Amusements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—THE SEA OF ICE. Mr. C. W. Clarke and a full company. TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—THE BLACK CROOK—Great Parisienne Ballet Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING—$100,000. Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Madeline Henrique, Mrs. Vernon.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Miss Maggie Mitchell.

NEW-YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING—THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN—RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE. Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mr. Mark Smith.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING—NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. Mr. Robinson and his infant son.

GERMAN STADT THEATER.
THIS EVENING—CORPORAL BONJOUR—HANS JUERGE. Mr. Bogumil Dawison.

THEATER FRANCAIS.
THIS EVENING—COMIC OPERA. Les Diamants de la Couronne.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING—LADY MACBETH. Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

IRVING HALL.
THIS EVENING—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul. PERSONATIONS OF LIVING CELEBRITIES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL TROUPE. No. 720 Broadway.—DODGING FOR A WIFE—HANDY ANDY.

FIFTH-AVE. OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING—BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS—GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

STUDIO BUILDING.
OPEN DAILY—W. MOZIER'S STATUES IN MARBLE.

DODWORTH HALL.
THIS EVENING—M. Hartz, the Illusionist—THE INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.
OPEN DAILY—CURIOSITIES IN ANATOMY AND NATURAL HISTORY—Lectures upon the Microscope.

Business Notices.

CLOTHING,
for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
1866. — 1866.
RAYMOND'S
old established house, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., is now filled with a new and superb stock of ready-made
CLOTHING,
to which public attention is invited.

Suits of every size made to fit—man, youth or boy—and styles of such variation as to suit the tastes of the most fastidious.

The motto of the house is now the same as ever. "TO SELL CHEAP FOR ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION."

RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS was struggling into notice against the prejudices which everything new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter.
TO-DAY
it stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations but *no rivals*. Physicians pronounce it the ONLY SAFE STIMULANT that has ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In the Hospitals of the Army and Navy, the surgeons find it the very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march, as a remedy for scurvy and all scorbutic affections, and as the only specific for sea-sickness. California and Australia have emphatically indorsed it as the MINER'S MEDICINE *par excellence*, and in Spanish America and all the tropical climates, it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fevers.
There is no mystery about the cause of its success. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, pure, and unvitiated vegetable stimulant, with the finest selection of tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic, aperient, and depurative herbs, plants, roots, and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.
The BITTERS have this distinctive quality, which is not shared, it is believed, by any tonic, tincture or extract in the world; they do not excite the pulse, though they infuse a wonderful degree of vigor into the nervous system, and strengthen and sustain the whole physical organization.
It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them is to see that the BITTERS they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, and the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—SUDDEN CHANGES OF CLIMATE are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," for the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat, be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE, VIIIth District, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.—For Congress, COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON.

MOTH AND FRECKLES.
Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the Face, called Moth Patches, or Freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists in New York and elsewhere. Price, $1.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF ELEGANT NOVELTIES in Gentlemen's Hats, and Ladies' and Children's superbly-trimmed FANCY FASHIONS. The exposition is worth seeing.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

CATARRH—PAIN AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.—NORVOR'S new remedy for Catarrh breaks up this terrible disease at its fountain head, removes at once pain in the temples, noises in the head, offensive discharges, obstruction of the breathing tubes, tainted breath, and obliterates this loathsome malady, in all its forms, forever. Send stamp for pamphlet to GURNEY NORTON, Office No. 11 Ann-st.

DR. GLOVER'S CHAMPION LEVER TRUSS, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-Braces, Bandages, Pile Instruments, &c. Send for a pamphlet. No. 11 Ann-st.

AT EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, new and elegant styles. The new Wedding Notes and Envelopes, very beautiful.

OLD EYES MADE NEW without spectacles, doctor, or medicine. Sent postage-paid on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent postage-paid on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

OPPRESSION AFTER EATING, SOUR RISING, and every form of Dyspepsia cured by DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES. Also the surest cure for Costiveness and Piles.

SQUIER & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st., offer for sale DIAMONDS, 18 carat GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, all kinds of JEWELRY, English Sterling SILVER WARE, at a small percentage over ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.
"Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock-stitch."—"*Judge's Report" at the "Island Park Trial."*
Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods. No. 508 Broadway.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.—The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; Astor-pl., N. Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his patents.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES—LOCK STITCH.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned.
THE HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the finest dressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and druggists.

AT GIMBREDE'S, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway, a complete stock of small FANCY ARTICLES just imported, selling at wholesale price. (A new card will be introduced 1st December.)

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory, No. 6 Astor House.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

FOR A STYLISH AND ELEGANT HAT GO TO ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st., Manufacturer.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, SUPPORTERS, &c.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Lady attendant.

DR. SCHENCK will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

FISKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.—Agents wanted. Special inducements to Tailors and Dressmakers. Send for Circular, with samples of sewing. No. 561 Broadway, New-York.

ELLIPTIC S. M. Co's. LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, 543 Broadway. First Premiums N. Y. and Pa. State Fairs, 1866.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTONHOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, for family use. No. 495 Broadway.

WEED'S IMPROVED SEWING-MACHINES, 506 Broadway, The best FAMILY Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle. Also large Machines for all manufacturing purposes. Agents wanted.

Cartes Vignette, $3 per dozen; Duplicates, $2. All negatives registered. B. A. LEWIS, No. 180 Chatham-st., N. Y.

A SURE PILE CURE.
DR. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT.
Positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agent wanted everywhere. Address J. E. GILBERT, Manager, Box 5,773 Broadway, New-York.

NICHOLS and TOMPKINS, Newark, N. J.
SEAMLESS SADDLE CLOTHS.
ADJUSTABLE COACH PADS.
FANCY COLORED WOOL MATS.
Approvals of the Saddle Cloth:
"The best I have ever known used for saving the backs of horses." GEN. U. S. GRANT.
"I used it in my Georgia and Carolina marches." MAJ.-GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.
"I am well pleased with it." MAJ.-GEN. M. C. MEIGS.
"The Cloth possesses positive merits." MAJ.-GEN. RUFUS INGALLS.
"The best." MAJ.-GEN. J. H. WILSON.
"I have used your Patent Saddle Cloth, and highly approve of it." HON. MARCUS L. WARD.
NEWARK, June 15, 1866.
Messrs. NICHOLS AND TOMPKINS. *Gentlemen:*—I have examined with much pleasure your Patent Adjustable Saddle Cloth. It is the best I have ever seen. Being thick and light, it not only protects the horse's back, but lessens the jolt or concussion between the rider and the horse, thus contributing materially to the ease and comfort of both, a fact best known to the Arabs, who almost live on the horse, and always wear under their saddles many thicknesses of heavy felt.
Very respectfully yours, J. S. RARRY.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100. Also, a variety of Fishing Tackle. Sent by express to order, by J. & J. RUBEN, No. 183 Bowery. A few second-hand Double Guns.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 244 East Thirteenth st. will remove, Oct. 27, to Madison-ave., corner of Twenty-ninth-st. Terms $10 per quarter. Established 1853.

POLLAK & SON,
No. 697 Broadway, N. Y. MEERSCHAUM PIPE Manufacturers. Pipes cut to order repaired, boiled and mounted.

A CARD.
A LECTURE ON THE ORIGIN OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, ETC.
Dr. H. CARLOS, Professor of Modern Languages and Literature, will appear, by request, at the Hall of the Historical Society, Second-ave., corner of Eleventh-st., on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 25, when he will deliver a LECTURE on the ORIGIN OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, ITS IMPORTANCE AND FACILITY OF ACQUIREMENT. In the course of the Lecture, Dr. Carlos will explain his new, simple, concise and easy method of mastering the French Language in three months, so that the pupil can converse in it fluently on all ordinary social and business topics. Dr. Carlos will also, in the course of this brief lecture, teach all present "Scance tenante,"—HALF of that beautiful, interesting, and to-day, necessary language, thereby proving that half the labor of acquiring the French language can be overcome within an hour.
All interested in this subject are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock, p. m. No charge.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1866.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

☞ *On the inside pages of to-day's issue will be found a review of Henry D. Thoreau's book, "A Yankee in Canada;" Literary Items; The Manufacture of Voters; Peace at the South; Rafts and their Uses; Law Reports; Police News; Money and other Markets, and various items of importance.*

The business of manufacturing voters by the Courts is described in our local columns to-day. It is a chapter which every citizen whose vote counts one and no more should read, and all who are appointed to watch should bear in mind. We trust our friends have measured the effort with which they have to contend against the vote-factory at the City Hall.

The Union majority on the vote for Congressmen in Indiana is 11,869, while on the Sate ticket the majority is about 3,000 more. Mr. Colfax has made decisive gains in every county of his district, and adds 1,170 to his majority in 1864. The Legislature will have a joint Union majority of 30; the Senate standing 30 Unionists to 20 Democrats, and the House 60 to 40.

A telegram from Washington to *The Philadelphia Ledger* reports that in an interview with the President on the Maryland trouble, Gen. Grant stated that "he knew nothing of the merits of the case, and should, of course, obey orders." We cannot expect in the premises that the occasion will be given to the President to command, or the General to obey—supposing, of course, that *The Ledger* speaks with authority, this time.

The frequency of disasters by rail would have justified the assembling of a Convention of railroad men any time within the last year or two, but we are glad that such a Convention holds forth in New-York to-day. Its general objects are understood to be the improvement of "railroad construction, maintenance and management," and the subject of a uniform system of signals and regulations is now under discussion. An important report on this topic has been presented by Mr. Ashobel Welch, and the establishment of a General Railroad Bureau has been suggested. Much may be said on both sides of the matter in debate—we hope not too much, and that the Convention will not be adjourned till it has matured at least some few positive features of reform, in default of a decided system.

Since the close of the war there have been many changes of policy and principles, but the steadfast purpose in the moral mind of the North to do justice to the freedmen has not altered. The great meeting of the Freedmen's Commission last evening, at which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Thomas J. Durant and Gen. Howard made eloquent speeches, attests the earnestness of the effort to regenerate the South by encouraging its poor. Chief-Justice Chase, in an interesting letter, which we elsewhere publish, accepts the permanent Presidency of the Commission. The Secretary's report shows that in the last year the Commission has sent out 760 teachers, supported 301 schools, and instructed 50,000 pupils. This good work must be maintained and forwarded, and the Christian intelligence of the North will not resist its appeal for aid.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. Wendell Phillips dislikes the Republican party. Freedom of Opinion affirms his right to indulge his perverted taste in this respect. Mr. Wendell Phillips indulges in long verbal tirades against the Republican party. Freedom of Speech affirms his right to immunity from all resistance or disturbance in thus delivering himself. We can't quite go the length of *The Times*, and insist that those Republicans who choose not to pay fifty cents for the privilege of hearing themselves eloquently abused by Mr. Phillips evince a spirit of bigotry and persecution; but we do most strenuously insist that whosoever shall see fit to attend Mr. Phillips's lecture shall pay the stipulated sum at the door, and keep quiet throughout the delivery aforesaid, save as they may be impelled to the occasional bestowment of judicious and moderate applause. If any one chooses to make a goose of himself by hissing, let him, goose-like, develop that phase of his nature by the roadside or in a pasture, where he will not disturb the enjoyment of others by his anserine sibilations.

Mr. Phillips has always hated the Republican party. He hated it when it proposed only to resist the extension of Slavery, because it did not insist on Abolition; and, when, in the fullness of time, it *did* insist on Abolition, he hated it by so much the more. When Mr. Lincoln was first a candidate for President, Mr. Phillips denounced him as "the slave-hound of Illinois;" and when Mr. Lincoln had dealt Slavery its death-blow by his Proclamation of Freedom, Mr. Phillips denounced him in still harsher terms and opposed his reélection. Mr. Phillips's mischievous vaunt that he had "watered" the good, great President did not preclude his trying to deprive him of public confidence and votes. Had barely One Hundred Thousand Abolitionists seen fit to be guided by the Boston orator, McClellan would have been elected, and the downfall of American Slavery indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Phillips is to lecture this evening in our City. His theme, as first announced, was "The Treachery of the Republican party." He has since changed this to "Reject the Amendment!—Depose the President!" The Republicans are not likely to accept Mr. Phillips as a counselor in such grave matters until he shall have—at least once—voted for its candidates. They may possibly be compelled to impeach the President; but they will do this, if at all, with profound reluctance, and only because it is their imperative duty. We fervently trust that the necessity may be avoided; for an impeachment of the President—no matter how just and necessary—will almost certainly plunge the country afresh into convulsion and civil war, just when its need of peace and thrift is most urgent. If the Republican party shall ever be driven to such impeachment, it will follow therein the counsel of no enemy so persistent and implacable as Wendell Phillips.

As to the pending Constitutional Amendment, we hope to see it supplanted by a fraternization of the North and the South on the comprehensive platform of Universal Amnesty, Impartial Suffrage. This is infinitely better for both sections than the provisions of the Amendment. The South does not want to proscribe her foremost men; she wants to return to Congress with the full representation to which her numbers (all free) entitle her. Only blind, unreasoning prejudice could induce her to prefer the pending Amendment to Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage; and the South is not now in a condition to sacrifice her interest to a besotted prejudice against two-fifths of her own people, which has no longer any rational basis. The South has already too long been frightened from her clear interest by the ghost of a dead blunder.

We deprecate Mr. Phillips's polished invective against everybody and everything, only as calculated to inflame the lingering prejudice, North and South, against Impartial Suffrage, and thus postpone a final, all-embracing settlement of our remaining differences. Men hate to be bullied into doing right; they would much rather do it *without* a cocked pistol at their heads. It may be weak, but it is very human, to rebel against that sort of persuasion. The pig, which Matthews's Paddy was getting along toward Cork under the mistaken impression that he was wanted to go to Fermoy, might give Mr. Phillips a valuable hint, if he were not above learning from aught in heaven above or earth beneath but himself.

Mr. Phillips's excellence as an orator is a source of self-delusion. Thousands rush to hear him, and are temporarily spell-bound by his eloquence; they applaud his glowing rhetoric and well-turned periods; but they go away to take counsel of their sober common sense, and to obey its dictates instead of knocking their heads against all the immovable stone walls they can discover. He says many things admirably; but, if the anti-Slavery movement had, for the last twenty years, been under his guidance, Slidell or Howell Cobb would now be President of the United States, and Toombs legally authorized to call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill.

SECRETARY BROWNING AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

That Mr. Johnson cannot obtain a better defense of his policy than that which Secretary Browning has made, is an illustration of its weakness. Mr. Browning has written three close columns of type, and to so little purpose that an argument is scarcely to be discovered. Yet, as the President has fully approved the letter, and desired it to be published as representing his position, it is not without importance.

The President and Mr. Browning believe that "it is not certain that we will save the Government." To this the American people enter an indignant denial. The dread which Mr. Johnson and his advisers affect that the Government is in danger of destruction is not felt by the people; and still less do they fear that their direct Representatives in Congress are the enemies of its existence. It is the trick of the Conservative party to pretend that the Government may become a despotism by the will of the majority, and to describe Congress the natural enemy of our freedom. Mr. Browning asserts that "the legislative is much the strongest of the departments, and the most aggressive, because its members are responsible to no power but the will of the dominant party for acts of usurpation. It is the only department from the encroachments of which any serious danger to our institutions is to be apprehended." But the veto power of the President and the authority of the Supreme Court are limitations of Congress, of which Mr. Browning does not even hint. Nor is usurpation to be dreaded from a branch of the Government which directly represents the people, not in the aggregate, but in the sub-division of districts in every State. Despotism in all governments begins with the Executive and not with the Legislative department, and we need go no further back into history than the past year to prove it.

The evils of the Constitutional Amendment are the burden of Mr. Browning's letter, and even that just provision, "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," is declared unnecessary, and intended to make all State departments subordinate to the Federal Government. The argument by which this conclusion is reached is too trivial to be refuted; it is enough to say that fact as well as theory requires that this principle should be embodied in the National Constitution. The Rebel States have repeatedly and grossly outraged it, and it is because life, liberty and property have been illegally taken away in spite of mere State laws, that the Federal Government is bound to extend equal protection to all citizens. The change in the basis of representation Mr. Browning opposes on the ground that the true basis is aggregate population. "*No matter how the elective franchise be disposed of, whether exercised by few or many, all classes of the community are represented.*" Is this the Republicanism of the President? *We* think it of great matter how the elective franchise is disposed of, we hold that it belongs to the many, and that in countries in which it is exercised by the few, the government is but an oligarchy. It is pitiful that at a time when the friends of freedom are seeking to extend the franchise, even under the British monarchy, the President of the United States should be ready to decrease it. Mr. Browning succeeds no better in his opposition to the third section of the Amendment, and incorrectly says that it "disfranchises the great majority of the educated men of the States which have been in rebellion, and excludes them from any participation in the State and Federal Governments, and the entire control of the government of those States will be placed in the hands of a meager majority of the men at all qualified for such control, and they, as a general thing, not of the most intelligent and capable classes." Now, we have published the Amendment about seventy times, and yet the Secretary of the Interior does not seem to have read it! It is scarcely necessary to tell our readers that the third section excludes only those who before the Rebellion had taken an oath—"as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State"—to support the Constitution of the United States. Nor is even this disenfranchisement permanent, but a two-thirds vote of Congress may remove it.

But not merely to this Amendment but to all amendments to the Constitution do Mr. Johnson and his Secretary object. Mr. Browning "can see no good to result from the proposed Amendments. I see much evil. We had better adhere to the form of government which our fathers gave us. It is, in my judgment, the most perfect political production of human wisdom and patriotism. For three-quarters of a century it secured us unexampled prosperity, and at the end of that time enabled us to meet and overcome the most stupendous rebellion in the history of nations. Why change it?" Why? Because that very Rebellion taught us that the Constitution was not sufficient protection for the nation. Did not Mr. Buchanan declare that it gave him no power to prevent secession? Is Mr. Browning ignorant that the Constitutional right of secession was claimed by every Rebel State, and supported by the Democratic party in the North. Must Mr. Johnson be reminded that the very Rebels he has pardoned scout the idea that they have ever committed treason, and assert that the South has ever been loyal in the proper sense of the term. This stupendous Rebellion, of which Mr. Browning speaks, has changed the nation, and the nation must change its Constitution. We respect the past, but would humbly submit that the American people are not incapable of progress.

RING RULE.

By Section 17 of the present City Charter, the President of the Board of Aldermen can become acting Mayor of New-York upon the occurrence of a vacancy in that office, and should the vacancy continue for more than three days, he has all the powers, privileges and prerogatives of a Mayor elect. The ill fame of our Aldermen, here and everywhere, make it quite unnecessary to explain to what new articles of Mayor we shall be treated should a premature vacancy in the office elevate one of the heads of the "Ring" to the crown of this great commercial metropolis. A rowdy brandishing the delicate scepter of a grand community's honor and interest; a defaulter administering the estate he has almost ruined; a magistrate serving out justice, as it were, by the dram; a guardian scattering one's money like so many sixpences; a ruler who can never say *veto* save when our Councilmen turn honest—all these phases of a character unfortunately too notorious might unite in typing our accidental Mayor. The next, last step to the bad from the civic cancer of "Ring" rule over three-fourths of the city would be to give it undisturbed, unquestionable, unmistakable empire over the other quarter. The terrible tentacles of our municipal devil-fish already grasp for more than Shylock's share of the city's health and wealth. Shall we finally surrender it, heart and head?

Herein is the concealed meaning of any such remorseless fatality as the election of Mayor Hoffman to the Governorship of the State. Translate a "Ring" candidate to the chair of the Executive at Albany, and we only transplant a "Ring" Alderman into the seat of the Mayor at New-York. The "Ring" will have gained a hundred-fold in power and opportunity, and, under a double authority in city and State—exercised without scruple, and owned by all that will buy it—the efforts of all true citizens may well appear paralyzed. Viewing so forlorn a contingency, we think new light is shed on the offer of the "Ring" delegation to the Convention which presented Mayor Hoffman. This was a bribing proposition to furnish $1,000,000 to the canvass in case he should be nominated. A beaver-like industry in all measures to outwit and overcome the law, and the wholesale running of the naturalization machine, witness the unscrupulous energy with which the busy "Ring" are at work counterfeiting the die to be thrown for their last great stake. Success only can reward this extraordinary pains, and reimburse the spent million; but the Mayoralty confers a power of plunder rich enough to pay for it many times over.

The citizens of New-York are now invited to look into the chasm which the election of Mr. Hoffman would confer on city and State. It will be somewhat wider than a prison-door, and deeper than any pocket; but it will accommodate all the robbery of the "Ring," and every dollar of money that can be absorbed or thrown into it. Scylla at Albany will be bad enough; but Charybdis at New-York will be miserable plight to our oppressed tax-payers; and if we entertain two mutual furies of plunder in city and State, our real misfortune may be past conjecture. We speak with unconcealed earnestness, because the crime which now seeks vindication and triumph in election has for many years, each marked by some conspicuous misrule or fraud, shamed and wronged the richest and greatest city of America. Venice, of old, gave her Ring to the sea; and our robbing "Ring" could be well consigned to the harbor.

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE REGISTRARS.

In election districts, *of which no part is within an incorporated village*, the *second meeting* is to be held on *Tuesday, Oct. 30, from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.*

In all cities, the Boards meet on *Friday and Saturday, Nov. 2 and 3*, and remain in session from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

In all incorporated villages, and in election districts made up *in part* of an incorporated village, the Boards meet *on Friday, Nov. 2*, and remain in session from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. There is no third meeting anywhere. In districts *entirely outside of cities or incorporated villages*, electors not registered can vote on affidavit, assigning excuse for not being registered.

In no district, city or county, can any name be added to the registry, at the second meeting, without application in person.

As there is some confusion in regard to this matter, it would be well for the papers of the State to copy the foregoing, which is officially indorsed as correct.

GRAIN MONOPOLY.

One of the evil results of grain monopoly, and speculations for an advance of price, is the temptation it begets to collect and store the article in large quantities. When spread out, or frequently stirred and exposed to the air, wheat and other grain may preserve its soundness a long time; but sometimes, perhaps very often, it is kept in massive heaps until it becomes heated and more or less unsound, and in some degree unwholesome, if not entirely unfit for bread or for human use. The market report of to-day, the 24th of October, says of wheat: "There has been some inquiry for *Unsound* Spring for export, but the business has been limited," etc. Who abroad wants unsound wheat, and for what purpose? Not for distillation, at present prices, surely. For flouring and bread? The laws of England, Belgium, and France are said to be penal against the use of unsound flour for bread. In the latter country, bakers who are detected in the use of unsound flour in their bread are, in the first instance, fined, and in the second, or a repetition of the offense, are deprived of their licenses.

The laws of Pennsylvania, if not recently changed, prohibit the exportation of condemned or unsound flour, unless it be of a low quality, middlings; and even then the brand is scraped off. So careful were the people of the Keystone State that none of their flour of the grade of superfine or fine whould be sent out of their State of unsound quality or condition. Such was the incentive to Pennsylvania millers to look well to the condition and quality of their wheat, in order to secure to themselves a fair competition in the shipping market.

At two periods of time within recollection, in 1821 or 1822 and in 1836-37, wheat in considerable quantity was imported from England, and at each time, millers who used that wheat alone, or mixed with native wheat, found the character of their flour impaired in the market. To what cause can we now ascribe the low price and low character of much of the flour of the State of New-York, compared with the flour of other States, in the New-York market?

The Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company wil soon introduce in this city carrriages for hire in all parts of the city, at reasonable prices. The company was chartered in 1865, and while it receives unusual privileges, is required to charge no more than 25c. for carrying a passenger three miles. We certainly need to break down the system of extortion which extends throughout the city street cars, stages, and hacks. A drive round Central Park now costs from $4 to $10 for a couple of hours; the company, it is said, will soon make arrangements with the Park Commissioners to carry passengers at rates low enough to suit the poorest visitors. The company will meet the opposition of the stage proprietors, and some of the Railroad Companies, but if it is well managed the new plan will be successfully sustained by the public.

Gov. Swann has ordered the restitution of the State arms issued to the Home Guard of Maryland, and is reported to have begun proceedings in the courts against several well-known gentlemen for inciting to riot. No riot has occurred, and the Governor should be careful on his part not to excite it.

The long negotiations between Prussia and Saxony have, as everybody expected, ended in the acceptance by Saxony of the Prussian demands. The Atlantic Telegraph informs us that the fortress of Koenigstein has been ceded to Prussia. This disposes effectually and forever of the destiny of Saxony. She is in time of war entirely at the mercy of Prussia, and the annexation of her territory will be only a question of a few years.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will deliver a lecture this evening at the Cooper Institute. His theme will be "Reject the Amendment—Depose the President."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

INDIANA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—The official vote of the State gives the Union majority on Congressmen at 11,869. The majority on the State ticket is over 3,000 more. The Hon. Schuyler Colfax made the greatest Union gain. He increased his vote in every County, and carried his District by a majority of 1,170 greater than in 1864. Mr. Colfax does not rest with his magnificent victory. He is actively engaged in the canvass in Illinois, and is greeted by thousands wherever he goes. The Hon. Geo. W. Julian is also in Illinois, addressing tremendous meetings. These two men, Colfax and Julian, are the favorites of the Indiana Radicals.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch, of the 23d inst., says: *The Philadelphia Press* makes Geary's majority 17,445—*The Bulletin* 17,706—and each professes to have them "official" from Harrisburg. Both have Alleghany incorrect, according to the official returns in the Prothonotary's office and in the State Department—with other errors. We make the majority 17,250—having every County but six *from the State Department*, and those six from most reliable sources. A few days will show which figures are correct. Meanwhile we prefer to depend on our own.

INDIANA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—The official returns for the Legislature shows the Senate to have 30 Union to 20 Democrats; the House 60 Union to 40 Democrats.

MARYLAND.

THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDED—IMPORTANT ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—The excitement has subsided and everything is quiet. The Commissioners still adhere to their determination not to appear before the Governor. The latter has issued an order for the return forthwith of all State arms in possession of Home Guards organized three years ago.

His object in this movement is not known, but he may intend to convert them into awls, a favorite weapon of his supporters while he was Mayor. Gen. Brooke, who is reported as having been ordered to the command of Fort McHenry, has been in charge of that post for a long time. No troops whatever have arrived at Fort McHenry since the difficulty commenced.

INDICTMENTS FOR ATTEMPTS TO INCITE RIOTS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Attempts are being made to secure indictments against John W. Forney, the editors of *The American* and the Police Commissioners for attempts to incite riot and insurrection. Witnesses are already summoned. The Grand Jury have not yet acted.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—There are no new developments in regard to the Police Commissioners. Their counsel still adhere to their original determination not to participate in the examination of witnesses on Friday.

Rumors have been current here to-day of the arrival of troops from Washington, but they are incorrect. It is true that some troops are expected here shortly to embark for Texas, and that a colored regiment will be sent here to be mustered out of service. These are the facts which have probably given rise to the rumors of troops being ordered here with reference to pending difficulties.

The interview of Gen. Canby with the authorities here, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, was of a most friendly and mutually satisfactory character.

Mr. Peabody arrived here this afternoon, and was received by the Mayor and a Committee of the City Council at the Philadelphia Depot and escorted to Barnum's Hotel. The Trustees of the Peabody Institute also participated in the reception.

The dedication of the Institute will take place to-morrow.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO HELP GOV. SWAN TO ENFORCE HIS PROCLAMATION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BALTIMORE, October 24.—The Washington special correspondent of *The Baltimore Sun* says that the proclamation of Gov. Swann is fully approved by the President; and should it be necessary for him to call for aid in maintaining peace and order, and enforcing his legal authority, it will be promptly furnished. In the case of the threatened resistance in Louisiana, by the "Boys in Gray," to the authority of the Governor in that State, in the removal of sheriffs, the same course will be pursued; but it is hoped that in both cases the necessity may not arise.

THE COHOES FAILURE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

COHOES, Oct. 24.—The following is a statement of the mortgages, claims and liabilities of Alden, Frink & Weston as they appear on the records of the town-clerk of the town of Watervliet, Albany County:

A. H. Frink and A. Frink & Son	$14,099 26
National Bank, Cohoes	36,329 70
National Bank, Cohoes	15,350 39
Thomas V. Brown and others	8,643 37
Casey & Wilbeck	4,365 71
Joseph A. Simmons	3,176 50
O. O. Finney	1,692 27
T. G. Younglove	1,842 87
J. A. Ferris	8,637 14
J. M. Billings & Co.	30,000 00
J. T. Thompson, Sons & Co., Gould Rockwell, Man. Nat. Bank, Troy, and others	157,000 00
H. Rankin & Co. (wool dealers), Troy, and others	43,763 89
J. & D. A. Consales (wool dealers), Troy	70,000 00
J. A. Blake & Son, and others	17,718 16
Total	$414,842 26

W. J. Ten Eyck & Co., who were the axe manufacturers for Alden, Frink & Weston, have liabilities as follows:

Cohoes National Bank	$19,847 34
S. J. Gleason	478 16
A. Ten Eyck	950 00
J. S. Ten Eyck	425 00
J. Orelup	4,085 04
J. L. Thompson, Sons & Co., and others	59,000 00
Fuller & Safely	1,237 83
Younglove, Humphreys and others	23,243 38
Total	$109,266 75

—making the grand aggregate of liabilities $524,109 65, about one-fifth of which is held in New-York and the remainder in Troy and Cohoes.

It is not supposed that the assets amount to much more than one-half of the above sum.

CANADA.

TRIAL OF FENIANS—ONE TURNED QUEEN'S EVIDENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TORONTO, Oct. 24.—The trial of the Fenian prisoners taken at Fort Erie in June last commenced at noon. Col. John B. Lynch was first placed in the dock, and pleaded not guilty. Solicitor-General Cockburn and the Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P., appeared for the Crown, and J. Martin of Hamilton and J. H. Doyle of Toronto for the defense. Kenneth McKenzie watches the proceedings in behalf of the American Government.

The prisoners' counsel challenged 10 jurers before the jury was completed, which consists mainly of farmers and mechanics from the country. The Hon. Mr. Cameron opened the case for the Crown with an address to the jury.

The first witness, Thomas Newbiggins of Fort Erie, identified the prisoner as holding a high command among the Fenians while encamped at Father's Farm. The evidence for the prosecution occupied from noon until 8 p. m. One of the prisoners turned Queen's evidence and confirmed the statements of other witnesses. The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

RESUMPTION OF THE CASE AT DANBURY, CONN.—THE CASE AGAIN ADJOURNED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

DANBURY, Oct. 24.—The Adams Express robbery case came up again on Tuesday. A