denton, a worthy and peaceable young man, while standing in the door of a grocery immediately upon the State line, was shot down by a Missouri horseman, who, after seeing his victim fall and expire, galloped back to the haunts of villainy from which he emerged. And such has been our experience for the last year. The assassinations have increased in frequency, boldness and impudence until the present time. A few days since a school-teacher, by the name of Ellis, residing with his family in this neighborhood, was pursued and fired at several times by a half score of murderous villains, and but for the fleetness of his horse would doubtless have been slain. He found a refuge in the house of William Stone, esq., but is threatened with certain death if he fails to leave the Territory within six days.

On the evening of Monday last, Dr. C. R. Jennison of Mound City—the bravest and most celebrated of Montgomery's heroes of '57 and '58—was walking toward his house, which stands at the foot of a timbered mound, and as he came to a small ravine in the outskirts of the town, a man rose up before him, and yelling out, "Halt, you d—d Abolitionist," fired. Dr. J., having had some experience in dealing with such lurking cowards (he carries no less than seven rifle and pistol-balls in his person) dropped upon his knees as he saw the pistol presented, and the ball whistled harmlessly over his head. The next moment Dr. J. had his own revolver ready, and, as the assassin took to his heels, returned the fire, at the same time starting in hot pursuit. He followed the fugitive about thirty rods, firing at him four times during the race, but, unfortunately, the thick timber upon Sugar Mound saved the villain's life.

But these events are, in themselves, of small importance. I mention them because they are part of a general plan and purpose of the Slave Power to drive the Free-State settlers from Southern Kansas. Fugitives from Slavery's bloody rule in Texas and Arkansas are almost daily passing through this portion of the Territory, and from these we learn that it is publicly proclaimed as the design of the Mob Power in that section of the Union to continue their persecution until every Northern man is driven from Texas, Arkansas, and Western Missouri, and that when that work is accomplished, the victorious cohorts of the Dark Power are to invade Southern Kansas, and sweep away its entire Free-State population.

Those who are far removed from this scene of threatened danger will regard these statements with much allowance. Indeed, we of Kansas do not heed the threats of invasion that are constantly filling our ears. Yet the *present* consequences of this projected villainy are sufficient to arrest the attention of the entire country. The Pro-Slavery cowards of this Territory—men who, during the last year or two, have kept silent a peaceable through *fear*—are again acting the parts of spies and guides for the bands of marauders that are now constantly wandering on errands of crime through the country. The Border Ruffians of the western counties of Missouri, emboldened by the success of their brethren in Arkansas and Texas, and confident of assistance when the hour of peril shall arrive, are organizing, arming, and drilling for the threatened conflict. I am credibly informed that in Bates County alone at least three hundred of these braves are holding frequent drills and otherwise preparing for the anticipated "war." Several times these Bates County vagabonds have appointed a night in which to march into the Territory, slay Capt. Montgomery and Dr. Jennison, and, by way of amusement, burn Mound City. Indeed, they have been two or three times seen, sixty or seventy strong, within the Territory, yet always at a safe distance from the city they have doomed to destruction.

But there is another link in this chain of events. Three years ago (I speak from my own recollection) a survey was made of the Indian Lands in the south-eastern corner of the Territory, and the northern (east and west) boundary of the Indian Territory, established about *twelve miles* south of Fort Scott. Immediately *north* of and joining that boundary, was fixed the southern limit of the New-York Indian Reserve, but at the same time information was published that the Indian incumbrance upon the New-York Lands would soon be removed, and that, as the lands were not occupied by Indians, there was no harm in allowing the emigrants to make settlements in advance of the final extinguishment of the Indian title. And thus encouraged, the people selected their claims, made improvements, erected dwellings, and entered upon the full enjoyment of their new homes. This would have fully satisfied the agents of the Administration, had these lands been settled principally by Pro-Slavery instead of Free-State emigrants. But when it was ascertained that Bourbon County cast a majority of Republican votes, it was agreed that *something* must be done; but that something remained a mere harmless threat, until the adoption of a general plot for ridding the Southern moiety of Kansas of its Free-State population. Recently, however, the people settled upon the New-York Lands, have found themselves the victims of a scheme which, in cruel villainy, has never been equalled even in this Territory. A new survey was made of the Cherokee Lands, and when that survey was completed the people were informed that the Indian boundary extended north *eight miles* beyond the limit *first* established. Following this startling announcement, the people upon the eight-mile strip were ordered to quit their farms and remove from the Indian territory. At the same time the news came on from Washington that the Indian title to the New-York Lands was removed, and that the entire tract was open for preëmption.

Thus matters stood until the 29th of August last, when President Buchanan's proclamation, offering the New-York Lands for sale on the 3d and 15th of December, struck terror to the hearts of the people. But the end was not yet. Very soon after the posting of this proclamation, the settlers upon the eight-mile strip (numbering 1,527, according to the late census) were again warned to leave. Many of them had erected expensive dwellings, and expended their all in fencing and improving their farms. To leave was ruin. They chose to linger, hoping that *something* would be done to save them from the impending catastrophe. They would not believe that orders would issue to *drive* them from their homes at this season, and leave them shelterless for the Winter. But the Free-State man who hopes for the least show of mercy from any of the Kansas appointees of Buchanan is doomed to disappointment.

A few days since the Indian agent, backed by fifty United States dragoons, lighted his torch and started for the Free-State settlement. Coming to the house of a Free-State settler, he drives the family from the premises; hurls their household goods after them; touches fire to the roof that has sheltered them, and then stands sentinel over the kindling fire until the entire building is wrapped in flames. And then the fifty-one brave agents of Democracy start for the next house, and leave it only when the red flames that encircle it bid defiance to the little group that stand gazing upon the ruin of their once happy and peaceful home. Then another and another of the Free-State homes are devoted to quick destruction, and the unsheltered inmates left weeping by the dying embers. And thus has the infernal work progressed until 74 houses are reduced to ashes!

This is no mere flying report; I have seen and conversed with many whose homes have been destroyed, and who are now wandering with their families in search of Winter shelter. Three days ago the buildings burned numbered *seventy-four*. How many have since been destroyed we can only conjecture.

As for the settlers upon the New-York lands, they have left about the middle of December to prepare for a similar fate. And in the mean time bands of marauders were almost constantly invading their country, shooting and hanging their citizens, stealing their property, driving them from their claims, threatening them with death, and by a hundred other modes subjecting them to annoyance and constant peril.

Such is the condition of affairs in Southern Kansas. And, as might be presumed, the people are determined *not always* to be thus annoyed. They are preparing to strike a blow that will be decisive one way or the other. They cannot afford to be always on the watch—always arming for defense. They desire peace, and if they cannot otherwise have it, *will fight for it*, and fight, too, with a purpose to win. If our border troubles are again inaugurated, the "war will be carried into Africa." Indeed, while you of the Free States are shouting victory over the retiring hosts of the Black Power, you need not be surprised to hear of stirring events in Kansas. Certain it is, the *present* condition of our affairs will be soon terminated.

Yours, &c., CHEROKEE.

## BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Board of County Canvassers were in session yesterday from 10 a. m. to 5½ p. m., without intermission. The following resolution, offered by Mr. TWEED, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Controller be and he is hereby requested to withhold payment to Inspectors and Canvassers of districts where all the requirements of the law have not been complied with, upon notification of such fact from the Supervisor having charge of the returns of the district where the neglect has occurred.

The returns for the Ninth, Sixteenth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifth and Eighth Wards were proceeded with. In canvassing the returns for the Sixteenth Ward, it was discovered in the vote for Register that a discrepancy existed between the aggregate vote given and the vote as given in the particulars. The return was ordered to be sent back, and a notice to be served on the canvassers of that district to appear before the Board at 12 o'clock to-day. A notice was also ordered to be served on the canvassers of the Eighth District of the same Ward to appear at the same time. On completion of the Fourth Assembly District, J. L. Kinney, Dem., was announced elected by a majority of 7 votes. It had been previously conceded that L. Hopps, Rep., had been elected by a majority of 10.

The CHAIRMAN gave notice that the canvass of the returns for the First Ward would come up to-day, when it is expected that a number of protests will be made. The returns of the XIth District of the Seventeenth Ward were made the special order for 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. PURDY hoped that the canvass of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards would not be precipitated upon the Board. He believed that affidavits would be furnished the Board that would materially change the complexion of the vote in those Wards on the candidate for Register. It is noticeable that in the districts that have been canvassed Bronson, whose name heads the Fusion Electors, almost invariably runs below the rest of the ticket.

| WARDS: | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VII. | IX. | X. | XIII. | XIV. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELECTIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Republican... | 234 | 493 | 1385 | 1435 | 2944 | 1463 | 1347 | 749 | |
| Fusion..... | 571 | 2046 | 2131 | 2338 | 3056 | 2203 | 2336 | 2341 | |
| GOVERNOR. | | | | | | | | | |
| Morgan..... | 234 | 275 | 477 | 1189 | 1499 | 3155 | 1417 | 1261 | 731 |
| Kelly..... | 324 | 509 | 1777 | 1939 | 2987 | 3429 | 2043 | 2077 | 2947 |
| Brady..... | 48 | 52 | 196 | 163 | 275 | 243 | 51 | 253 | 111 |
| CONGRESS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Williamson. | 320 | 310 | .... | 1326 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Wood..... | 209 | 466 | .... | 1523 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Savage..... | 21 | 30 | .... | 356 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| REGISTER. | | | | | | | | | |
| Keyser..... | 216 | 286 | .... | 1194 | 1430 | 2565 | 1453 | 1364 | 690 |
| Lytle..... | 192 | 315 | .... | 1271 | 1633 | 1603 | 1623 | 1374 | 1346 |
| Brennan..... | 189 | 200 | .... | 719 | 1509 | 1546 | 1044 | 846 | 1087 |
| SUPREME COURT. | | | | | | | | | |
| Roney..... | 244 | 269 | .... | 1226 | 1530 | 3138 | 1520 | 1513 | 831 |
| Barnard..... | 315 | 497 | .... | 1935 | 2859 | 3077 | 1923 | 1941 | 2558 |
| SUPERIOR COURT. | | | | | | | | | |
| White..... | 244 | 279 | 603 | 1226 | 1547 | 3094 | 1451 | 1447 | 753 |
| Hoheofter... | 217 | 185 | 1214 | 726 | 1925 | 1864 | 1212 | 1159 | 1394 |
| Talmadge... | 150 | 368 | 541 | 1269 | 1071 | 2077 | 802 | 750 | 1044 |
| RECORDER. | | | | | | | | | |
| Van Buren.. | 233 | 280 | 482 | 1162 | 1451 | 2883 | 1432 | 1384 | 722 |
| Hoffman.... | 233 | 269 | 1250 | 1153 | 1862 | 2496 | 1253 | 1322 | 1473 |
| Russell..... | 121 | 297 | 817 | 848 | 1663 | 1094 | 738 | 724 | 1104 |
| SURROGATE. | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaques..... | 248 | 232 | 493 | 1171 | 1435 | 2982 | 1425 | 1373 | 724 |
| West..... | 247 | 501 | 1396 | 2030 | 3120 | 3629 | 2059 | 2054 | 2317 |
| CITY JUDGE. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sedgwick... | 251 | 259 | 571 | 1517 | 1391 | 3321 | 1035 | 1471 | 871 |
| McCunn..... | 236 | 303 | 1300 | 1338 | 2411 | 2176 | 1742 | 1641 | 2436 |
| Livingston.. | 46 | 21 | 194 | 456 | 255 | 622 | 59 | 271 | 27 |
| SUPERVISOR. | | | | | | | | | |
| Stewart.... | 230 | 278 | 467 | 1156 | 1378 | 3347 | 1067 | 1342 | 691 |
| Schwartz... | 179 | 215 | 622 | 1042 | 1097 | 1444 | 1239 | 1293 | 1512 |
| Ely..... | 161 | 144 | 1679 | 943 | 1513 | 2044 | 892 | 810 | 1997 |
| CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. | | | | | | | | | |
| For..... | 27 | 29 | 209 | 139 | 658 | 612 | 724 | 412 | 445 |
| Against..... | 454 | 596 | 1905 | 2295 | 3503 | 4630 | 2374 | 2538 | 2090 |

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CLUB.—The members of the late Republican Central Campaign Club, who did good service during the late canvass, met last night at the City Wide-Awake Headquarters, No. 638 Broadway, for the purpose of organizing a new Association. The Hon. Andrew Craft, member of Assembly elect, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Skidmore chosen Secretary. A Committee, of which Mr. Macomber was the Chairman, was appointed to retire and draft a constitution. During their absence, Daniel Ullman made a short and interesting speech, which was received with loud applause.

The Committee returned and presented a Constitution embodying the Chicago platform, and permitting minors not under 20 years of age to become members of the association. The association is to be known as the "Republican Central Club," and an initiation fee of $1 is required from those elected to membership. The Constitution was unanimously adopted. Twenty-five members forthwith signed the roll and paid the fee. On motion, Mr. Simeon Draper was unanimously elected President of the Club; A. C. Hills and E. M. Skidmore, Secretaries, and the Hon. Geo. Opdyke Treasurer. The election of 22 Vice-Presidents was laid over until the next meeting. A Committee was appointed to secure a suitable Hall for meeting. Messrs. Knapp, Macomber and Ullman were appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. Draper and inform him of his election as President, after which the meeting adjourned.

HOW MAYOR WOOD TRIED TO WIN THE ALDERMEN.—The Mayor wants to make his brother Henry Street Commissioner, to succeed Mr. Smith, but has not yet arranged with the Aldermen about it. On Wednesday, it is said that all the Aldermen "deemed approachable" were sent for and invited into the private office of the Mayor. Subsequently they met at Delmonico's and compared notes. "They found that to seven of them in succession the Mayor had represented that he 'already had nine Aldermen pledged to Smith's removal,' but that out of pure love and affection for them, individually, he wished to have them 'with him' for the future, and would therefore consent to have a tenth man in the ring—nine being the needful majority out of seventeen. The comparison of notes produced great laughter, making it clear that the Mayor had, in reality, as they all suspected—but two in favor of confirming his brother Henry; and that seven were actually needed before the Board could be considered 'all right.' Rumor adds that Nicholas Seagrist and Gilbert M. Platt are the two Aldermen suspected of being in favor of the Mayor's programme."

DOING HIS OWN DETECTIVE BUSINESS.—A day or two ago, a German lad named Louis, aged 14 years, employed as errand boy in the lace and embroidery store of Jacob Geissman, corner of Broadway and Reade street, absconded with a tin box containing $70 in money, and a large number of valuable papers, the property of his employer. Mr. G. was in the habit, at the close of business hours, of placing his cash on hand in the tin box, and depositing it in a safe on the floor below. By some means or other, Louis got possession of the box, and decamped.

Mr. Geissman, without making any report to the police, forthwith commenced a search about the city, and, last night, succeeded in finding his errand boy at an emigrant boarding-house in Albany street. A policeman was called, and the youth taken in custody. Louis had in his possession a ticket for a steerage passage to Bremen, for which he had expended $28, and the balance of the money he had laid by for a rainy day. The youth was locked up in the First Ward Police Station.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 15.—Before Justices CONNOLLY, KELLY, and SPERRS.

Patrick Eazan, assault and battery; fined $25. Cornelius Fitzgerald, assault and battery; fined $25. David Horan, assault and battery; fined $5. Phili. Madden, assault and battery; fined $5. John Ryan, assault and battery; fined $10. George H. Bales, petty larceny, guilty; House of Refuge. Joseph O'Hara, two charges of assault and battery; fined $25. Peter H. Waters, assault and battery; fined $10.

Daniel Lynch was arraigned on a charge of illegal voting. It was alleged that the defendant had registered his vote, claiming that he lived in a house or stable in Worth street; and it was proved that the property had been sold and vacated several days previous to the election. It was also proved that every night previous the private watchman in that neighborhood entered the building and examined the premises, but never found any one within. The accused proved that he had previously slept in said stable. The watchman had previously seen him in and about the premises for a year past, and had also seen him cook his breakfast on a hook or wire in a grocery store near by. As the watchman was unable to prove that Lynch did not sleep in the stable, the accused was acquitted.

There were several other cases of illegal voting, but the accused were acquitted, the evidence being insufficient to convict.

The calendar to-day was unusually large, and it was 5 o'clock in the afternoon before all the cases had been disposed. The business of the Court was greatly retarded by the continued spouting of the practitioners who frequent the sessions. One case of very minor importance occupied nearly three hours, and would probably have taken the entire day had not the Court put a veto upon the bellow arguments of the respective counsel.

## THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A meeting was held last evening in the Cooper Institute to bring before the people of New-York a new project for a Pacific Railroad. The project has already been presented to the public of New-England, where it has met with much favor and nearly a million of subscriptions. At 8 o'clock, five or six hundred people were present.

Mr. Geo. Q. COLTON called the meeting to order, and nominated SAM. HOTALING for President, and a large number of gentlemen for Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The nominations were unanimously accepted.

During the nominations, Horace Greeley came into the hall and took his seat amid loud and prolonged applause.

Mr. Hotaling then spoke a few words generally in favor of the building of the Pacific Railroad. He thought it a feasible enterprise, much more so than the Erie Canal was at the time of its projection. In conclusion, he stated that Ex-Gov. Boutwell had telegraphed that, in consequence of a sudden calamity, he could not be present, but Mr. Perham, a gentleman from Maine, who was present, had taken an interest in it from the start, and would present a statement.

Mr. Perham stated that, his voice being poor, he would call upon one of the secretaries to read his statement.

Mr. Secretary Walton read the statement. It sets forth that Maine has chartered the Pacific Railroad judiciously, and that in order to build it, only 1,000,000 persons need give only $100 apiece. The middle route is preferred by Pike's Peak and Utah. The statement that the projectors of this road would use none but American iron was received with loud applause. They would ask the Government to give them alternate sections along the road, and to lean them its credit to a reasonable amount, secured on the road as it should be completed.

Mr. J. C. LOVEJOY of Boston was then introduced. After developing the leading ideas of Greek and Roman life, he said that the American nation was intended to show to the world what labor could do. Such an aggregation of material forces the sun never saw, as he looked down upon in America to-day. We had cleared the forests, built roads, erected houses, established commerce. Why, the little city of New-Bedford caught more whales than all the rest of the world.

A VOICE—They don't catch any whales in Charleston.

Mr. Lovejoy—We'll come to that by and by. We are going to live together some time longer. A people who in 25 years had built 30,000 miles of railroad, could they not in five years build 2,000 miles more? It would require a stock capital of only $80,000,000 to secure the building of this road. Mr. Lovejoy continued reciting the pecuniary, military, and social benefits which the railroad would confer upon the nation, and especially upon New-York. It would operate also a very good diversion for the national fever now upon the country. It would be another bond of union, and God grant that we might be one people now and forever.

Horace Greeley was then introduced. He said he knew no more of this particular plan of the Pacific Railroad than he had heard this evening. He had no plan, no Company, no route, no desire, but to impress upon the people the necessity of building the road. He had been over the ground. The road was very practicable. Nearly one-fourth the cost of the Hudson River Railroad was for land damages. The Pacific Railroad would mainly run over public territory. There would not merely be a saving of nearly the whole right of way, but stone and earth could be had for nothing. We had roads costing $75,000 a mile, of which the laborers got no more than $25,000. It was a very feasible route, more so than any railroad with which we were familiar. Great portion of the way was what was called the Plains. Here was no rock, the great obstacles to railroad making. Bridging was another heavy item of cost. The amount of bridging would be less than in any other road here or in Europe which he had ever seen. All the bridges necessary would not cost so much as the Victoria Bridge at Montreal. There was not so much timber as he wished there was. But the Rocky Mountains were full of timber which could be rafted down the streams pretty nearly east to the Missouri River. This would obviate the great difficulty. In Utah there was considerable timber, rather small. The Sierra Nevada was a well-wooded range from which timber could be rafted each way. He thought the road could be built with money for not more per mile than the Erie Railroad cost. Coal and iron were walso plenty along the route. Now, as to the probability of remuneration. He would not speak of diverting the East India trade from its present channels. This might be done to some extent, but such calculations were too contingent and too dubious for him. He would look only to the United States. There were 80,000 who passed between California and the States during the year 1859. This was destined, he thought, to be largely increased. But with this as a basis, three-fourths of these would have gone by Railroad. He believed that during the first year after its opening 100,000 persons would pass through paying $110 each, making $10,000,000. But the way travel would be much more. A good double-track railroad from San Francisco to the Washoe region would have enough way-business to pay. This year some 5,000 or 6,000 loaded teams had passed from the Missouri River to Pike's Peak. They charged 10 cents per pound. A railroad would pay a liberal income at 5 per cent a pound, and $50 a head for passengers, who were now paying $100 for a very much less comfortable transit. The local business on the East End would pay for 700 miles of the road; on the West end it would pay for 400 miles. The through traffic then might be applied to the support of the intervening 960 miles. Now Utah was a great mineral region, gold, silver and precious stones would be found there soon. All these would carry forward population. You wanted three men providing for every one man mining. With a Pacific Railroad mining would be enormously expanded, and open an immense market for the agricultural regions on either end of it. It would add also to the value of New-York. The soil of this Island was worth to-day $500,000,000. It would be worth not more than half as much had not the Erie Canal been the first means of communication between the two slopes of the Alleghanies. New-York had now achieved that population that every road built in the country must now run to her. He hoped that the road would soon be built.

Lieut. W. A. Bartlett, first Alcalde of San Francisco, and Mr. James E. Wharton made a few remarks, after which the me