legislation, and are read in place by their titles and referred to the appropriate committees. Ere long they are reported, and in the routine of legislation placed on what is called the private calendar; and when it is under consideration every member is expected to look after his own local and private bills. If no objections are made, they all pass as a matter of course; and if any member undertakes to object to or oppose any private bill not from his own district, he is reminded that he is violating the well-established rule of courtesy in the House, which prohibits any member from interfering with the local bills of any other member; and it need be, the offending member is given to understand that his private bills shall be rejected off the calendar and defeated, if he persists in the breach of legislative etiquette. This same rule of etiquette also operates largely in committee, and enables members to get objectionable bills favorably reported merely because they insist upon it. Thus, instead of inviting and securing a comparison of views, and a concentration of the learning, wisdom, and patriotism of the representatives, on the several bills, the whole machinery of legislation is brought to bear to prevent this very thing. "Hands off" is both the theory and the practice, and all suggestions of correction or amendment are successfully resisted by the local member whose ambition it is to demonstrate his ability to pass his private bills in the exact shape in which he received them. The result is that what goes into the legislative hopper comes out again just as it went in; and thus our statute-books are loaded down annually with over 1,300 pages of crude, unsigested trash miscalled legislation, and which, as a whole, is unworthy of the name, and a reproach to any civilized community in the nineteenth century.

It has been suggested by some that these evils might be cured by a liberal exercise of the veto power. No one knows better than I do that this cannot be done; for I have seen it fairly tried. The present Executive has done more in this direction than any of his predecessors. In his first four years of service he vetoed 268 bills, and was sustained in every instance except three. These vetoes have not only defeated the obnoxious bills themselves, but have prevented large numbers of others of the same class from being enacted; and yet the result shows the total inadequacy of this as a remedy. The governor has gone as far as he dared, and effected as much as possible in this way. If he attempted to go any further, the members of the Legislature would form combinations against him, and pass the bills over his vetoes by the required two-thirds; and when this were done, he would be as powerless for further restraint as the driver is when a team runs with his lines broken.

OHIO POLITICS.

BANKERING IN HAMILTON COUNTY — THE STRUGGLE FOR THE LEGISLATURE—PROBABILITY OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS — THE TEMPERANCE AND SENATORIAL QUESTIONS ENDANGERING THE RESULT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 4.—The real question to be settled at the election next week in Ohio is whether the Republicans or Democrats are to have a majority in the next Legislature. The State ticket is as good as elected already. Gen. Noyes, as I stated in a previous letter, certainly has a majority of 25,000; the State Central Committee say it cannot fall below 20,000, and will probably reach 30,000, and every Democrat who knows anything of the railways confesses to 10,000. As to the Legislature, everything depends on Hamilton County, which sends three Senators and ten members of the Lower House on a separate district, as in New-York, but on a separate city ticket. The Republicans, as usual, nominated a week ticket, and the Democrats a weaker one. However poor a list of candidates the Cincinnati Republicans put up for office, the Democrats can always be depended upon to put up a worse one; so we are never beaten very badly on local nominations. After the nominations were made the Beer and Anti-Sunday Law Germans began to raise a row, and their Arbeiter Bund association put questions to all the candidates on both tickets, to find out whether they were for free beer and against Sunday restrictions. All the Republican candidates discreetly declined to reply. Seven of the thirteen Democrats said they were for repealing the Liquor and Sunday laws, two of them favored them, and the others were non-committal. But this did not settle the matter in favor of the wicked seven, for the Lutherans and other church-going and sober-living Germans have determined to give no support to these immoral fellows, so the Democrats will lose as much as they hoped by the movement of the Arbeiter party, and it is doubtful if they make anything well out of it. Yesterday, a new trick of the Democrats came to light. A dozen gentlemen secretly got up a legislative ticket, composed of seven Democrats and six Republicans, taken upon no known principle of selection from the two regular tickets, and promulgated in private circulars as embodying all the virtue and ability honest voters must wish for in candidates for the Legislature. The trick is too shallow to succeed. It means that the Democrats have given up carrying the entire Hamilton County delegation, and are trying to persuade some silly Republicans to vote to give them seven out of the thirteen members.

The Central Committee think we may lose Hamilton and still have a majority of one on joint ballot in the Legislature, provided the bolt in Cuyahoga does not defeat the regular ticket, and provided we gain the Counties of Harrison, Highland, Belmont, and Madison, which they feel reasonably certain we shall do. There is some prospect of our carrying Ross, an old Democratic stronghold, and Montgomery also, if the soldiers in the Dayton Asylum are allowed to vote. If the Democratic election officers at Dayton refuse their votes again, a separate poll will be opened, judges sworn according to law, the votes of the disabled veterans will be deposited, and the question referred to the Legislature on a contest for the seat of the members from that county. This will give us two more members, provided we have a majority without them, but if not, the Democrats would of course close in on us in the contest and persist in disfranchising the soldiers.

If the Republicans fail to elect a majority of the Legislature with a popular majority in their favor of 25,000, it will be owing to two causes, and we may as well set down the fact beforehand, that it may be known where the blame rests. These causes are, first, the selfishness of the two candidates for the Senatorship, who through their partisans have been manipulating Conventions and securing the nomination of pledged candidates. This is a desperate attempt to forestall public opinion and settle in advance a question which has not yet been discussed in the newspapers or considered by the people, much less mention names, but everybody in Ohio will know whom I mean. The friends of other candidates, observing the game when too late, are indignant, and the result is that in some counties they are indifferent and in others hostile to the success of the regular ticket for the Legislature. The other cause is the action of a few fanatical temperance men, who are not satisfied with the present excellent and efficient liquor law, but will be satisfied with nothing short of complete prohibition. They have nominated a full State ticket. That will not amount to anything serious. They did the same thing last year and polled less than 20,000 votes. But the mischief they are trying to do now is to defeat the Republican candidates for the Legislature in a few close counties, by finding in each some man of high standing and considerable personal popularity to run as a third candidate. The course of these prohibitionists would seem at first sight to arise from a monkey-like stupidity on their part, for all they can possibly accomplish is to defeat Republicans, who, as a rule, are good, sensible temperance men, and vote Democrats, who do not even wafer their whisky, and who will be likely to repeal the present law if they come into power; and no doubt a stupid frankness is the chief characteristic of most men who will vote the Prohibitionist ticket; but the leaders in the movement are more knaves than fools; they are numerous, and acknowledge that their purpose is to punish the Republican party for the absence of prohibitory legislation. This they mean to do by helping to elect Democrats, however intemperate or worthless they may be, and, such being their intention, they have no right to claim any charitable exemption from censure; for their fault does not grow out of the well-meaning wrong-headedness which often impels good men to do foolish and bad things, but from pure malice.

The following figures show the legislative situation as far as can be ascertained by carefully collected information from all the counties in the State:

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
Republican, sure	17	Republican, sure	49
Republican, doubtful	4	Republican, doubtful	17
Democrat, sure	14	Democratic, sure	35
Democrat, doubtful	1	Democratic, doubtful	4
Total	36	Total	105

Crawford is in this estimate classed among the Republicans and Hamilton among the doubtful counties.

Suppose the Democrats elect a majority in the Legislature, how much mischief can they do? A great deal. In the first place, Pendleton or Groesbeck would be sent to the Senate, and we should have the spectacle of a strong Republican State represented in the United States Senate by two Democrats. But this is scarcely the worst, for it would be in their power to so carve up the state into "saddle-bag" Congress Districts as to secure it out of the 19 Congressmen next year, and this with a popular majority of 25,000 against them. The evil to be feared is therefore of no small magnitude.

If the Republicans carry the Legislature, there is little doubt that John Sherman will be his own successor. The position of the Republicans on the Senatorial question is like that of the people in a certain county in this State on the question of moving the county seat—according to an old farmer, who said, "There's a majority in favor of putting it up, but there ain't no majority in favor of putting it down." A majority would be glad to take the Senatorship away from Sherman, but they find it impossible to agree upon the man to whom it should be given. There is an *embarras des richesses* in the way of great men in our party in Ohio. Without exhausting the list, I will mention Schenck, Garfield, Delano, Shellabarger, Cox, Hayes, and Dennison, each of whom might fairly aspire to Senatorial honors. Mr. Sherman's great advantage lies in his present occupancy of the citadel of power and patronage, and in the divisions that exist among the forces preparing to attack him.

MURPHY.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS APPRECIATES THE TRIBUNE'S MOTIVE.

From The Universalist.

It seems to us that something handsome should be said of the conduct of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE in fearlessly bringing the war against corruption in that city home to its own party. It is much more easy, according to the flesh, to fall into paroxysms of horror over the peculiar sin of a political adversary than to expose the dishonesty of a fellow-partisan. But THE TRIBUNE, being considerably in earnest in the business of purging the official record of New-York, does not feel capable of screening the wickedness of any of its own family. Hence, the conduct of Mr. Thomas Murphy, Collector of that port, has been undergoing scrutiny in its columns; and a very awkward situation the gentleman finds himself in, to be sure. He is shown to be every whit as much a man of honor and purity as Wm. M. Tweed, which is certainly saying a good deal for him. Mr. Murphy tries the game of bluff, which has latterly been so successful in the hands of characteless adventurers; but in this case it brings down on him an avalanche of affidavits, sufficient to crush a man less conscious of rectitude. An effort is made by some other party journals to raise a cloud of dust, dense enough to obscure Mr. Murphy from the public, by alleging that THE TRIBUNE is animated by "hostility to Grant." But people of reasonably clear vision cannot avoid seeing that Murphy is a man totally unfit to hold any office of honor or trust, whatever THE TRIBUNE'S motive in unmasking him. And as they did not accept the statement that *The Times* "is edited by an Englishman," as a sufficient defense of the thieving of the Ring, which it was the first to expose, so we imagine they will not be quieted by the similar plea now set up in behalf of Murphy. It may be very bad for the party to have such disclosures made, but it is good for the country, and for every legitimate public and private interest.

THE ADMINISTRATION CAN'T STAND THE PRESSURE AGAINST MURPHY.

From The Hartford Courant.

The Republican press of New-York City is unanimous in calling for either the resignation or removal of Collector Murphy. It will be impossible for the Administration to withstand the pressure even if it were disposed to believe that Murphy could retain his usefulness. The most popular move Gen. Grant could make would be the appointment of some thoroughly honest and capable gentleman, with a caution that if he were ever caught attempting to run a political machine, or doing anything in politics beyond discharge of his duties as an individual citizen, he would be instantly removed.

"APPEALS THAT COME LATE."

From The Albany Express.

The Syracuse Journal and *The Utica Herald*, two of the newspapers which were foremost in insisting that no "compromise" should be made with those Republicans who were bold enough to question the wisdom of the State Committee, are now extremely anxious that "harmony" should pervade the party. * * * Before the State Convention was held, and while it was in session, *The Journal* made haste to assure its readers that there must be no compromise; that the State Committee and the so-called "Custom-House delegation" from the City of New-York must be sustained, and, in the opinion of *The Journal*, if the Greeley Republicans were dissatisfied with the work of the Convention, the party would be all the stronger by reason of that fact. In a recent issue, however, our sycophantic contemporary takes entirely different grounds. It acknowledges "the importance of concerted action," and, not content with the liberal pledges of support to the ticket which have been made by such newspapers as THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE and *The Syracuse Standard*, it assails these papers because they fail to praise the Convention for its foolish and illiberal work, or to retrench silent under the infliction of a gross wrong. * * * The ties which bind men to political parties have not, for many years, been weaker than they are to-day. It was always a dangerous practice to crack the party whip over Republicans—and if it was dangerous in the days gone by, when the issues were more exciting and more important than now, how much more foolish it is to try the experiment at a time like this! It may as well be understood by all those who aspire to leadership in the Republican party, that there are some thousands of independent, justice-loving men in the party who will demand fair play in State and National Conventions, and who will remember and resent action of a different nature. Concerning our recent State Convention, this fact is too manifest to be disputed: the power of Federal patronage was so great as to secure a majority pledged to pursue a harsh and uncompromising course toward those who differed from them.

MR. TWEED'S NEW REFORM PARTY.

From the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung of Oct. 5.

The Democratic State Convention finished its labors yesterday. As is apparent from the deliberations, the result of the first day was not so universally satisfactory at the place in question as people at a distance were justified in assuming. The Anti-Tammany men must nevertheless subsequently have been materially influenced by the position which the Tammanyites betrayed, after the withdrawal with which they favored us. The reception which the deliberations of the Convention of the day before yesterday found in the Republican press, serve as an indication as to what the impudent conduct of Tammany at Rochester on Wednesday evening supported itself upon. The Republican interpretation of the events under which Tammany withdrew from the Convention must indeed tend to lead the Tammanyites to carry their heads higher, and it makes prompt steps necessary in order to put a final to all further misapprehensions. While the Reform Delegation went to Rochester principally with the purpose of protesting against the admission of Tammany, and by no means decided to force the recognition of the Apollo Rooms Delegation by the authority was most decidedly those to be contested, they could clearly not be satisfied with the resolutions which the Convention adopted after the withdrawal of Tammany. This was because Tammany, supported by its declaration of withdrawal, could presume and attempt in Rochester clearly did presume, to lay claim for itself to further political activity, and in it to acknowledgment as the regular party organization. It was necessary for the Reform Democrats immediately to avert the result. For this reason directly upon the reopening of the Convention the Reformers placed openly before it the course which might be practiced through the resolution of the Convention of the day before yesterday, and they put an end, through a concise counter-declaration, to every doubt whether a Tammany candidate could claim support from the Democracy of New-York. * * * The Democracy of the State of New-York is through this platform irrevocably constituted a Reform party. Corrupt elements have nothing more to seek in it. But all who are earnest in the Reform movement must stand by this platform.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GENERAL.

The official canvass of the vote on the new constitution in Nebraska, shows a majority of 651 against the instrument.

A Georgia paper, criticising the qualifications of a candidate for office says that "He would be but an average hog in any drove."

The Texas election for members of Congress, which commenced on Tuesday, was completed, as far as the casting of votes is concerned, yesterday.

It is a somewhat remarkable phenomenon that in the three great cities of New-York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, political parties are in a disorganized condition, the elements being in a state of fermentation, and undergoing, as it were, a chemical change.

In 1866 the whole number of general laws enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature was 50, and the whole number of private laws, 1,096. In 1867, public laws, 85; private laws, 1,092. In 1868, public laws, 73; private laws, 1,150. In 1869, public laws, 77; private laws, 1,276. In 1870, public laws, 54; private laws, 1,276. Total in five years, 349 public, and 6,170 private acts.

A Democrat, whom A. H. Stephens knows "from reputation" (whether good or bad, or what may be his name, he does not state), writes to *The Atlantic Sun*, from Maine, that he has conversed with hundreds of Democrats since the State Convention, and has not met with the first one who approves the New Departure. He, therefore, concludes the New Departure to be *dead*. The Maine gentleman appears to be fond of a joke.

Carl Schurz said in his speech at Nashville: "I cannot be a candidate for the Presidency, owing to a benignant provision of the Constitution, which declares foreign-born citizens ineligible—a high constitutional privilege, I might call it, for it exempts us from that most malignant of all moral diseases—a disease almost sure to kill whomsoever it attacks—the Presidential fever."

Mr. Stephens, in *The Atlanta Sun*, devotes a column to the vindication of the policy of electing Senators without regard to the disqualifications imposed by the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment. His argument is that everybody in Georgia believes the amendment to be unconstitutional and void, and, therefore, to consider and respect it at all in the election of members of Congress would be a dishonorable surrender of principle.

Of the eleven Pennsylvania Senate Districts which choose Senators next Tuesday, seven are Republican and four Democratic, according to the vote cast for Governor in 1869. In only two districts are the majorities then cast less than 3,000—one of these is Republican, the other Democratic. The Republicans have a slight chance of gaining the close Democratic district, but it is quite probable that the Democrats will retain their present majority of one in the Senate.

The Springfield Republican says that Mr. Washburn will not resign his seat in Congress until after his election as Governor. He intends to take his seat at the opening of the session in December, and will remain in it, probably, until the 1st of January, in order to dispose of some important unfinished business before his Committee on Claims. The special election for member of Congress will not take place until some time in December.

The Republican party has reduced the current running expenditures of the Government, apart from those which are clearly necessitated by the war, such as pensions, the expenses of the Internal Revenue Department, and interest on the public debt, so that while they reached the sum of $173,520,371 77 for the year ended June 30, 1868, they only aggregated $95,648,592 30 for the year ended June 30, 1871. Secretary Boutwell is authority for this statement.

Cassius M. Clay spoke in St. Louis, Tuesday, to a large audience. Mr. Clay traced the development of the human race from the earliest known periods of its existence; believed the present civilization the highest yet attained, and thought the condition of the American people better now than at any previous time. He said the present political situation should be accepted. The great mass of the Northern people have no antipathy to the Southern people, and desire to live under one and an indivisible Government. It is only the Democrats who have gone into the Republican party that are keeping up the agitation, and endeavoring to set the whites against the blacks. He went over a good deal of the ground that Senator Schurz has, and was even more severe upon President Grant than that Senator was.

The present Constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted more than thirty years ago, and since then no less than 17 amendments have been added at sundry times by joint resolutions of the Legislature, and approved by popular vote. The people are to vote on Tuesday on the question of calling a convention for its revision. The following points are suggested for the consideration of the convention should it be called: 1. An increase of the number of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly. 2. Biennial sessions of the Legislature. 3. The election by the people of sundry State officers now otherwise chosen. 4. Minority representation. 5. Modifications of the pardoning power. 6. A change in the tenure and mode of choosing the Judiciary. 7. A change in the date of our annual Fall elections to the time of the Presidential election, to prevent what is called colonization from surrounding States, and to dispense with one election every fourth year. 8. Further restrictions upon the powers of corporations.

STATE.

William W. Crandall has the Republican nomination for Assemblyman from the Allegany District.

Peter Burns has been renominated to the Assembly by the Republicans of the IId District of Onondaga.

Cyrillo S. Lincoln is the Republican candidate for Assemblyman from the IId District of Ontario.

A Democratic mass meeting at Mount Vernon, on Thursday night, adopted resolutions recommending the nomination of Wm. Cauldwell for State Senator.

Senator George A. Bowen has been renominated by the Republicans of the XXIXth Senate District (Genesee, Niagara, and Orleans). He is sure of from 2,000 to 3,000 majority, and deserves the higher figure.

Winans, as an "independent candidate," withdraws from the field, not having received the Democratic nomination. He might at least have been sent to the Convention at Rochester, to have entered with Tweed and been saluted with cheers.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle supports the nomination of Stafford C. Cleveland for Senator from the Ontario District. This nomination some of the Conking men were disposed to bolt, but it now looks as if the Democracy would not have much reason to congratulate themselves on that prospect.

The Binghamton Times repudiates the nomination of the Hon. William M. Ely for reelection to the Assembly, accuses him of corrupt practices at Albany, of having secured his nomination by bribery, and of boasting that he was confident of his election through the support of Fisk and Gould and the Erie Railroad.

The Democratic leaders at Rochester made loud professions against public plunder. But professions are worth nothing from those who have the taint in their blood. As in the case of the wolves in the old fable related by Lowell,

Er for their oaths, they won't be worth a button
Long's you won't convince 'em of their fault for sartin!

"Tilden," says *The Albany Evening Journal*, "can beat Tweed in the glittering generalities of tinseled rhetoric; but when it comes to the tactics which count in Democratic Conventions he is nowhere. His gaudy elocution is wasted on such bodies. While he was wandering amid the splendors of the stars, Tweed was engaged after the most earthly fashion in "fixing things." Democratic delegates are much more inclined to the terrestrial than to the heavenly, and Tweed's peal is infinitely more potent than Tilden's pomposity."

The following is from the editorial columns of *The Albany Evening Journal*: The nomination of the Hon. Abiah W. Palmer for Senator in the XIth District is one which deserves special and peculiar commendation. The district bestows no favor upon him in making this selection, but he confers a favor upon the district and the State in consenting to accept. His appearance in the field will be heartily hailed by Republicans everywhere as presaging the redemption of old Columbia and Dutchess, and as pledging the best service of the whole State. Mr. Palmer is a gentleman of the purest character and of blameless record. He has already served both in the Assembly and the Senate, and no man ever came out of the legislative halls with a more spotless reputation. He has always commanded the entire respect of political adversaries as well as political friends, and his grateful personal qualities have combined with his unimpeached integrity to secure for him a popularity and appreciation not bounded by party lines. He is widely known throughout the State as possessing in a conspicuous degree the elevation of tone and sense of honor which are now so much needed in public life. In his own district the ticket has never been defeated, and his various periods of public service have only strengthened his hold upon the confidence and esteem of the people.

LOCAL.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Council of Political Reform will be held at University Chapel this evening at 8.

At the Suffolk (L. I.) Co. Republican Convention held at Riverhead, Tuesday night, George F. Carman was unanimously nominated for the Assembly, and on his declining, John S. Maury of Riverhead received the nomination. Edward S. Gerard was nominated for Superintendent of the Poor; Henry L. Gerry, for Justice of the Sessions, and Geo. L. Hallock for Coroner.

The Custom-House Association of the Vth Assembly District adopted resolutions last evening indorsing the Republican State ticket nominated at Syracuse, denouncing Tammany corruption, recommending the renomination of President Grant, calling upon the Republican voters of the State to secure an honest and incorruptible Legislature, expressing entire confidence in the Committee of Seventy, and imploring the United States Senators from New-York to act in unity.

PERSONAL.

Lieut.-Col. William Caine, late Lieutenant-Governor of Hong-Kong, who, more than 30 years ago, took part in an East Indian campaign, died, recently, in England.

The Bishop of Antigua, Sir Benjamin Pine, and the Rev. Wm. Arthur, are appealing in England for aid for the people of Antigua who suffered from the late hurricane.

The ex-Rebel Gen. Gano, who was somewhat noted as a fellow horse-stealer with John Morgan, is now a clergyman in Tennessee. He is said to be a better preacher than he was soldier.

Charles Johnson, a full-sized man, married lately, in Rochester, in this State, a young woman, Clara Rosenberg, only 26 inches high. Johnson can hardly have a very elevated view of his wife.

The ex-Rebel Gen. Wade Hampton of South Carolina is so feeble from nervous prostration that his friends fear he cannot recover. His wife lies very low, too, from a late attack of paralysis.

T. D. Boardman of Hartford, Conn., who discovered the process of making britannia ware, is still working in the same establishment where he made the discovery, 67 years ago.

One W. E. Huston of Painesville, Ohio, mate of a schooner, recently attempted to thrash a sailor at Detroit, Mich.; but the sailor thrashed him, which so mortified Huston that he committed suicide.

The richest citizen of Boston is said to be Augustus Hemenway, whose entire estate is valued at less than $2,800,000. Hemenway would hardly be thought in comfortable circumstances in New-York.

Count Chotek, who has been appointed Governor of Bohemia, was recently Austro-Hungarian Embassador at St. Petersburgh, and is a distinguished member of one of the oldest and most eminent Bohemian families.

A San Francisco orator having made the statement that Starr King was a bare foot school-boy, an old school-boy companion writes to the San Francisco papers denying that the great preacher ever went to school unshod.

J. W. S. Browne, founder of *The Cincinnati Commercial*, who shot and killed his daughter's seducer in Memphis, Tenn., not long ago, has been placed under $6,000 bail, and will, it is said, be acquitted when tried before the Courts.

James Polk, one of Gen. Jackson's countless colored servants, died recently in New-Orleans, age 90. He was the General's valet as long ago as 1814. The number of domestics our prominent Americans have had is almost beyond enumeration.

Signor Francisco Berrant, a well-known Brazilian, states that he knew intimately the rightful heir to the Tichborne estate; that he has traveled with him, and lived with him for some time in Rio Janeiro; that the genuine Tichborne sailed in the Bella, from Rio to New-York, and was lost in a storm with all on board. The other Tesborne he denounces, of course, as an imposter.

PERSONAL—BY TELEGRAPH.

....The ex-Empress Eugenie is expected at Torquay, England.

....Mr. Sothern leaves Liverpool to-day in the Scotia, erroneously reported to have sailed on Tuesday.

....Major-Gen. Barnum will deliver the annual address at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at Detroit, on the 15th and 16th of November next.

A PANIC IN A CONCERT HALL.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 6.—At a concert last evening, in Institute Hall, by the Sunday-school of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, a large muslin curtain stretched around the hall took fire. The audience, which was largely composed of women and children, became panic stricken, and rushed to the doors, which were soon jammed so that the passage way was blocked up, and the weaker persons were trampled upon, and badly crushed in the efforts of the crowd to escape. The utmost excitement prevailed. Many ladies swooned, and some were badly but not dangerously hurt. The fire was promptly extinguished. It is believed that the gas light was purposely turned against the curtain by some evil-disposed person, to create a panic for the purpose of plunder.

WASHINGTON.

PROPOSED COUNCIL OF TEXAS INDIANS—THE STEAMBOAT BOARD—REVISION OF THE U. S. STATUTES—MONEY ORDERS TO EUROPE—TREASURY AND REVENUE DECISIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 6, 1871.

A letter from Major-Gen. Reynolds, commanding the Department of Texas, has been forwarded by the War Department to the Secretary of the Interior. The letter is dated Sept. 20, 1871, and suggests that an interview be arranged between Satanta and Big Tree, the Kiowa chiefs, who are condemned to imprisonment for life at Huntsville, Texas, and the chief men of the bands of Indians now occupying Eastern Texas, the interview to be presided over by agents appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. Gen. Reynolds believes such an interview might lead, through Satanta and Big Tree, to further interviews among the Indians living in Eastern Texas and the Kiowas, and result in making the latter tribe better satisfied to remain on their reservation and cease raiding in Texas.

The Steamboat Board was engaged, to-day, considering the complaints of the British Government that the rules of last session relating to the display of lights on ocean steamers conflicted with international maritime law. It is understood that the Board will not examine any of the numerous patented steamboat fixtures submitted to its inspection this session, but will confine its attention solely to the modification of last session's rules. Delegations of steamboat men are expected here from Louisville and St. Louis, on Monday.

The Commissioners to revise the United States statutes have all returned to the city and resumed their sessions. Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, one of the Commissioners, has prepared a comprehensive double index, setting forth every statute provision to be embraced in the revised statutes. One index gives the order of subjects and the other the order of time. The entries in these volumes establish the entire accuracy of the whole collection of material. Most of the States in the Union are at this time revising State laws, and efforts are to be made to take advantage of their action, and by so doing bring about more uniformity in the laws of the States and Union. Considerable annoyance is experienced at times because the writ of habeas corpus differs so materially on the State and Federal statute books. So also with the laws relating to the boundary line of States. The Federal Government often has questions in dispute before it relative to the cession of land by a State to the General Government, in which the boundary line of a State is laid down differently by State and Federal authorities. The question of comparing the modifications of the State and Federal laws at the time of their revision will be submitted to Congress early next session. How to make the works of the Commission practically useful begins to be a question of some importance. The usual method of preparing a revision entire and receiving it in the Legislature, presents great difficulties. Congress can hardly give the requisite time, as a whole, even if completed. The Commissioners are at present framing their work in district statutes, so drafted that they can be separated and passed as fast as prepared, or can be kept in reserve and acted on as a complete whole, just as Congress prefers. Thus, if the whole revision is not adopted, portions of the work may be enacted.

It is not generally understood that remittances to any country in Europe (save perhaps France) can be made under our present money order arrangements with Switzerland, that country having money order conventions with all the other European States; orders drawn in this country assume the character of Swiss orders on reaching there, other countries charging the payments to the Swiss government, and that government in turn making the charge against the United States. Remittances from those countries to the United States can be made in the same way.

It is authoritatively stated that the great Cherokee Indian tobacco case is to be again brought before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, an application for a compromise having been made. The case was first decided by Mr. Delano when he was Commissioner of Internal Revenue. An appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury elicited the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 28, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., concerning an appeal by Elias C. Boudinot from the decision and action of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in respect to the collection, within the Cherokee country, of taxes upon tobacco manufactured by him. In reply, I have to say that the action taken by Mr. Delano in the matter was after consultation with me, and that I fully concur in the opinion which he has given. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

The case did not stop here. It went to the Attorney-General, the Judiciary Committee of Congress, the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas and Indian Territory, and finally to the Supreme Court of the United States. In every instance the decision of Commissioner Delano was fully sustained. The law of Congress declares, in express terms, that the tax on tobacco must be paid everywhere within the exterior boundary of the United States, and the Commissioner was fully sustained in its enforcement in the Territories as well as in the States.

No announcement will be made from the Internal Revenue Bureau relative to the policy of the new Commissioner respecting the tax on tobacco until his report is issued. Although a change is to be made, the Bureau holds that it would be unjust to the manufacturer to allow any premature announcement of a change in the tax, whether it was for an increase or decrease, as such a statement would not fail to have its effect on the market.

The question having arisen as to whether a National Bank can take stock in another, and thereby become a shareholder in that Bank, has just been settled by the decision of the Hon. H. R. Hurlburt, Controller of the Currency, who, in reply to a letter requesting information upon the subject, declares that there is nothing in the law by which any National Bank could take such a step without exceeding their corporate powers.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the First Controller recently had a conference upon the subject of refunding the tax on State officers salaries, in accordance with the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and concluded not to pay any claims at present. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, therefore, was instructed to cease forwarding the applications to the Fifth Auditor until otherwise directed.

From information received at the Treasury Department it appears that Collectors of Customs are doing a heavy business in collecting fines from the owners of vessels, charged with a violation of the customs laws, by sailing without manifests of their cargoes.

Owners of small copper stills, who have commenced the business of distilling grain, state that they will have to suspend operations because of the expense of keeping a storekeeper. They have been advised that in order to remove this impediment to the business they must unite their stills in one establishment, and thus create a business which would enable them to successfully compete with the larger establishments.

Letters received here give a full account of the outrage committed in Morgan County, Ga., on the 25th ult. Charles Clark, a negro, was taken from jail by some 60 or 70 men, variously armed, and in part disguised, and killed by shooting. The charge against Clark was an attempt at rape, and the facts elicited were as follows: On Friday evening, Sept. 15, two boys and two girls, children of a Mr. Home, while on their way home from school, were overtaken by a negro who threatened to kill them, and finally caught hold of one of the girls, about 14 years of age, and threw her down. The other children were trying to protect their sister, and one of them remarked that their father was coming, when the negro fled. A little boy, about 10 years of age, and the only witness who testified against him, recognized the prisoner, Charles Clark, as being the person who thus assaulted them. No other identification than this was made or attempted.

Mr. Geo. B. McCartee, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary. From it it appears that there have been completed and delivered by the Bureau perfect loads, notes, and securities, amounting to $299,183,995, and $109,140,286 in Customs and Internal Revenue stamps. Also, sundry other work for the Bureaus of this Department, amounting to $35,570 64. The following amounts have been paid for work done by private companies: The American Bank Note Company of New-York, for printing in part the five per cent loan, 1881 bonds, legal tender and fractional currency notes, $330,687 36; the National Bank Note Company of New-York for printing in part the funded loan, five per cent, 1881 bonds, legal tender and fractional currency notes, $366,783 75; the Continental Bank Note Company of New-York, for printing in part the funded loan, five per cent, 1881 bonds, $[illegible]; the Adams Express Company, for the transportation of partially printed bonds and notes from New York to Washington, $45,559 90. Total, $804,240 81. The legal tender notes of the first issue have been almost entirely replaced by those of the new issue, or series of 1869. The adoption of the "localized and distributive fibre" paper, now used in printing the bonds, notes, securities and stamps, has, without doubt, afforded the Government and the public very great security and protection against counterfeit and unlawful issues. During the fiscal year ending June 13, 1870-71, about 60,000,000 of sheets of special or colored fiber paper have been received and used in printing the Government securities and revenue stamps, without the loss of a sheet or a part of a sheet. On the 13th June, 1870, there were employed in this bureau 962 employés, consisting principally of engravers, bank-transferers, plate and surface printers, cutters, machinists, examiners, counters, trimmers, separators, needlers, and press hands. On the 13th June, 1871, the number was reduced to 741 owing to a decrease of work. In the engraving, printing, and finishing of $890,483,995 in bonds, and $104,140,286 in stamps, during the year, Mr. McCartee says that not one notes or sheet of paper has been lost to the Government.

Mr. Herring, Acting Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, has taken clerical force enough from other divisions of the office to double the force already engaged in examining, for settlement, the accounts of paymasters now in office. This, he believes, will enable him to close up all such accounts in about a year's time. This division of paymasters' accounts is now about four years behindhand. The accounts of a few paymasters are settled to date, but a large portion are many years behind. Ex-Paymaster Hodge's current accounts had only been examined up to March 26, 1867, at the time his defalcation was discovered.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury states that the claim of the State of Indiana for the use of the steamship Gov. Morton by the Government was paid twice, as alleged, but that it was an unintentional oversight at the time of settlement, and that, as soon as it was discovered, the additional payment was charged back to the State, and will be deducted from the payments of future claims of that State now pending.

The following patents were issued to citizens of New-York for the week ending the 3d inst.:

Frederick Myers, combined rod and fluting-iron; George H. Smith, self-closing gas-burner; Adam S. Cameron, regulator for exhausters in gas works; William James Dodge, wash-boiler; Stephen H. Ingersoll, wood pavement; George M. Sternberg, electro-magnetic valve; Thomas M. Bell, milk can; Abraham L. Bogart, apparatus for lighting gas-jets by induced currents of electricity; Thomas W. Bracher, ornamental labels and hat-linings, etc.; Edward M. Easterbrook, tension regulator for sewing-machines; Thomas Fell, animal trap; Thomas Brian, gunning composition-box; Charles A. Marfield, pattern-machine; Virgil Price, gauntlet glove; Daniel L. Towers, water meter; Richard Yielding, manufacture of soft iron and castings.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

President Grant returned to Washington to-night. The members of the Cabinet now here are: Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, Belknap, and Postmaster-General Creswell.

The total number of Germans residing in the United States is 1,690,533, distributed as follows:

Alabama	2,542	Michigan	44,923	Pennsylvania	23,985
Arkansas	1,563	Minnesota	41,364	Vermont	379
California	29,761	Mississippi	2,969	Virginia	4,050
Connecticut	13,443	Missouri	113,613	West Virginia	6,273
Delaware	1,142	Nebraska	10,954	Wisconsin	162,314
Florida	597	Nevada	2,191	Arizona	379
Georgia	2,761	New-Hampshire	436	Colorado	1,456
Illinois	203,756	New-Jersey	54,959	Dakota	562
Indiana	76,960	New-York	316,902	Dist. of Col'b'a	4,720
Iowa	66,102	North Carolina	904	Idaho	381
Kansas	12,779	Ohio	192,897	Montana	1,233
Kentucky	26,318	Oregon	1,875	New-Mexico	562
Louisiana	18,937	Pennsylvania	160,149	Utah	358
Maine	508	Rhode Island	1,201	Washington	645
Maryland	47,045	South Carolina	2,751	Wyoming	654
Massachusetts	13,073	Tennessee	4,539		

The Treasury Department has decided that the fee to be charged for a copy of a register under the second section of the act of 1799 is twenty cents, and not one dollar, as charged at some of the other ports. The law does not in express terms except copies of registers.

A private letter, received here to-day from Tampa, Florida, states that the yellow fever is prevalent there in an epidemic form. At the date of the letter referred to there were 40 cases in the town, and there had been 10 deaths within a brief period previously.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

THE JEROME PARK RACES—POOL-SELLING.

The races at Jerome Park will positively take place to-day if a flag is raised, after 10 a. m., at Wallack's Theater, and at the office of the Club, at Madison-ave. and Twenty-seventh-st. Information will also be sent to all the principal hotels, and to Broad-st. Pools on the races sold last night as follows:

CHAMPION STAKES.

Harry Bassett	$100	Secwood	$10
Monarchist	5	Alroy	5
Mary Clark	5	Nellie Ransom	10

In pools, on Harry Bassett excluded, Secwood brought $25; Monarchist, Alroy, and Mary Clark $10 each, and Alroy $15.

NURSERY STAKES.

Morris	$[illegible]	Jester	$25
Pennock	5	Withers	20
Melismela	100	Delmonico	10
Cameron	5	Wynn	5

HANDICAP 1½ MILE.

Remorseless	$10	Enid	$10
Orphan	5	Flora	25
Mortimer	5	Ratan	10
Monmouth	5	Doctor	5