# WASHINGTON.

DECAPITATIONS—JACK ROGERS TO SUCCEED GEN. KILPATRICK IN CHILI—BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE—CABINET MEETING—THE NEW-ORLEANS MASSACRE—MR. STANTON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Friday Nov. 9, 1866.

An idea may be obtained of the extent to which proscription of officials for non-indorsement of the Presidential policy of reconstruction has been carried, from the fact that from the first day of July last there have been over 2,200 changes of Postmasters in the Northern and Western States alone. In Pennsylvania almost every officer of the Internal Revenue Service was changed previous to the election, and, in fact, to such an extent was the removal of these officers carried, that Secretary McCulloch was obliged to energetically protest against such wholesale action as greatly detrimental to the public service. Gen. Comringer of Ohio, who came here a day or two since as an applicant for the place of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has become disgusted and withdrawn from the contest.

To-day was Cabinet day, and consequently there were few visitors at the White House.

Sec. Welles of the Navy has finished his annual report, and it is in the hands of the printer. The other Secretaries are busy with their reports.

It is currently reported that Major-Gen. Kilpatrick, United States Consul for Chili, is to be recalled, and A. J. Rogers of New-Jersey will be appointed to fill that mission.

*The National Intelligencer* this morning has the following "leader:"

"Two days before the terrible Convention riot occurred in New-Orleans, Gen. Baird sent the following important dispatch to Secretary Stanton:

"NEW-ORLEANS, LA., July 26, 1866.

"To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

"A Convention has been called, with the sanction of Gov. Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instructions to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at as early a date as possible. A. BAIRD, Brevet Major-General."

The official memorandum on the dispatch is as follows:

"OFFICE RECEIVING OFFICER MILITARY TELEGRAPH.
HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

"The following telegram received at 10:20 p. m., July 26, 1866."

Gen. Baird not only complains officially that he awaited, but never received, a reply to this important dispatch, but there is no evidence in the budget of official dispatches, published in "The Republican" by authority of the Government some time since, that Secretary Stanton *ever answered* the above highly important dispatch himself, and it is a positive fact that *he never showed it to the President* until weeks after the riot.

Had the President seen the above dispatch of Gen. Baird, the riot in New-Orleans would never have occurred. Why Secretary Stanton neither answered the dispatch himself nor informed the President of its existence, remains unexplained to-day.

Notwithstanding this apparent great culpability on the part of Mr. Stanton, no reasonable person can without censure from Gen. Baird for allowing riot and bloodshed and murder to be consummated in the streets of New-Orleans on the 30th day of July, 1866. He could have prevented all disturbance if he had simply sent one of his staff officers, wearing the Federal sash and sword, not only to "have warned the parties," but all persons—Republicans and those who followed the Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities—that he would not allow any unlawful proceedings whatever, upon *either side*, to take place. If the so-called "Convention" had completed its mockery in speech or action whatever could have come of it. It was not an occasion for riot and bloodshed, and nothing of the kind would have occurred if either Secretary Stanton had faithfully performed his duty here *two days before* the riot, or Gen. Baird had performed his in New-Orleans on the day that it occurred. *The public cannot unreasonably ask an explanation from Secretary Stanton who has neither answered Gen. Baird's dispatch nor allowed the President the opportunity to do so.*

The report of the Commissioner of Patents for the present year will show a remarkable increase in the business of that Bureau. The number of patents now issued weekly averages 200. There are about 350 applications for patents received weekly. The total number of patents issued for the present year will reach nearly 10,000 against 6,500 for last year and an average of about 3,000 per year previous to the rebellion. The business of the Patent Office is constantly and largely increasing and the surplus fund amounts to $250,000 which has mostly accrued during the last two years. The business of the office is considerably behind, and there should be an immediate increase in the force, particularly of third and fourth class clerks. Additional examiners are also needed to insure prompt attention to the interests of inventors. A law passed the House at the last session of Congress authorizing an increase of force, but was not acted upon in the Senate.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that sales made at "Dutch Auctions" are regarded as auctions under the Internal Revenue laws, and taxable as such. What is termed "Dutch Auction" is a public offer of property at a price beyond its real value, and then gradually lowering until some one becomes a purchaser.

The Light-House Board is making arrangements to supply the light-houses on the Southern coast with light-vessels. They are to be equipped with the celebrated revolving beacons and mushroom anchors now in use.

Major Bolton Newton has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture, and is now acting Commissioner in the absence of the Hon. Isaac Newton, who has been ill for the past six weeks.

## *EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.*

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Mark Whiting, Postmaster of Boston, Erie County, N. Y., has been removed and John A. Bury appointed.

The President has made the following appointments: Joseph D. Wells of District Columbia, Agent for the Flat Head and other confederated tribes of Indians in Montana Territory; Joel R. Barrett of Minnesota, Agent for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, Chippewas of Lake Winnebago bands and the Indians of Red Lake and Pembina.

W. C. Shepherd has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the sixth district, Iowa.

## *LAND OFFICE REPORTS.*

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Returns received at the General Land Office from the local offices at Marquette, Mich., and Nebraska City, Nebraska, show the disposal in the month of October of 22,600 acres of the public lands, most of which was located under the Homestead law.

## *NAVY GAZETTE.*

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ORDERED.

Nov. 2—Assistant-Surgeon Joseph G. Ayres to duty at Naval Academy; Carpenter Joseph E. Miller to steamer Susquehanna.

DETACHED.

Nov. 2—Acting Ensign J. E. N. Graham from ship Potomac and granted leave of absence.

RESIGNED.

Nov. 2—Second Assistant Engineer Edward L. Hewitt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The gunboats Tacony and Yantic are repairing at Norfolk, Va.

## *ARMY GAZETTE.*

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brevet Col. R. O. Abbott, Surgeon U. S. Army and Medical Director Department of Washington, has been granted leave of absence for six months.

ORDERED.

Lieut. W. J. Bailey Veteran, Reserve Corps to duty with Freedmen's Bureau at Louisville, Ky.

IMPORTANT LAWSUIT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9.—There is a highly important suit before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania involving several millions of dollars. Chief-Justice Woodward, Judges Strong, Reed, Thompson and Agnew are sitting on the appeal.

A. H. Stokes assigns, versus Baldeman and others was fully argued and excited much attention.

The counsel for appellants were Walter H. Lowrie, ex-Chief-Justice Thomas M. Marshall, Carroll Brewster of Philadelphia and R. Biddle Roberts; counsel for appellees, F. F. Backus and Frederick.

The decision of the court will be looked for with great interest as the amount involved is immense. The case interests especially all stockholders in Dotel McIlhenny Consolidated Petroleum Company, of New-York, Webster, Peoples', Fountain, Genesee, Northern Light, and twenty other companies.

FORTRESS MONROE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 9, 1866.—The steamer Santee from Washington for New-York, put into Norfolk this afternoon out of coal. She had encountered a heavy blow outside.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The mines have declared dividends as follows: Empire, $6; Savage, $5; Yellow Jacket, $50.

The bark Louisa Kahn sailed for Hong Kong to-day with $22,000 in treasure.

The bark Endeavor arrived to-day from the Oyhotsk Sea with 600 bbls. of oil and 6,000 pounds of bone. She reports the whalers as follows: Josephine, with 1,100 bbls.; Onward, with 1,150 bbls.; J. D. Thompson, 1,100 bbls.; Sunbeam, 525 bbls.; Sea Breeze, 600 bbls.; William Rouse, 700 bbls.; Java, 500 bbls.; Active, 350 bbls.; Siberia, 300 bbls.; Rainbow, 1,000 bbls.; Washington, 400 bbls.; William Hearn, 250 bbls.; Oregon, 300 bbls.; Comet, 90 bbls.; and Midas, 450 bbls.

WOOL SALES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Horatio Harris & Co. sold at auction today 351,000 lbs. of wool damaged at the fire in Franklin-st. last Saturday. The wool was sold to be weighed in its present condition and brought the following prices: 27 lags Teb washed, 90c.; 8 pulled and dead Wool, 21c.; 32 assorted Shipping, 21c.; 9 fleece Ohio, 40c.; 14 do. Michigan, 40c.; 6 do. Ohio, 40c.; 23 do. 40c.; 18 fleece Iowa (part unwashed), 40c.; 5 superior assorted Montana 50c.; 5 fleece Iowa, 41c.; 12 do. Michigan, 40c.; 6 do. Iowa (unwashed), 38c.; 10 do. Michigan, 40c.; 2 bales Fleece, Oregon, 36c.; 16 do. very good at 35c.; Michigan Fine Fleece, 40c.; Extra, 42c.; Ohio Extra, 38c.; Iowa, Coarse, 34c.; No. 1 Michigan Fine Unwashed, 24c.; Michigan, Iowa and Illinois, Coarse, Fine, Washed and Unwashed, 34@36c.; Ohio Fleece, Coarse, No. 3, 35@37c.; Ohio Extra, Washed, 40c.; do. Fine, No. 1, 38c.; do. Medium, No. 2, 36c.; Michigan Extra and Fine, 38c.; various descriptions, 27@30c.; Ohio Medium, No. 2, 36c.; Miscellaneous, 33c.

Gov. Hartley of Connecticut has appointed Thursday, Nov. 29, as a day of Thanksgiving.

# ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

## NEW-YORK.

COUNTY RETURNS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 9.—Washington County, complete, gives Fenton a majority of 2,317, a gain over 1864 of 340. Official counts will increase instead of diminishing these figures.

GREAT VALLEY, Nov. 9.—Cattaraugus County gives 2,370 majority for Fenton.

CATSKILL, Nov. 9.—Hoffman's majority in Greene County is 310; Tuthill's for Congress 220. We elect both of our School Commissioners. Morton, for Assembly is beaten by about 150.

Jefferson County, complete, gives Fenton 2,881 majority. Tioga County, complete, gives 1,187 Union majority. Wyoming gives Fenton 1,806 majority, and St. Lawrence 7,436.

## NEW-JERSEY.

THE ELECTION IN HUDSON COUNTY—THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

The Board of Canvassers for Hudson County met yesterday, but were compelled to adjourn on account of errors in some of the returns. As there was considerable excitement in regard to the election for Sheriff, *The Times* (Republican) maintaining that *The Standard* (Democrat) had published incorrect returns, and that Midmer (Democrat) was elected over Merseles (Republican), the vote for these candidates was canvassed *ex officio*, when *The Standard* returns were found correct, the official majority being but five votes less than was announced by the latter paper the morning after the election, Merseles having 32 majority.

## DELAWARE.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 9.—*The Wilmington State Journal* of this morning gives the following summary of majorities, and says that the official figures will vary the result but little: Union—New-Castle, 179; Copperhead—Kent, 923; Sussex, 465. Copperhead majority, 1,209. The Senate will stand 3 Republicans to 6 Copperheads. House, Republicans 9, Democrats 21. Copperhead majority on joint ballot, 12.

## ILLINOIS

A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF 28,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Sixty counties in this State give a Republican majority of 43,000 votes—a gain of 28,000 since 1864. The Legislature stands about as follows: Senate—16 Republicans, 9 Democrats. House—58 Republicans and 27 Democrats.

## MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—The official vote gives Gen. Pile 170 majority over Hogan for Congress—but should several hundred votes cast after the regular closing of the polls be secured, his majority will be increased, and Gen. Blair defeated for the Legislature. The IId, IVth, Vth, VIIth and VIIIth Districts give large Radical majorities.

Returns from the IIId (Noel's) District are still too meager to determine the result.

In the IXth District Sweitzele, Conservative, is probably elected. Thirty-six counties give over 11,000 Radical majority. The counties to be heard from gave Lincoln about 21,300 majority.

## KANSAS.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY INCREASING.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TRIBUNE BUREAU, LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 9.—The returns come in slowly, sufficient to warrant a vote of 30,000, of which the Copperheads will poll between 5,000 and 6,000. The Republican gains are enormous. Local interests lost this county for the Republicans. There are but 12 or 15 Democrats in the Legislature. We have the following county returns:

| *Counties.* | Rep. | Dem. | *Counties.* | Rep. | Dem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leavenworth | 2,002 | 2,201 | Atchison | 1,150 | 600 |
| Morris | 99 | 121 | Riley | 300 | 24 |
| Saline | 208 | 40 | Wyandot | 328 | 452 |

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.—Secretary Seward wrote the following letter in reply to an invitation to address the citizens of Auburn while there to attend the funeral of his daughter:

AUBURN, Nov. 3, 1866.

MY DEAR GENERAL: You know how entirely confined I am at this moment for the exciting scenes of a political canvass. I was hurried to this place, and I must hasten away from it. Nothing has been left unsaid by me heretofore, and, therefore, nothing need now be said by me to make known my opinion that the delay of the restoration of the occasion of the nation is a great error, fruitful only of danger, and that continually. Persevere in the correction of that error. Faithfully, your friend. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Gen. Jesse Segoine.

## *CARD FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.*

*To all Agents and Correspondents of the Associated Press:*

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

Mr. D. H. Craig, the former Agent of the Associated Press, having stated in a card that he had not been discharged from such agency, and that he was responsible only to the Executive Committee, it becomes proper for us to state that he was employed by and responsible to the Association, and not the Executive Committee, and that he was discharged by the vote of the Association.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR, New-York Tribune.
MANTON MARBLE, The World.
Executive Committee.

## *MEXICO.*

THE IMPERIAL GARRISON TO VACATE THE CITY OF DURANGO.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Mexican Legation received to-day official dispatches from Chihuahua up to the 15th ult. Gen. Amada was already on his way to Durango. It was thought that the Imperial garrison would evacuate the city before the approach of Gen. Amada.

The official paper of the 15th ultimo publishes the official report of General Cerrena of the important victory obtained by his troops over the French at Pales Puerto, near Mazatlan, on the 17th of September last. A decree from President Juarez, dated on the 15th of October, is also published.

It declares that the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company to open steam communication by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, having failed to fulfill the obligations imposed upon them by the decrees of Sept. 7, 1857, March 28, 1859, and Oct. 25, 1860, have lost all their rights to that undertaking.

A grant for the same has been made to the Tehuantepec Transit Company, organized late in the City of New-York. This company sent some months ago a special agent to the Mexican Government to negotiate for this grant.

MUTINOUS SPIRITS ON THE RIO GRANDE—ORTEGA'S PRESENCE PRODUCING TROUBLE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—I have private advices from the Rio Grande that a mutinous spirit is apparent in the Liberal army owing to Ortega's presence on the frontier, and that his emissaries are getting up a powerful party in his favor.

## *COLORADO.*

PROSPERITY OF THE STATE—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—MINES AND MINING OPERATIONS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DENVER, Colorado, Oct. 22, 1866.

This, to us of Colorado, has been a season of almost uncompiled prosperity, both in mining matters and agriculture. The wheat crop has been good, and all the cereals and vegetables have been largely in excess of the demand in our markets, causing an immense reduction in their prices. Colorado is fast becoming a self-sustaining country, agriculturally speaking.

An outbreak occurred in the southern part of our Territory about the 8th inst., between the Mosquito Utes and the settlers, in which some four or five whites were killed, large numbers of cattle and horses were run off, and the ungathered crops destroyed. The band has since gone into Fort Garland and surrendered to Gen. Kit Carson, and are now awaiting their annuities, or rather the premium which our venerable Uncle pays the Indians for the scalps of our brothers, wives and children. The Indian policy of our Government is at fault in many particulars, and a change should certainly be made before every vestige of civilization outside of the large settlements is destroyed.

More confidence has been felt in our mines, and more labor performed, than for the three previous years. A number of new discoveries have been made the past season, which give promise of great richness. On James Creek, in Boulder County, many rich leads of pyrites of iron, ruby silver ore and argentiferous galena have been developed, which prove, by assay, to be very rich. In Peru District, on the Snake River, where many rich silver-bearing leads were discovered last year, much prospecting for new and working of old leads has been carried on the past summer. The Colorado Prospecting and Mining Company, of which William N. Byers, esq., is Superintendent, have fully demonstrated, by their judicious working of their immense property, the unequaled richness of the mines in this district. The Nonpareil Prospecting and Mining Company have also done much work in the district, on their valuable property. The Wharton lead, a new discovery of argentiferous galena, belonging to this Company, is the largest defined crevice yet discovered in our mountains, being 27 feet in width, exceeding the celebrated Henry Wood Beecher lead by three feet. Besides this big thing, the Company own other valuable property in the district, which they have been developing the past season. They also have a large number of valuable copper and silver leads combined, near Golden City, contiguous to the valley Peru district, in another season, will astonish our Eastern friends by the large amount of silver taken from her valuable mines.

In and around Black Hawk, Central and Nevada, much work has been done, old leads which have been lying idle for years are worked with a vim that looks like the good old days of '59. An inducement has been, and is now held out to our mine owners to work their mines, they finding a ready sale for their ores at highly remunerative prices.

There was $18,000 in bullion shipped east, by the last express coach from this city.

Considerable anxiety is manifested here in relation to the location of the Union Pacific Railroad, our people fearing that we are not to receive the benefits which would accrue to us, if this place were made a point on the road. It appears to be a foregone conclusion that the road will penetrate the mountains north of us and that we are to receive a branch road. Our great hopes now lie in the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, which, if they make Denver a point, as they propose to do, will give us direct railroad facilities through the centre of the continent to our city, and give to the road an immense amount of freight besides all our passenger traffic, in preference to the rainbow branch, which the other road proposes to give us.

In things political I have only to say, that our people trust that Congress will, at an early day, admit us as a state, that we may be relieved from the blighting influences cast upon us by our military Copper-Johnson Governor.

# THE SOUTHERN STATES.

## GEORGIA.

REJECTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 9.—The Legislature rejected the Constitutional Amendment. The rejecting resolution reads:

*Resolved*, That the Legislature of Georgia declines to ratify the amendment adding the 14th Article to the Constitution of the United States.

A motion was made in the Senate to postpone its consideration to some future day, but was amended to mere adopting of the above resolution, and this passed. Yeas, 36; nays, none. The full Senate voting.

In the House the vote stood yeas, 131; nays, 2. Mr. Errington of Gilmour, and Mr. Humphreys of Fanquier. Committee on reporting this resolution, accompany the report with a lengthy argument, in substance as follows:

*First*: That the States of the United States alone are authorized to consider Constitutional amendments.

*Second*: That such amendments must be proposed by two-thirds of Congress, or the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States.

*Third*: That Georgia was one of the original States, and must have always continued such, unless she reserved the right to secede or give the Federal Government right to eject her.

The report adduces the legislations of Congress, proclamations of Presidents and the issues made during the war by the Government of the United States, to prove that it was held by the Government that no State could secede, and only interrupted the practical relations of the States thereto; and the suppression of the Rebellion was to restore these relations fully, and the Constitution would then become the supreme law of the land.

The argument then goes on to declare that Georgia and other States are integral parts of Congress, and no constitutional Congress can be convened while such integral portions are forcibly excluded. It says the adoption of the Emancipation Amendment is no precedent for the adoption of this, the Southern States having at that time no delegations to be received into Congress as now when denied admittance, and then conclusively saying that as the amendment in question was not proposed by two-thirds of the constitutional Congress, the Committee recommend the adoption of the resolution above given.

## TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—There are fears in commercial circles of an approaching crash on account of rents and failure of cotton crop, upon which estimates were made, the maturity of notes, and scarcity of money.

Judge Caldwell, a promising citizen of Texas, in a speech at Anderson, recently declared that he fully indorsed the constitutional amendment and negro suffrage. He also recommended the acceptance of the amendment by the people of Texas and said that if they did not voluntarily accept it that the Radicals would force them to it; that none of the Rebel States would be allowed representation in Congress until they did so, and that no man would be admitted as a representative that had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and afterward aided in the late Rebellion.

## LOUISIANA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The State Fair begins on the 20th inst., and promises to be a grand affair. There is every prospect of a most felicitous reunion of Northern and Southern interests.

The Bishops of the Episcopal Church left to-day to go to Kentucky, where an assistant to the Bishop of Kentucky is to be consecrated. The new Bishop of Louisiana remains here.

## ALABAMA.

Gov. Potter of Alabama has issued a proclamation ordering the observance of the 29th inst. as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

COURT-MARTIAL AT RALEIGH

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

RALEIGH, Nov. 9.—A general Court-Martial has been convened at this city by order of Gen. Sickles for the trial of Major Alexander Goslin, A. Q. M., of Buffalo, New-York, and other prisoners. The Court is composed as follows:

Gen. N. Goff of Rhode Island, Col. A. G. Brady of Nebraska, Lieut.-Col. M. K. Hogan, Surgeon U. S. A., of New-York; Brevet-Major E. Crawford of Pennsylvania, Capt. A. W. Soffer of New-York, and Brig.-Gen. R. Avery of New-York, Judge Advocate.

The Court has organized and will proceed with the trial of C. Bowe, 37th U. S. C. T. of Boston, Acting-Commissary, under charges alleging various fraudulent sales of Government property. The case of Major Goslin is not ready for trial and will not be taken up for a week.

The Military Commission for the trial of the Bureau cases is still in session, but has no cases before it on trial.

## *CRICKET.*

MANHATTAN CLUB—MARRIED VS. SINGLE.

The Manhattan club celebrated the close of the cricket season yesterday afternoon with a lively match game between eleven of married and single men belonging to the Manhattan, and a grand dinner in the club house. The game was played upon the excellent grounds of the Manhattan Club at Hoboken. The threatening appearance of the clouds and the light shower at noon doubtless deterred many of the cricketing fraternity from attending.

The afternoon turned out to be one of the finest of the Indian Summer, and better weather for a match could not have been desired. The two eleven having arrived on the ground at about 2 o'clock, play was at once begun, the Single Eleven going to the bat, Livisey and Tyler bowling. Ludlow, J. Tucker, Lord and H. Tucker did some very good batting, and the innings closed for a score of 39. The Married Eleven then went to the bat, Livisey and Lloyd leading off and making a long stand. Livisey finally retired on a rather questionable decision of the umpire, and gave place to Tyler, who proved a worthy successor to him, and carried his bat out after a fine display of batting. Lloyd also batted steadily, and run up the handsome score of 9 before being run out. The second innings of the Single Eleven began with Ludlow's giving a catch to leg, which was handsomely held by Nighton. H. Tucker ran up a fine score of 16, and was a second time not out. Livisey and Lloyd of the Married made long scores in the second innings off the swift bowling of Ludlow and Hatfield, and Tyler also made good play as before, the innings closing for a total of 76.

The following is the score:

MARRIED.

| *First Innings.* | | *Second Innings.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tyler, not out | 10 | bowled | 7 |
| Livisey, l.b. w | 4 | c. H. Tucker | 18 |
| Lloyd, run out | 9 | b. Hatfield | 15 |
| Simpson, bowled | 0 | c. Hunt | 2 |
| Perryman, run out | 4 | b. Ludlow | 1 |
| Weston, b. Ludlow, c. Ludlow | 2 | c. Bishop | 1 |
| Nighton, run out | 0 | c. Ludlow | 5 |
| Hunt, absent | — | b. Hatfield | 10 |
| Byes 10, wides 3, leg-byes 1 | 14 | Byes 9, leg-byes 2 | 11 |
| Total | 44 | Total | 76 |

SINGLE.

| *First Innings.* | | *Second Innings.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ludlow, b. Livisey | 17 | c. Nighton | 1 |
| Jenks, c. Lloyd | 1 | handled ball | 1 |
| Love, c. Franklin | 2 | b. w | 3 |
| H. Tucker, not out | 6 | not out | 16 |
| J. Tucker, c. Love | 5 | run out | 4 |
| Franklin, c. Love | 1 | b. Tyler | 0 |
| Cummings, b. Tyler | 6 | run out | 2 |
| Bishop, b. Tyler | 4 | caught | 6 |
| Hatfield, absent | — | b. Tyler | 0 |
| Byes 2, leg-byes 2 | 4 | Byes | 4 |
| Total | 39 | Total | 42 |

Totals—Married, 120; Single, 86.

The bowling of Ludlow, Taylor, Livisey and Tucker, was notically good and effective. Mr. Weston at long stop, and the Messrs. Tucker, made very creditable displays of fielding. At the conclusion of the game the members of the Club with a number of invited guests, sat down to a good dinner in the Club-house upon the grounds.

## *BROOKLYN NEWS.*

CHURCH UNION.—A conference on this subject will be held to-morrow (Sunday) evening in the First-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn. Eminent speakers, among them some of the Low Church Episcopal clergymen, now attending the anniversaries, will speak.

ROBBERY.—John Galvin was arrested by Officer Herbert yesterday, on the charge of stealing $6.50 from Mr. Roser Redding. It appears that Redding was recently arrested for intoxication, and was bailed. On leaving Justice Walsh's Court, he went to the corner of Atlantic and Columbia-sts., where he was met by defendant, who, as alleged, put his hands in his pockets and took out the money. The accused was held for a hearing.

CHARGE OF STEALING.—Officer Herbert of the Forty-third Precinct Police, yesterday arrested Thomas Victory, on complaint of Ezra Donnsolf, charged with stealing a cloud, valued at $2. He was subsequently complained of for assaulting the complainant. The accused was held for examination before Justice Walsh.

TILL TAPPING.—John Caverly, a boy aged 12 years, was arrested by Officer Reynolds of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, yesterday afternoon, for stealing $2.57 from the store of Christopher Bowers, No. 257 Fulton ave. Timothy Stack, aged 10 years, who stood outside on the sidewalk, was also arrested as an accessory. Caverly was sent to the House of Refuge. Stack was sent to jail for 15 days by Justice Walsh.

BURSTING A BLOOD-VESSEL.—A child aged four months, in its mother's arms (who was walking through Court-st. yesterday), was seized with a fit of coughing, and straining itself, ruptured a blood-vessel, and died in consequence. The name of the child is Eliza Minus. The parents reside at the corner of Wyckoff and Hoyt-sts.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—James McGinn was arrested yesterday, on the complaint of Martin J. Quiggs. It appears that Quiggs was defendant's bail to appear before Justice Walsh on the charge of grand larceny, but failing to do so at the time appointed, McGinn was arrested and committed to await his examination.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Smith yesterday held an inquest on the body of a boy, aged three years, named John Delany, residing with his parents at No. 28 Wyckoff-st., E. D., who died the evening previous from the effects of burns received on Saturday last. It appeared in evidence that the child was burned by a kitten dragging a kerosene lamp off a table into his lap, thus firing his clothes and burning him so badly that death resulted.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Thomas O'Brien, No. 294 Fourth-st., E. D., was entered, by one of the many petty thieves who infest the Eastern District, at an early hour yesterday morning, through a basement window, who succeeded in making off with ladies and children's wearing apparel valued at $300. These rogues baffle the police continually. When caught they manage to escape justice by the transparent kindness of their judges or their accuser, but they are seldom congratulated. The community can only get rid of them by summary process—shooting them like cats when caught on their premises.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association of Brooklyn held a regular meeting last evening at their rooms, corner of Court and Livingston-sts. Mr. Wm. Melvin in the Chair. The attendance was small. The Secretary's report was read, the reports of the various Standing Committees received, and the meeting then adjourned. The movement seems to be progressing favorably, and its advocates are confident of a successful issue.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man about 22 years of age was found on the beach near Fort Hamilton yesterday. Deceased was dressed in a blue shirt with a star in each corner of the collar, blue pants, and a pair of "Government" socks. Justice Bennett was to hold an inquest, but the verdict has not yet been made known.

## *MUSICAL.*

This morning, the Bateman Concert Company will give a matinée at Steinway Hall, commencing at 12 o'clock. Mdlle. Parepa and the other excellent artists will appear.

The French Opera Company will give a matinée at the Theatre Francais to-day, at 1 o'clock, when Auber's delightful opera, "Les Diamante de la Couronne," will be performed.

Mr. L. F. Harrison, having made arrangements with Mr. Bateman for his fine concert company, will give his eleventh Sunday evening concert to-morrow evening, at Steinway's Concert Hall, instead of Irving Hall. This change was made necessary by the overcrowding of Irving Hall at the last two concerts, when hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission. To-morrow evening the whole of the Bateman Company will appear, which make the performance one of the most brilliant of the series.

Another musical enterprise will be commenced at once. Mr. Bateman and Mr. Harrison have combined, and will give a series of Monday and Wednesday popular concerts, to take place at Steinway's Hall. The programmes will be selected with reference to the public taste. The best talent will be engaged, and every effort made to render the series both popular and brilliant.

## *THE DRAMA.*

GRIFFITH GAUNT AT THE NEW-YORK THEATER.

It was to be presumed that divers subs and botches would mar the first representation of the new drama of "Griffith Gaunt," which was produced at the New-York Theatre on Wednesday evening, and, therefore, we delayed witnessing its performance until last night. It did not pass off with entire smoothness even then; yet no material hitch impeded its course, nor was any impediment offered to the appreciation of its fair proportions. The piece is composed in five acts, and intervals between twenty and thirty characters. Mr. Augustin Daly, who has thus dressed up Mr. Charles Reade's novel, is to be commended for having used the language of the original wherever that was possible, and for having given prominence to several of the most important situations devised by the English novelist. His own portion of the dialogue is smooth, and is judiciously devised to suit the several characters. His wit, however, is labored and unsatisfactory. It would, moreover, be unfair to concede that he has done justice to Mr. Reade's vigorous novel. According to our taste and conviction the story of "Griffith Gaunt" is but poorly suited for representation upon the stage. Its great merit consists in its author's peculiar and characteristic manner. Mr. Reade has chosen to make a minute study of certain dark and dangerous phases of human nature, and has presented that study in a setting of scenes drawn from the history of manners in a remote and unfamiliar age. The charm of that study is seen in its many delicate touches of subtle truthfulness. To appreciate the novel of "Griffith Gaunt" thoroughly one needs to read it with care, and to ponder as he reads. He will then find it to be a wonderfully truthful and powerful study of a bad, sad, in its consequences, a terrific passion. He will also find it to be as repulsive as it is fascinating. Upon the question of its morality there is no need to speak. "Griffith Gaunt" is immoral in the same sense that "Othello" is immoral—and in no other. To descant on that topic were merely child's play, to men who see that "Griffith Gaunt" relates, like "Othello," to a human passion and, hence, like that great Shakespearean prototype of the woes of jealousy, it rends the sensitive mind. There is wonderful ability—genius, imagination, will, poesy, intellect, characterization, and pathos—in "Othello," yet a man may be excused for not caring to see it acted. There is great ability, of a lower order, in "Griffith Gaunt," yet no man is to be blamed whose taste deters him from the study of its coarse and repulsive theme. We cannot but admire Mr. Reade's method, however—and this is precisely what the dramatic interpreter must needs miss. In Mr. Daly's drama we encounter the theme of jealousy, unwrapped in certain shreds of Mr. Reade's plot. That plot is not remarkable. In the hands of an ordinary story-teller it would be tame. Mr. Daly has followed it pretty closely, and, at the end of the first, second and fourth acts, has brought out good stage-effects. More than this we cannot justly say in praise of his literary workmanship. It is to be noted, however, that he has contrived to put out of sight the distinking elements of the original. No thought is given to Mr. Rogers's subtle analysis of the latent attraction between *Mrs. Gaunt* and the young priest; and *Griffith* commits no preached hypocrisy. This mechanism indeed, a showers cleverness which will not be overlooked by critical spectators of Mr. Daly's play. Such spectators, however, will be somewhat shocked at his treatment of the character of *Mercy Platt*—a noble and saintly woman in the novel; a commonplace chambermaid, "with song," in the play. On the other hand they will be touched by the neatness and grace of the conversation between *Kate* and *Griffith*, which closes act first; they will be thrilled, perhaps, by the climax of act second, where *Griffith* spurns the priest; and they will be amused by the scene in act third—which, nevertheless, impedes the action—representing a Lancashire Fair in the olden time. On the whole, however, a strict sense of critical justice enjoins us to say that, to persons who have not read "Griffith Gaunt," this play will present but a feeble idea of that remarkable novel. It may, and it probably will, enjoy a considerable run at the New-York Theater; but we do not look to see it retain a permanent place among acting plays. In respect to the manner of its presentation, we have only to remark, that Messrs. Smith and Baker have employed all the resources of their theater to give the play a fair setting. They have, moreover, engaged Mr. J. K. Mortimer, to play *Griffith*, and Miss Rose Eytinge, to play *Kate*—two of the best players in comedy that now grace the New-York stage. Mr. Lewis Baker personates *Tom Leicester*, and we deem his personation to be the most positive and the most consistent that is offered in the entire cast. The drama will be acted every night until further notice, and we hope that it may be fairly and fully judged by the play-goers of this community. "Perdita" will be presented at a matinée to-day.

## *PERSONAL.*

We take pleasure in recording an event in the life of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, which must add honors to those he has already won. In the prosecution of his enterprises in connection with the Atlantic Telegraph, Mr. Field twice came very near financial ruin. In 1863, after many business disasters, he was obliged to compromise with his creditors. The Atlantic Telegraph a success, a portion of his lost wealth has been returned to him, and he has recently made arrangements to meet all the losses sustained by his creditors. To every creditor who suffered by the suspension of his house in 1860, he has addressed a letter, requesting a statement of the amount compromised, adding interest. For all the amounts thus far shown to have been lost by creditors he has given a check in full. The whole will be about $200,000.

## *BANQUET TO CYRUS W. FIELD.*

The following correspondence explains itself:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, and in its name, desiring publicly to express their joy at the successful establishment of telegraphic communication between the Old and New Worlds, and their warm congratulations to you upon the happy result of the enterprise to which you have devoted so many years of patient and intelligent labor, request your acceptance of a banquet at an early day, that they may hear from your lips the story of this great undertaking, and extend to you in person their cordial greetings. We are, dear Sir, your sincere friends,

A. A. Low, George Opdyke, William E. Dodge, Jonathan Sturges, Stewart Brown, Samuel B. Ruggles, Moses Taylor, Samuel D. Babcock, Benjamin H. Field, George W. Lane, John A. Stevens, Alex. T. Stewart, Robert E. Simpson, Charles H. Marshall, Peter Cooper, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Wilson G. Hunt, William Fogg, Edward S. Morgan, Levi P. Morton, Edward F. Dutilh, Elliot C. Cowdin, Abraham Wakeman, Henry M. Taylor, A. S. Barnes, Sinclair Tousey, A. Williams Orton, Charles F. Looney, E. A. Quintard, Lloyd Aspinwall, Benj. Aymar, Norman S. Beatley, Chas. W. Burton, Francis Baker, Henry F. Vail, A. Nestle, Alexander M. White, Wm. Augustus White, Alexander W. Bradford, Moses H. Grinnell, R. W. Weston, George Griswold, Eugene Kelly, Paul N. Spofford, John Taylor Johnston, Marshall Lefferts, Frederick S. Winston, Thomas Suydam, Henry Griswold, Robert H. Berdell, Charles Butler, Dennis Ramsey, F. Cavlus, William