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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The shooting and killing by one Edward Moody, it is supposed, of a policeman named Andrew Frank, near Fort Monroe...

Dr. St. Leger Grenial, who was found guilty as a Rebel conspirator and hotel-keeper in Chicago...

Dr. G. Volney Dorsey, who was last week arrested for making, as Treasurer of Ohio, an improper use of the State funds...

According to an official statement of the County Clerk the total taxable property of Saratoga County, Illinois, amounts to \$14,899,150...

The President yesterday granted 124 pardons, divided as follows: Virginia, 32; Alabama, 42; Mississippi, 6; Louisiana, 3; Texas, 4; South Carolina, 1; North Carolina, 2; Georgia, 4; Florida, 1; Tennessee, 2; and District of Columbia, 4.

Capt. Wirtz was brought into court yesterday and laid on a sofa. Owing to the absence of Gen. Geary, one of the members of the Commission...

Advices from the Indian Council at Fort Smith, Arkansas, represent that the remainder of the loyal Cherokee and the rebel Seminoles have signed the treaty of peace.

Two large bonded warehouses, fronting on East 4th Street, were destroyed by fire yesterday and with their contents will involve a loss of \$700,000.

A misunderstanding has occurred between the Mayor of Vicksburg and the Freedmen's Bureau in regard to the jurisdiction over civil matters.

The examination of the charges against the Captain of the Vigilance for Indiana and brutal treatment of passengers was continued before Commissioner Geary yesterday.

A freight train on the Great Western Railroad ran off the bridge over Sangamon River, near Decatur, on Friday, smashing up four cars.

In Jersey City yesterday, Ellen Murphy, wife of a returned soldier, having been beaten and deserted by him, was so mounted by fear of destitution that she committed suicide.

Collector King has issued an order at the Custom House which will greatly facilitate the business of appraising, checking and delivering goods to owners and consignees.

Two-thirds of the people of Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, are in a destitute condition, and an appeal has been made to Gen. Canby, who has ordered rations daily.

A man named Carley attempted to murder his wife in Brooklyn, E. D. yesterday in a fit of jealousy, and nearly succeeded.

The South Carolina Convention has repealed, without debate, the Ordinance of Secession. Only three delegates voted nay.

The equinoctial storm of yesterday prevailed over the greater portion of this State and extended east.

Chief-Justice Chase left Washington for this city yesterday. He will probably remain here several days.

Efforts are being made to raise the old frigate Merrimac, lying near Craney Island, Hampton Roads. Several new fire companies were organized in this city yesterday by the Board of Commissioners.

The first horse-railway in Halifax, N. S., was successfully inaugurated on Saturday.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$1,815,495 01.

R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia arrived in Washington yesterday.

Gold was steady yesterday at 143 1/2 @ 143 3/4, closing at 143 1/2. Border State stocks firm and in demand.

The World shows a laudable desire to support the Administration, which ought to be encouraged, as all efforts on the part of the young to acquire a good and unaccustomed habit, should be.

As the World believes that it would be an indecorum for him (the President) to publicly denounce Negro Suffrage in the abstract, so, perhaps, it can understand that he may think it proper to withhold any expression of opinion in favor of it till such time as he may be called upon to do so officially.

I asked the President if he made any discrimination among the men who elected him on account of their views on suffrage or reconstruction. The President said he never had made any such distinctions and never intended making any in the future.

As he is in favor of the freest and fullest discussion, it is fair to assume that he has not yet made up his mind to follow any policy without

regard to the opinions of the party that elected him, or to the convictions of Congress.

So far we only know that the President proposes to leave the question of franchise to the several States. Is The World prepared to say that President Johnson is quite satisfied that these States will decide against negro suffrage, and that that will be in accordance with his wishes? Should the colored people be disfranchised, the inequality of representation between the Northern and Southern States will, as we have often shown, be enormous.

OUR STREETS—THE DANGER AND THE REMEDY.

This is not pleasant reading that we print in THE TRIBUNE this morning. Still we cannot always have honey and incense, for the most necessary things of life are in some cases the most unpleasant. Our present investigation is especially so. It would be very agreeable to us if we could say, "Look at our beautiful broad streets, for which so many hundred thousands of dollars are paid to clean, how clear and nice they are, and what sweet, wholesome, health-giving odors come up from the bay and sweep along Broadway. Blessed street contractors, how much we honor you!"

Our metropolis certainly looks majestic from the window of a Broadway stage. A balloon view is said to impregnate the gaze with the feeling of pride daily becoming the American citizen. The Fifth-ave. people and a few slightly-blessed commuters no doubt feel that they live in the days of cleanliness and purity. This is the crust, the thin ice, the ingenious frosting thrown over our prominent points, attractive to the eye of the hasty traveler, but hiding from view a vast amount of rotteness and filth. Our reporters have been down in the depths. The innermost paths and nooks and alleys of the town have been visited, and they all tell the same disgusting story. They can scarcely find apt adjectives and are sorely pressed for words to portray what they saw.

Now do we see any excuse for this shameful fraud upon the public, or, to use a stronger and less just phrase, this felonious conspiracy against the health and happiness of New-York. These men accepted the contract. It is said they had it changed so as to suit their own convenience before the formality of an acceptance was answered. They receive an immense sum of money, within \$50,000 of the maximum amount authorized by law, and nearly two millions more than the amount for which another company wished to do the same work. They have had time, three months have almost elapsed, three hot, dangerous months, with the cholera in France, and pestilence standing at the door, and yet the city continues full of disease and death.

We thus close our indictment. The facts are evident, the remedy is in the hands of the Governor, who is charged to see the health and happiness of the people assured, and who has summoned the men who gave this trust to these contractors to answer for that deed. The interest we feel in Gov. Fenton's acts or any decision that may be rendered upon Mr. Gregory's complaints is subservient to the anxiety we feel for the preservation of our lives and those of our children. We wish to see New-York the best and purest city in the world. We are perfectly willing to pay

the money—to pay five times as much as we give now to have this done. We do not want contractors who seem to have no other ambition than to rival the horrors of Andersonville. Above all things let us set our houses in order during the winter. As the summer closes cholera rages throughout Europe, and ten days may bring it to America. We dread to think of this fiend making his home in miserable New-York, scattering death with the rain, the wind and the dew, and carrying thousands to early graves. This will surely come—disease, terror, pestilence, death—as surely as the frosts of March melt before the sun of April, unless we put ourselves in the highest condition of sanitary defense. First of all let there be an end of the present "street-cleaning" abomination, and the main part of our work will be accomplished.

THE REBEL BONDS AND TAVERN-EQUITY.

Certain gentlemen in England undertook some time ago to show their sympathy for the Southern Rebellion by subscribing to a loan—issued by Jefferson Davis and one Memminger. It appeared to be a safe investment, for D. and M. went as far as a certain other rebel, who, when in want of assistance, offered all the kingdoms of the earth seen from a mountain-top as collateral. For the redemption of D. and M.'s loan the Southern Confederacy cotton crop and all was pledged, subject of course to any lien that A. Lincoln & Co. might hold. The interest was for a time paid promptly, but the lien has been foreclosed, and where is the principal?

Certain anxious gentlemen, and at the head that jolly send-off Admiral Sir P. Wallace, assembled recently in the London Tavern to consider this question. The subject, as presented by the gallant and noble Admiral, was "to consider the altered position now that the Government of the United States has become the de facto Government of the Confederate States." Whether they took drinks upon the subject, and if so, whether the drinks were real champagne and port, or economical beer, we are not informed. It certainly was a jolly gathering, and the jolliest person in the room was Mr. Chamberlain, who was full of good advice and comfort and sweet consolation, and not unwilling to have his little joke. We can imagine the grin hammer with which he suggested that "morally and internationally" the United States were bound to pay the Rebel bonds, as they must take upon themselves "the liabilities of the conquered State."

The jolly Chamberlain could afford to give advice, for, as he took pains to say, he "was not a bondholder." Mr. Green (a suggestive name) was even jollier. He had paid his money and wanted his bond, and suggested a committee (what a universal remedy "a committee" is) to call on Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward, and represent "the justice and policy of the Federal Government taking the debt upon itself." This proposition excited a good deal of merriment, for the reporter comments, "Oh, 'oh,' and a laugh." Perhaps the "laugh" was from Sir Henry De Houghton—we are not sure of the noble Baronet's name—who came to Washington to induce Seymour and Seward to stop the war, and—who—well—just to say the least of it—went home again.

He evidently does not want to return to Washington, and if there is to be a committee, let some one else be sent. We hope for a committee. We should like to be present when Mr. Green and his friends broach the subject to Mr. Johnson. Mr. Sebago gives us an idea of the nature of the interview. There is to be no bullying, no talk about the British Lion, like the Union, and the flag that has waved a thousand years the battle and the breeze, and threats of a fleet with the noble and jolly Admiral Sir P. at the head, to bombard New-York, and give us the justice they gave China. No, indeed. There is to be "a policy of conciliation and good-will, mixed with some little confidence." Well, they come to Washington full of "conciliation and good-will," and put themselves in communication with Persons of Influence, who can be found around every bar-room, and the Representatives of an Independent Press, who may be easily "seen," and have a dinner. If there is a time when a jolly Englishman is jollier of all, it is at feeling time—and so the "conciliation and good-will" begins. If a Senator or two can be raised, very good; with a good-looking Brigadier, and, perhaps, a member of the Administration—some person who claims mysterious influence and talks to you in corners and recesses with one eye partly shut—the party will be complete. Then comes bottle and song and chorus, with Green and Sebago telling the saddest stories, and the jolly Admiral Sir P. singing his song about "Guzzling Jack and Gorging Jimmy, and Admiral Nelson, K. C. B." Then we shall have speeches. The Member of the Administration, whose other eye is on the point of closing, makes a speech. He is so happy to see his friends, particularly the gallant, noble Admiral and Mr. Green, whose life, as Verdant Green of Oxford, has been his daily companion for years—"Hear," "Hear," from Sebago—and he knows—he need not say more—he thinks he can speak positively—he begs the reporters will not put it down—"Never," "Never," from Jenkins, and laughter—that the Administration of that pure, high-minded Tennesseean will never be unmindful of what is due to England, and such men as his gallant friend the Admiral and his compatriots who, in their early outgushing sympathy, were induced, yes, he will say it, looking that brave old sea-warrior fall in the face [apropos applause], seduced into giving the miscreant and malignant Rebels money ["We'll never do it again," from Englishmen], and he feels sure that the President will never—and so on—bottle and song and chorus, and we won't go home till morning. Pleased, feasted, cajoled, the Committee, under the impression that the President has been "seen," and that Seward has been "fixed," finally go to the White House with their bonds. Here we drop the curtain, with the remark that after a suggestive and brief interview they return home speedily—and with their bonds—to the sorrow of the tavern-keepers, whom we fervently hope have either been paid in advance or made sure of the luggage.

Let us have the committee by all means.

Why should not these men have the money? There are people who will say that the Government has no more right to pay the Rebel bonds than the gentlemen whose names were added to gold checks by young Mr. Ketchum, here to honor the forgeries. Davis and Memminger pledged the Confederacy just as Ketchum pledged the credit of bankers whose names he needly imitated. According to the gentlemen at the London Tavern, this is English equity. The United States Government must not only pay its own debt, but that of the people who endeavored to destroy it. We place a premium upon rebellion. We arrest burglars and thieves as well as return the brass knuckles and pistols and jimmies. Why not apply the doctrine nearer home? Let England begin by returning to the Indian princes the booty of a hundred years, from that taken by Clive and Hastings down to the present day. Then go to China and pay the Emperor for the palace they burned and pillaged. Cross over to Japan and remunerate the Tycoon for destroying one of his towns, and on the way home see that Russia is indemnified for injuries done to Sebastopol, and France repaid for the losses of centuries of war. Then crossing over into Ireland, assure the Fenians that any seven per cent loan they negotiate will be secured by English equity. This assurance will be worth a hundred millions on the Bourse. Equity is a good thing, and will do as well in Europe as America. The most sensible man in the tavern was Mr. Heronath. He objected to "eating humble-pie or battering upon the Federal Government." Good for Heronath! We do not vouch for the amount of "battering" Johnson and Seward will stand, but if Green and Sebago and the Admiral Sir P. come to Washington, they will have no reason to complain of the quantity and quality of their "humble-pie."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

No new movements of importance are reported from the seat of war in South America, but extraordinary preparations have recently been made on both sides, which are likely soon to bring on a crisis. The Government of Brazil, in order to expel the Paraguayans from the three or four provinces which they have invaded, are organizing a sweeping expedition, and, on the other hand, the Paraguayans, in order to be a match for the largely increased forces which are hurled against them, are sending the entire male population of the country. The Government of the Argentine Republic is likewise making great efforts to summon the contingents of all the Provinces, without, however, accomplishing thus far anything like the results obtained in Brazil and Paraguay.

Up to the date of our last advices the Paraguayans were still acting on the aggressive. They have again advanced on the River Uruguay, and the last dispatches from Buenos Ayres indicate that they either had already reached or were rapidly approaching the river. Brazil, which constitutes the frontier between Uruguay and the Brazilian Province Rio Grande do Sul. The political excitement in Uruguay continues unabated, and the moment the Paraguayans cross the frontier, a rising of the Blanco party in the former State, who are the friends of Paraguay, may be expected.

On the River Parana, the Paraguayans have assembled at Corrientes ten steamers, which, according to the press of Buenos Ayres, is their whole available fleet. The Brazilians count 14 gunboats, to which must be added the Argentine flag-ship Guardia Nacional. Another serious engagement is, therefore, soon anticipated.

A circumstance of incalculable importance for the Allies is the loyalty of Gen. Urquiza, which now no longer admits of any doubt. There was in the upper Provinces of the Argentine Republic a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Government of Buenos Ayres and of sympathy with Paraguay, and if Urquiza, who is the most influential and most popular man in these Provinces, had placed himself at the head of a revolutionary movement, the consequences could not but have been very serious. His firm loyalty will undoubtedly be sufficient to prevent outbreaks in the Provinces of the Argentine Republic, to secure the continuance of the alliance between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, and as the combined forces of these two Governments must ultimately prove too much for the small State of Paraguay, to decide the issue of the war.

The heavy sacrifices which the prosecution of this war cost all the belligerent parties are the more to be regretted as these very Provinces, which now constitute the seat of war, were unsurpassed throughout South America for their rapid advance in material prosperity. The European immigration into the Argentine Republic has been, for a number of years, at the rate of at least 12,000 a year, and the construction of several railroads in the interior, and the great improvements in the navigation of the rivers, promised a steady and rapid increase of this immigration. The same may be said of Uruguay. The Brazilian Province of Rio Grande do Sul, which adjoins Uruguay, has, in late years, received a German immigration, already constituting as much as one-third of the entire population of the Province.

Nothing is needed in the regions near the Parana River, but the restoration of a permanent peace, to elevate them in a short time to a degree of prosperity heretofore unknown in South America.

We have to desire to prejudice Capt. Anderson's case, but it is impossible to read the testimony we publish this morning and not see that somebody was to blame for the treatment of passengers on board the Villafrautes. The provisions were scanty and bad, and there was not even water enough for drinking. Mrs. Jane Taylor testifies the meat had such a smell she was obliged to throw it overboard—yet a man near by snatched even at that putrid stuff, saying, "O, Mrs. Taylor, don't throw it overboard; give it to me, I am so hungry." Stephen Taylor being asked, on cross-examination, why he did

not complain to the Captain, said it was of no use; so many had gone to him before; "women with children had gone to him; he did not care for them; I heard him tell them he did not care anything for them, women or children." Mary Robbins says the meat was putrefied; never saw anything like it; "the potatoes were so bad I could not eat them." Mrs. Ada Moore testifies to the same, yet adds: "I did not throw them away, because I was always hungry, and my child was near starving." Mr. Herman Schwartz testifies the meat "was taken from between the water-closets on the deck; I threw it overboard; other passengers did the same; it was impossible to eat it." "On the 8th of August, which was the hottest day on the voyage, no water could be obtained on board. About dinner-time, women and children were crying for water." Money was offered for it, but none could be had. When the passengers complained, the captain threatened to throw them overboard and to hang them. There were eleven animals on board; the water was given to them while women and children were crying for it, and with a refinement of cruelty, they were not even allowed to save the rain-water. Hannah McGuire complained to the captain; he said "he did not care a damn"—"the same evening it was raining, and my little girl licked the rain-drops off the side of the can."

These are specimens of the evidence we publish elsewhere in full. They require no comment to-day.

CITY REPORTS.

We trust the coming Charter election is to witness, at least in many wards, a well-organized effort to get rid of some of the leeches that hang on the city treasury. If the talk about reform is ever going to come to anything, this is as good a time as any. We have already an organization that is respectable, and that is perfectly capable of being made wholly effective. The Citizens' Association assumes necessarily a partisan character, and when it finds no trustworthy candidate in a particular ward or district nominates one of its own. The very considerable strength which it developed at the last election, the first held since the association took the field, is proof enough that we have citizens who do care for the interests of the city. Mistakes were made; that is only natural at the beginning of a great enterprise. Here and there a rogue may have got a certificate of character and a nomination from the Association. The same thing may happen again, but who doubts that if the men whom an Association devoted to Municipal Reform shall nominate or adopt from other tickets could all be elected, or half of them be elected, this Fall, the city would be incomparably better and cheaper governed than now?

The way to give strength to the reform movement is for individual citizens to go into it and go to work for it with a will. No honest man has a right to decline his share of the burden, whether it consist in accepting a nomination he does not want, or in helping elect a candidate whose recommendation is simply that he is honest. Eminent names are on the roll of the Citizens' Association; we hope to see them borne also on its tickets, and we have no doubt they would find a general and hearty support from men who ordinarily are careless about city politics. The thieves can be turned out and the honest men put in their places if we try.

From authority which on such a subject is unimpeachable—The Express—we learn that Brooklyn has a negro in the jury-box, and "all lives." How he got there does not appear, but there he is. William Jackson by name, he sits on the panel of the City Court, September Term. That there might be no ceremony wanting, an Irish clerk swore him in. Eleven white men are about him, ready to protect the threatened majesty of the law and the immaculateness of the Court from all harm at the hands of the one negro. So late as the fourth edition of yesterday's Express, no collision had occurred. Strange to say, not one of the eleven white men made the slightest objection to William Jackson. A case was called, the case of Skinner v. Hughes, but neither plaintiff nor defendant nor either of the counsel objected to the colored juror. With a black man in the box, the case was actually—The Express is still our authority—"proceeded with!" Unhappily our authority at that point fails us. The imagination refuses to peer into the future, and we await further information from the sixteenth edition of to-day's Express.

We were wrong in saying we did not know how this phenomenon occurred. Perusing The Express, fourteenth edition of yesterday, more closely, we find "Mr. Spooner, the Commissioner of Juries, it is rumored, summoned this individual, to test the sentiments of the people on the negro question." Adventurous Spooner! Or is it The Express reporter who seeks to test the sentiments of the people? We will testify for a small portion of them that they see no reason why a distinction which the law does not make should ever have been made in practice between black and white. Mr. William Jackson is a respectable citizen, we presume, and has exactly the same right in the jury-box as any of us.

Friends in New-Jersey continue to send us good accounts of their canvass and their prospects. The Union mass meetings were never so well attended; the people of the State never so thoroughly interested. The last meeting we hear of was at Newark on Friday evening, crowded and over-crowded like all the others. Thursday evening Gloucester County had a grand festival in honor of its soldiers who had been honorably discharged, Gen. Kilpatrick and Marcus L. Ward being present. The Copperheads don't quite know what to do about the soldiers. It is an insult to their intelligence to assume that the brave boys in blue did not understand the bitterness of the opposition which New-Jersey Democracy offered to the war, and the puzzle is how that same Democracy shall now appeal to those same soldiers for their votes. When the soldiers were away down South fighting the Southern allies of the Copperheads, and

denied the right to vote, it might do for those Copperheads to sneer at them, but sneers will not do now. We hear of Soldiers' Campaign Clubs all through the State, heartily at work for the Union candidates who all through the war was heartily at work for the soldiers. No man in the State did more than Marcus L. Ward to befriend the soldiers. Nor is there any New-Jersey soldier more honored than Gen. Kilpatrick, who is stamping the State most effectively for Ward. Kilpatrick thinks there are still some Rebels to fight in New-Jersey, and he leads the assault with his wonted vigor and dash. We believe the New-Jersey soldiers will follow him with the same devotion they have shown in many a gallant fight before.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Delegates Chosen. We republish the list of delegates to the Union State Convention already chosen, printed on Saturday, with returns from a number of additional counties:

- ALBANY COUNTY. 1. V. Treadwell, J. S. ... 2. G. Wolford, S. V. ... 3. R. Van Valkenburg, P. Vandercroft, W. D. ... CHERMUNG COUNTY. 1. Luther Caldwell, ... 1. E. B. Weaver, A. Williams, O. K. Wood. ... DANIEL COUNTY. 1. Daniel C. Squibbs, ... 1. A. Strydom, P. J. ... 2. E. A. Stoddard, J. T. ... 4. A. G. Beside, G. J. ... 5. A. W. Campbell, ... 6. The Hon. S. T. ... ALBANY COUNTY. 1. J. V. Treadwell, J. S. ... 2. G. Wolford, S. V. ... 3. R. Van Valkenburg, P. Vandercroft, W. D. ... CHERMUNG COUNTY. 1. Luther Caldwell, ... 1. E. B. Weaver, A. Williams, O. K. Wood. ... DANIEL COUNTY. 1. Daniel C. Squibbs, ... 1. A. Strydom, P. J. ... 2. E. A. Stoddard, J. T. ... 4. A. G. Beside, G. J. ... 5. A. W. Campbell, ... 6. The Hon. S. T. ... ALBANY COUNTY. 1. J. V. Treadwell, J. S. ... 2. G. Wolford, S. V. ... 3. R. Van Valkenburg, P. Vandercroft, W. D. ... CHERMUNG COUNTY. 1. Luther Caldwell, ... 1. E. B. Weaver, A. Williams, O. K. Wood. ... DANIEL COUNTY. 1. Daniel C. Squibbs, ... 1. A. Strydom, P. J. ... 2. E. A. Stoddard, J. T. ... 4. A. G. Beside, G. J. ... 5. A. W. Campbell, ... 6. The Hon. S. T. ...