Amusements, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8.—"No Thoroughfare." Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL HALL, Tammany Building, Fourteenth-st., adjoining Academy of Music.—This Evening—"Lucrezia Borgia." Bryant's Minstrels.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Seventh-ave. and Fifty-eighth-st.—This Evening at 8.—Theodore Thomas's Popular Garden Concerts.

DODWORTH HALL.—This Evening at 8.—Temple of Wonders. Signor Blitz.

FIFTH-AVE. ART GALLERY, corner Fourteenth-st.—Day and Evening.—"The Old Oaken Bucket."

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.—No. 728 Broadway.—This Evening—"Barber Bix."

NEW-YORK THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—"Foul Play." Mrs. Harry Watkins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—Bateman's Opera Bouffe: "Barbe Bleue." Mlle. Irma, M. Aglee, etc.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—"Humpty Dumpty." G. L. Fox. Mlle. Sangalli.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.—This Evening at 8.—The New Moorish. Miss Teresa McKenna.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway.—This Evening.—"Barber Brown, or the Pacific Sleeper." Birch, Bernard, Wambold, and Backus.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—This Evening.—"Simon Bernard," and "Dearer than Life." J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, and Jean Gilbert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATER, Broadway, at the intersection of Thirtieth-st.—This Afternoon at 2—"The Child of the Regiment" and a popular Farce. This Evening at 8—"Irish, the Man at the Wheel." Miss Lydia Thompson.

Business Notices.

IT is said that the proprietors of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS rent no less than nine pews from the different denominations in New-York City for all those of their employés who will occupy them regularly, free of charge. This is certainly praiseworthy, and it is to be hoped that others who employ a large number of people, will follow the example. The above fact, accompanied with the belief that a firm who would look so closely after the morals and welfare of their employés, would not undertake to impose upon the public, has induced us to give the PLANTATION BITTERS a trial, and having found them to be all that is represented, we cordially recommend them as a tonic of rare merit.—[Observer, July 4.

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CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East Fourteenth-st., New-York (between Broadway and Fifth-ave.)
We open our new Warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of Grand, Square, and Upright PIANO-FORTES, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the *highest recompense over all competitors.* PIANOS to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand PIANOS of various makers, all in *thorough repair and good order.*

MARKS's Patent First Premiums ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, with India rubber hands and feet. A. A. MARKS, 573 B'way, N.Y.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868.

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Terms, cash in advance.
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☞ *A Card from the Hon. B. H. Hill of Georgia, a Letter from Thaddeus Stevens, Music, the New Rebellion, Riot in Nashville, the Elevated Railway in Greenwich-st., the Newark and New-York Railroad, The Irish People, the Indians at Fort Wallace, a Freedmen's Bureau Regulation, Post-Office Delivery in the City, the Wreck of the Scotland, the Morris and Essex Railroad Accident, Murder in Alleghany County, Piracy and Murder in the China Seas, the Beetles in Utah, Bull Fight in Chicago, Business in the Post-Office, and the Work of Naturalization, may be found on the second page; the Courts, and the Money and other Markets on the third; Society of Practical Engineering on the sixth; and Real Estate on the seventh page.*

An attempt was made, yesterday, to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt while he was attending a celebration in Cairo.

Registration has been so long delayed in Alabama that fears begin to be entertained that it may be completed too late for the Presidential election.

The recent deeds of violence in Arkansas are bearing their legitimate fruits. Four of the parties concerned in the recent assassination of a Superintendent of Registration have been arrested and lynched.

Louisiana negroes have heard enough about the kind intentions of their true friends, the old masters. They have heard from Camilla, and had reports of Mr. Frank Blair's last utterances. What follows may be found in the accounts of rapid registration at New-Orleans, given in our dispatches.

Mr. Speaker Colfax is meeting with the warmest of receptions among his fellow-Indianians. In his speech at Lafayette, yesterday, he spoke the common opinion of judicious men of all parties in declaring his own election a foregone conclusion, and in pledging the next President to prevent the repetition of Camilla outrages.

The labors of Mr. Commissioner Rollins, and Mr. Secretary McCulloch, and Mr. President Johnson, on the question of appointing Supervisors of Internal Revenue, turn out to have made even less progress than the little we reported yesterday. We are advised from Washington that the report about an appointment for this District is premature.

Whoever wants to see how turbulent and riotous the New-Orleans negroes are, for that they will not stand still in political processions to be shot at by the long-suffering and much-enduring whites of that patriotic city, should read the full particulars in the account of the riot in New-Orleans, given on our second page this morning.

The World yesterday begged that we would give unequivocal answers to certain questions about *The Irish People*, the journal whose declaration for Grant and Colfax has produced such a stampede of Irishmen away from the sinking Seymour ship. We beg *The World* to give its careful attention to the second page of this morning's TRIBUNE. It will there find some decidedly unequivocal answers. It also asked us to shed a little light on a certain financial transaction of Mr. D. O'Sullivan's. We are not in the habit of meddling with other people's private affairs, like some journals we could name; but we comply with this request also, and on our second page shed the desired light. And finally, we commend to the attentive consideration of *The World* the postscript of Mr. O'Sullivan's letter. It contains matter excellent for doctrine, for reproof, and for admonition.

How heartily Philadelphia welcomes the veterans, and how fervidly the old talk against traitors that used to be heard around the camp fires comes again to all lips as they find themselves once more in the presence of the enemy, our dispatches this morning may help to show. Last night the Quaker City resounded with the tramp of the arriving battalions, and this morning the Convention really begins.

The Pope has announced to the non-Catholic religious denominations the convocation of an Œcumenical Council, and has invited them, on this occasion, to return to the Church. The dispatch does not state whether the Bishops of the non-Catholic Churches will be invited to attend the Council, but it had previously been stated in leading Roman Catholic papers of Europe that the Bishops of the Eastern Churches, whose ordination is regarded in Rome, had been invited, and that a number of the Greek Bishops of Turkey would accept the invitation.

President Sarmiento of the Argentine Republic could not have entered upon his duties in a better manner than by proposing peace negotiations between Brazil and Paraguay. Public opinion in the Argentine Republic has for some time been declaring itself very decidedly against the continuance of the war, and President Sarmiento only acts in concert with the public opinion of the Republic by assuming the initiative in opening peace negotiations. Brazil has only to abandon the absurd provision of the Tripartite Treaty which demands the expulsion of President Lopez from Paraguay as the first condition of any peace negotiations, to remove the greatest obstacle to the conclusion of peace.

Some of the Democratic papers have recently been advertising this journal quite freely, and not content with their old fashioned way of doing this, they now put their abuse in verse. We can have little objection, even if they keep

"——— singing the same old tune,
Two dollars a year for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,"

notwithstanding we almost give that journal away. But aside from this gratuitous advertising, we must sometimes say a word for ourselves in view of the importance of the present canvass. In a few days the election for State officers in Pennsylvania will take place. The whole country is looking to Pennsylvania. This morning's SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE gives a good review of the state of the canvass in that State, and is just now a very important campaign document.

They *will* persecute the amiable Mr. Binckley. Here has been Mr. Courtney shutting him off from an opportunity to disclose the dreadful secrets of Internal Revenue corruption with which he has been bursting; and the acting Attorney-General mildly explaining that he has been meddling in what was none of his business! And now comes Mr. Van Wyck, oppressing the poor man with the very opportunity to tell all he knows for which he professes to have been seeking. Must he continue to find all men's hands raised against him after this fashion? For shame, Mr. Van Wyck! Don't you see how you have distressed Mr. Binckley? He has been to the President about it, and the President has sent him to the Attorney-General; and to this hour it is undecided whether it will be wise for Mr. Binckley to disclose. In point of fact, he is already very sure that it is *not* wise for Mr. Van Wyck to ask him anything.

The Republican nominations for Congress in North Carolina are now complete. They are as follows:

Dists.	Nominees.	Present Members.
I.	C. L. Cobb	John R. French.
II.	David Heaton	David Heaton.
III.	Oliver H. Dockery	Oliver H. Dockery.
IV.	John T. Deweese	John T. Deweese.
V.	W. F. Henderson	Israel G. Lash.
VI.	Nathaniel Boyden	Nathaniel Boyden.
VII.	Alexander H. Jones	Alexander H. Jones.

The Republicans carried every District last Spring except the VIIth, which elected Mr. Boyden, then a Conservative. He has since come out for Grant and Colfax, and is supported for Congress by the Republicans in his District. The majority of these candidates are native North Carolinians. Messrs. Boyden, Dockery, and Jones were unflinching Unionists during the Rebellion. Mr. Jones was the only Radical elected to Congress under President Johnson's Reconstruction of the State. None of the members were admitted. Mr. Jones is the editor of *The Asheville Pioneer*, and has been, since the war, one of the most active members of the party. Unionists of the "Old North State," every one of these men deserve a hearty support. Congress is free from North Carolina Rebels. It rests with you to keep it so.

It is conceded that any statements by Mr. Alex. Delmar are in themselves worthless. The Democrats who have received his efforts to destroy the Government credit with exultation are, therefore, busy screaming, "Remember, "this is official." Let us see:

Mr. Delmar's foolish statement consists of two parts. It undertakes to tell what the Government has received and expended, and it undertakes to guess at what the Government will receive and expend. The first amounts to nothing, being little more than a rehash of Mr. Commissioner Wells's figures, with trifling variations. It is denied that he had access to the books of either Register or Treasurer, and it is certain that both those officials pronounce his ultimate conclusions ridiculously false. But whatever may be the fact, the matter is of no consequence, since he only gives us here substantially the figures we had already. The second part of Mr. Delmar's statement is the one out of which the Democratic capital is manufactured. It consists, not of transcripts from any books, official or otherwise, but simply and solely of guesses—not Mr. McCulloch's guesses, nor the guesses of the Ways and Means Committee; but the guesses of Mr. Alexander Delmar as to what the receipts and expenditures for the present year are going to be. Our worst enemies will hardly accuse us of egotism in maintaining that our guesses are just as good as this Mr. Delmar's.

His official business has not been to guess about what is going to happen, but to collect statistics about what has happened. He did that so badly that the Secretary of the Treasury burnt his work, and Congress abolished his office. Now he comes forward to favor us with his wisdom about the future. We prefer to be excused. We have Mr. McCulloch's set of estimates, which are gloomy enough, and those of the Ways and Means Committee, which are bright enough. Either, though of course uncertain as every-relating to the future must be, has a certain sort of official authority. Mr. Delmar's has none. Whoever wants to believe that the country is going to ruin can do so, but Mr. Delmar's performance is without power either to hinder or help the enjoyment of that pleasure.

From the Spanish Revolution we received a dispatch stating that the official Madrid *Gazette* of Wednesday publishes a proclamation of the Provisional Government pronouncing the deposition of Queen Isabella, proclaiming the sovereignty of the people, and denouncing the Bourbons. The proclamation reflects the views of the whole Progressist party, and indicates that the party will go against the Duke of Montpensier—not out of regard for Napoleon, but because the Duke is a Bourbon—and that they will order the election of a Constituent Assembly by universal suffrage.

A LAST WORD WITH MR. HILL.

We have a certain respect for an opponent like Mr. Hill. He is not euphemistic. He does not like Reconstruction, and he proposes to fight about it. If our opponents were all as candid, we should have an easy canvass. Seymour's election, he says, "will be accepted as "a decision by the American people that these "[State] governments are not established," and of course Seymour's duty will be to destroy them, and arrange the States to the satisfaction of Mr. Hill. This is the essential point in his letter, the keystone of his argument. Mr. Hill knows very well that the Southern loyalists cannot be deprived of their rights and remanded into a condition worse than Slavery without a revolution and possibly war. If one section of the Southern people fought four years to keep a large number of their fellow-men in Slavery, how long would another section fight to prevent their own enslavement? Mr. Hill can answer this question better than we can.

The facts of the Camilla massacre are not unchanged by Mr. Hill's notes upon them. Without meaning any disrespect, we regard his indorsement of the Rebel rioters much as the proffered responsibility of Falstaff. We want better security for Bardolph than Sir John. Mr. Hill, we have no doubt, means to tell a true story, but he is not a competent witness. He knows that we have had a war, and is not well pleased that the fighting is over. There are a great many of the same class, North and South, who, as a noted humorist expressed it, were vigorously for the prosecution of the war, and held themselves ready to sacrifice all their wives' relatives in their devotion. A little massacre like Camilla is therefore a skirmish; and, unless we misapprehend Mr. Hill's meaning, we are to have a good many more—with similar results. "You think "it strange," he says, "that so many "negroes were killed, and so few Whites "injured. To me, this is not strange. *The negroes "were slaughtered as they will always be under "such circumstances.*" We accept Mr. Hill's correction, and are rather surprised at our blunder. Now that we remember, there were more negroes than White men killed at New-Orleans, and at Memphis, and at Fort Pillow. When Mr. Hill comes to us with these opinions and seeks to discredit our correspondents, we cannot accept him. The writer of the letters in THE TRIBUNE is neither "a carpet-bagger" nor a "scallawag," but a native of Georgia and a citizen who has always been highly honored. He is quite as good a witness as Mr. Hill, and has the merit of regarding the shooting of unoffending citizens in mass meeting assembled as murder. He is willing to accept Reconstruction without threatening "the poor "negroes" with "sure destruction," unless the State governments are changed. We think there must have been a mistake about the bloodhounds. Mr. Hill's word covers that point, and we thank him for the correction. Considering the extent and thoroughness of the massacre and the number of the slain, the hounds were hardly necessary.

—This brings us back to the text of Mr. Hill's letter: *Seymour's election means the downfall of Reconstruction.* Upon which we are moved to say:

I. Seymour's election does not make him the Government. He would be no more President, in the absolute sense, than Andrew Johnson. The Senate would be irrevocably and overwhelmingly against him, and the House in all probability largely so.

II. Seymour would find certain laws to execute; and, before he took the chair, he would be committed to their execution by a solemn oath.

III. *These laws will not be repealed.* Were Seymour to carry every Northern State, they would still stand, and behind them the impregnable barrier of a Constitutional Amendment, which no President and no Supreme Court can override.

IV. As President, Mr. Seymour could not make Mr. Hill a tax-collector without the will of the Senate. Victorious or defeated, the Republican party remains master of the situation.

Now this is as clear as sunshine, and Mr. Hill is sadly deceived when he comes to New-York and expects the aid of the Democratic party to overthrow these States. His policy is either war or it is a trick of violent speech. If he is merely rhetorical, then he is a demagogue, and we pass him by. If he is in earnest, he means war, wants war, and seeks to precipitate war. It is not the work of a day to amend the Constitution of the United States. The policy which Congress created represents the victories of a hundred fields, the sacrifices of a great people, the assumption of a vast debt. We do not propose to amend it in answer to the desire of Mr. Hill, or to desist from its enforcement because he assures us that his friends will massacre the negroes. But for the infatuation of Senators like Fessenden and Grimes, he would find, even now, that it would be safe for the negro to attend a Republican meeting in Camilla, and that a punishment swift as the very lightning would have made negro massacre an undesirable amusement. The blood of these poor people drips upon the Senate chairs of the Republicans who sustained by their votes the author and apologist of the massacre at New-Orleans. We must endure Mr. Johnson a little longer—but we feel sure the Nation will not welcome a continuance of his administration in Mr. Seymour. Be that as it may—Grant or Seymour—*it is certain that Reconstruction will stand*, unless overthrown by the revolutionary violence suggested by Gen. Blair and expected by Mr. Hill. From that law there is no appeal. It is the written and sealed decree of the Constitution, and, to paraphrase the rude figure of Shylock, until Mr. Hill can rail the seal from off the bond, he but offends his lungs to speak so loud.

These are not pleasant words for us to say—nor are the words of Mr. Hill pleasant to hear. We take him to be an honest, angry, disappointed man—not without influence in his own country, but misled by political will-o'-the-wisps like Andrew Johnson and the Northern Copperheads. When he rants about millions of Northern men hating Reconstruction, and asserts that, when the new war comes, there will no longer be a "united North," he merely repeats the gasconade that has probably floated to him through the fumes of Manhattan Club champagne. He heard these promises in 1860, and we presume, if he were to take counsel of Mr. Brick Pomeroy, he would be told that a million of "red-"hot" Democrats were waiting to follow him to battle. These promises were broken in the last war, and will not be kept in the next one. Pomeroy and his friends had one chance to fight, and they do not want another. They live upon the passions of men like Mr. Hill, and the malignity of men a great deal worse. In the last war, they were cowards and sneaks, and their voice is no portion of the sentiment of the North. Mr. Hill should take counsel from those who have power to help him. His friends are among those who answered war with war, and defeat with mercy and magnanimity. Let him remember what Gen. Grant said to Rebels like himself in 1865, "Have nothing to do with "Northerners who opposed the war. "They will never again be intrusted with "power. The more you consort with them, the "more exacting the Republicans will be, and "ought to be. When you get home, urge "your people to accept Negro Suffrage. The "sooner you accept that, the better for all con-"cerned." This is also our advice, given with the utmost sincerity and affection.

Mr. Hill cannot be cured of the delusion that he and his fellow Rebels are "the South," and "the Southern people;" so we will not try. We only ask him to note our protest. There is no arithmetic by which they can make themselves "ten millions;" yet he will continue to assert it. We believe now, as in 1860, in government based on the consent of the governed. He believes in aristocracy—the right of the wise and the strong to do as they will with the simple and the weak. Our basis of peace is, as it ever has been, UNIVERSAL AMNESTY—IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE. He insists that his party at the South shall vote, and that ours shall not. He will not be gratified. And when he says that no respectable man at the South agrees with us, he simply means that agreeing with us destroys their respectability. We deny his right, even as a Rebel, to pass judgment on James Longstreet, Joseph E. Brown and William C. Wickham.

—We are tired of war, and clamor, and passionate recrimination! We mourn for the South, and long to see it emerge from the chaos that rages within its borders. We desire to see peace and commerce, flourishing cities, mills on every stream, rich acres and teeming barns, a school in every township, and a good newspaper in every county. We long to see its States filled with a happy and prosperous people—and no memory of the dreadful war save what may linger in ballads and romances. But there can be no peace without Justice. If Mr. Hill wants amnesty for himself, let him assure justice and protection to the negro, and cease to demand from the Constitution privileges which he refuses to his fellow-men. Let him follow the example of Gen. Longstreet and John H. Reagan, of Thos. J. Durant and Gov. Brown. We honor him for having fought Secession in the beginning—let him not stain that record by contributing to anarchy now. If he can reach the Rebel citizens of Georgia, let him say that Peace can only come with Justice, and that we shall secure Justice and Peace in the election of Gen. Grant. Thus we close this controversy; and in doing so beg Mr. Hill to rise above passionate and useless rhetoric, and aid us in the consummation of this glorious result.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

An interesting and important debate was had last evening in the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church, now sitting at St. Paul's Chapel, which is to be resumed this morning. It occurred upon the report of a Committee appointed at the last Convention to prepare a plan of a Federate Council of the Dioceses existing within the limits of the State of New-York, and upon the canon which they recommend for the purpose to be enacted by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, which is to meet at Trinity Chapel on the 7th of this month. The proposed canon is as follows:

"OF FEDERATE COUNCILS.

"It is hereby declared lawful for the Dioceses now existing, or which may hereafter be erected within the limits of any State or Commonwealth, to establish for themselves a Federate Council or Convention, representing such Dioceses, which may deliberate and decide upon the common interests of the church within that State, and enact any laws necessary thereto, not repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention and the Book of Common Prayer."

The arguments in favor of this plan were based chiefly on the propriety of a mode by which the five Dioceses presently to exist in the State might still act in concert for their common interests, whether relating to the State or to education, missions, and charity, within their common borders. Bishop White was referred to by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins as having suggested that, with the progress of the Church, Provincial Councils might become necessary. To this it was replied that Bishop White could not then have anticipated the enlarged facilities of travel, which reduce weeks to days, and enable the clergy and laity of the whole country to meet conveniently in general council from Maine to California, and also that Bishop White expressly declared that such Provincial Councils should have *no power* of legislation, whereas it was now proposed to give them power *to enact all laws* which they might deem necessary for the interests of the Church within the State.

The arguments against the plan were presented with great force by Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Pruyn, Dr. Washburn, Dr. Alexander Vinton, and Dr. Montgomery, and they were replied to with energy by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins and Dr. Haight. It seemed clear that the plan as reported, in its large power of legislation, went far beyond the former resolutions of the Convention in favor of a Federative Council, and even beyond the views of the Committee themselves, and that if adopted as it stood it would work a change in the organic law of the Church, establishing an altogether new class of Provincial Councils, standing between the Diocesan Conventions and the General Convention, snatching power and dignity from each, and revolutionizing entirely the system of Church Government adopted after the Revolution.

Doubts were evidently entertained as to the probable influence of such Provincial Councils upon the usefulness of the Diocesan Conventions, the independence and purity of the Bishops, the constitutional rights of the laity, the harmony of the Church at large, and the rightful dignity of the General Council. Grave fears were expressed as to the effect of the change in elevating one Bishop to the rank of a Metropolitan and reducing others to an inferior position, and also as to the possible rivalry between the Provinces, especially in the General Convention, where the most important questions would be decided, not as now, after broad and fair debate, but by the influence of Provincial Councils which had already decided the question for themselves, and perhaps embodied their views in formal legislation.

The decision of the Convention of New-York upon this new and important subject will necessarily carry great weight with the General Council, and the result of their deliberations to-day will possess an interest for Episcopalians throughout the country.

We commend to the attention of Mr. B. H. Hill and other modest people, who felt sure they knew more in New-York than our correspondents in Georgia possibly could of the occurrences at Camilla, the sworn evidence in the case, which we print this morning. The testimony of Capt. Murphy and his comrades—men quite as credible as Mr. Hill, and enjoying the additional advantage of knowing what they are talking about—sets forever at rest all pretense that the Republicans were the aggressors. From one-third to one-half the freedmen in the procession had shot-guns, loaded with bird-shot, which they are in the habit of carrying openly wherever they go. They were not organized; they had received no instructions to go armed, but they had been fired upon once before in Camilla. The Sheriff left them outside the town, with the final assurance, "Well, we will let you speak there." They proceeded quietly, anticipating no further disturbance. On entering the town they found the perturbed and peaceful citizens of Camilla armed with guns and drawn up in two bodies, so as to secure a cross-fire over the public square. A citizen first discharged the contents of his double-barreled gun into the wagon containing the band. Next, one of the bodies of citizens discharged a volley into the procession. Not a single shot had been fired by the negroes till this was received. Then they answered it, and almost immediately were raked by the fire from the other side of the square. When the freedmen fled they were followed up and shot wherever found, in the fields and woods. These facts have already been spread before our readers in authentic shape, but they are now confirmed by the sworn testimony of irreproachable witnesses.

Admiral Raphael Semmes of the late Confederate Navy, and now a vehement supporter of Seymour and Blair, having lectured through the South to audiences of delighted ex-Rebels on his chivalrous career as commander of the Sumter and of the Alabama (until Capt. Winslow of the Kearsarge got hold of him), is about to publish in Baltimore a narrative of his cowardly career of devastation, illustrated by engravings of several of the hundred or so of American merchantmen destroyed by him. We suggest that he dedicate it to Seymour, and that the Democratic National Committee issue it as a campaign document.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge, who recently returned from an extensive business tour through the North-West, informs us that he found the people enthusiastic and active for Grant and Colfax from this City to Lake Superior and the upper Mississippi, and entirely confident that their States respectively would give the Republican candidates large majorities. No one seemed to doubt that Gen. Grant will be our next President.

We lately published an article in reproof of the Dramatic Jeremiahs who so foolishly deplore the assumed degradation of the stage. Thereupon *The Daily Times* alludes to the article as an *attack* on the cotemporary drama. Perhaps this lucidity of mind comes from long editorial brooding over the autobiography and the verses of the late Miss Menken. Much forbearance is due to human infirmity.

THE URBANA NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION—RAILWAY TRAIN CONSUMED.

URBANA, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Ten cars were burned to ashes and the locomotive and four cars were demolished by the explosion near this place yesterday morning. The car nearest the engine contained a quantity of nitro-glycerine which had been smuggled on board, and this exploded with a deafening detonation resembling sharp, heavy thunder, instantaneously shattering the locomotive and four freight cars, and setting fire to the remainder of the train. The cars were loaded with flour and pork. A house a quarter of a mile from the track was nearly demolished. An iron rail was thrown 300 yards from its bed and bent like a piece of wire. Timbers flew in every direction, and the telegraph wires were thrown down a long distance from the train. The report was heard 30 miles from the track. No one but the engineer was seriously hurt. The fireman was slightly bruised by being blown over into a field.

PHILADELPHIA NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The police arrested John Devine, last night, for snapping a pistol at a Republican in the street. On his person were found twelve certificates of naturalization, signed by Prothonotary Snowden, with the seal of the Court on them, but a blank left for names. He was committed. James A. Watson, who was a voucher on nearly 100 naturalization papers, has been arrested. Fifteen roughs from Baltimore have been arrested, who assaulted the "Boys in Blue" on the cars, and are supposed to have come on for colonization as voters.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1—Evening.—Six men were arrested to-day for attempting to get assessed in wards where they did not live, with the intention of duplicating their vote. The excitement in relation to naturalization papers is increasing. From an examination of the records in court, it appears that thousands of papers have been issued in which the residence of the persons vouching for the applicants were in no instance taken down, so that the record of the Court is useless in any attempt to prosecute a voucher for perjury in cases of fraud.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the charges against Commissioner Rollins was continued yesterday. Collector Wood of Brooklyn testified as to McHenry having made use of threatening language toward Mr. Harland. Mr. George B. Lincoln stated that he should "want a margin" on McHenry's oath. Evidence was also given to show that from the position of the doors and windows it was impossible for the informer to have seen the transactions he deposed to as having taken place at the office of the Metropolitan Revenue Board. Mr. Charles Loeb was examined, and testified that the story told by McHenry of his having given a check to Mr. Rollins was a pure fabrication.

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 1.—The Rhode Island Hospital was formally dedicated to its beneficent purposes to-day. The exercises included an address by Prof. W. Gammett. The structure has been erected in this city at a cost of nearly half a million dollars by contributors in 20 of the cities and towns of the State. It has an endowment of $150,000, and at the meeting to-day 30 free beds were endowed, by contributors, of $5,000 each.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS—BY TELEGRAPH.

....Gen. Blair arrived in Bedford, Penn., last night.

....Stephen Tobin was reelected Mayor of Halifax, yesterday, without opposition.

....Seven frame houses in East-st., St. Louis, were burned yesterday morning; loss $20,000.

....Sir George E. Cartier and the Hon. W. McDougall started from Ottawa for England yesterday.

....The Inter-provincial Scull Race between Brown of Halifax, and Fulton of St. John, has been broken off by Fulton.

....The Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have declined to accept the resignation of A. F. Robins, the President, tendered yesterday.

....The total loss by fire in Chicago on Wednesday night was about $40,000. The principal losers are Childs & Briggs, wholesale grocers, $45,000.

....The remainder of the $5,000,000 purchase money of Missouri's lien on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad was paid in on account of the State debt yesterday. This payment reduces the State debt to $17,000,000.

....Alfred Barbour, of Lamberton, N. J., committed suicide yesterday, at the Maryland House, in Baltimore, by shooting himself through the brain. He was once Professor of Ethics in the Naval School at Annapolis.

....The statue of Commodore M. C. Perry, presented to the city of Newport by August Belmont, was formally unveiled in Touro Park in that city yesterday. Mayor Atkinson made the speech of acceptance, and afterward an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton of New-York.

....The Nashville City Council, who were elected on Saturday, were sworn into office yesterday. Thornbury, and the candidate for Council, who ran on his ticket, entered a protest, and announced their intentions to contest the validity of the election. An indignation meeting was held in the public square last night.

WASHINGTON.

BINCKLEY'S SECRETS—REGISTRATION IN NEW-ORLEANS—FENIAN RUPTURE—COMMISSIONER ROLLINS—THE COLORADO MINT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1868.

Binckley has again been heard from. A summons from Van Wyck's Congressional Retrenchment Committee to attend its meetings, at the Astor House, and testify concerning his knowledge of the frauds which he charged against Commissioner Rollins and others, has excited the irrepressible Solicitor somewhat, and he has taken counsel, to-day, of his employer, President Johnson, and asked for instructions. Binckley is very wary, and believes it is not good for the public service for him to disclose the important secrets which he possesses until they shall have been formally elicited in the U. S. Commissioner's Court. He believes it unwise in Mr. Van Wyck to make the request, and so says in his communication to the President. He begs to be informed of the President's pleasure. He has been recommended, in reply, to submit his grievances to Attorney-General Evarts, now in New-York, and be guided by his recommendations.

Two prominent Republican politicians reached here to-day directly from New-Orleans. They say that the work of registering voters is progressing very rapidly, and that the indications are that the largest vote ever polled in the State will be cast in November. The negroes are all registering, notwithstanding the numerous threats of violence. Gen. Steadman follows Rousseau, and has been made the President of the Seymour and Blair Club.

Robert Brown, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Washington, died here this morning at the age of 84. He superintended the construction of the Capitol proper, the President's house, and the dry docks at the Gosport Navy-Yard. He was also contractor for the building now occupied by the General Post-Office.

It is reported that a rupture of the Fenian organization here is threatened. Gen. O'Neill, the President of the Brotherhood, and Mr. James Ryan, the head of the organization in this District, have quarreled, and the latter has withdrawn entirely, and threatens some damaging exposures at an early day.

Commissioner Rollins will probably arrive in New-York, to-morrow, from New-Hampshire, and is expected here on Monday or Tuesday. A. N. Lewis has not received the appointment of Supervisor for the District of New-York. The report, therefore, in these dispatches, last night, was incorrect.

Secretary McCulloch has informed the officers of the United States Mint in Colorado, against whom the most serious charges have been made, that their resignations will be accepted, and that unless they resign he will suspend them under the Civil Tenure law.

The Hon. Joshua Hill, Senator from Georgia, is in town, and had an interview with the President to-day.

Chief-Justice Chase and daughter have returned to the city from their Summer tour.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. James C. Duane, Lieutenant Colonel of the Corps of Engineers, has been detailed as Engineer of the First Light House District.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office received to-day from the Surveyor-General of California seventy-five plots of townships, showing the segregation of swamp and overflowed lands, amounting in the aggregate to 500,000 acres. These plots are prepared as a basis for patenting those lands to the State of California in accordance with Congressional grants.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed Daniel S. Goodloe Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District of Kentucky.

The Secretary says it is not true that Mr. Lewis has been appointed Supervisor for the District of New-York.

Secretary Seward, who was detained at home yesterday by sickness, was at the Department to-day in improved health.

The following named Collectors of Internal Revenue were appointed to-day: Andrew J. Simmons, for Montana, vice Langford, resigned; Albert G. Ryan, for the 1st Arkansas District.

RECEPTION OF MR. COLFAX AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 1.—The Republicans of the VIIth Congressional District held here to-day a mass meeting which, despite the exceedingly unfavorable weather, was a glorious success. Thirty thousand persons, 10,000 more than assembled at the Democratic State mass meeting at Indianapolis last Wednesday, were present, and the enormous attendance and unbounded enthusiasm of the crowd are hailed as certain evidence that Northern Indiana will roll up an unprecedented majority, and that the Republicans will sweep the State on the 13th of October. The procession which paraded the streets at noon was several miles long. After dinner assembled the largest meeting ever held in the district. Ex-Senator Lane presided, and introduced Horace Maynard, who made a splendid speech. Mr. Speaker Colfax arrived at 3:20 o'clock, and met with the most rapturous reception. He was immediately escorted to the stand, and made a very impressive speech. After enumerating the infamous outrages recently perpetrated in the South, Mr. Colfax said that these outrages could not but fill every American with burning shame, and that a stop must be put to them, and he declared from Gen. Grant's own views that it was the first duty of an Executive to see to it that every Union man in the South should be protected. This statement made, as it was, in the most emphatic manner, elicited thunders of applause. Mr. Colfax said also of the election of the Republican ticket: "I feel as certain as though the polls were counted already."

A torchlight procession, in which about 3,000 persons will participate, will march through our streets to-night.

GOV. GRISWOLD IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 1.—One of the largest political demonstrations ever witnessed in Western New-York was made here to-night. It was a torchlight procession in honor of the Hon. John A. Griswold and A. B. Cornell, the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Several thousand torch-bearers, including a cavalcade of 500 horsemen, were in line. A most brilliant display of fire-works was made along the route of the procession. For half a mile the wide streets were literally packed with people. Messrs. Griswold and Cornell, and Judge William Davis, the Republican candidate for Congress from this District, addressed the multitude in brief and animated speeches. Their remarks elicited the greatest enthusiasm. Altogether it was one of the most successful political displays ever witnessed in this section.

SPLENDID TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

TROY, Oct. 1.—A Republican torchlight procession and banner