POLITICAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICANS—EIGHTEEN THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR THE STATE TICKET—A GAIN OF SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES AND TWO SENATORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—We have carried the State by a majority of 18,000. We gain one member of the Lower House in Bucks, one in Schuylkill, two in Luzerne, one in Cumberland, one in Franklin, one in Cambria, and lose none. We gain one Senator sure in Cumberland and Franklin, and probably one in Luzerne, giving us both Houses certain. RUSSELL ERRETT,

Chairman Republican State Committee.

THE RIOTS—SEVENTEEN POLICE OFFICERS ARRESTED—ANOTHER MAN SHOT TO-DAY—THE NEGRO CATTO TO BE BURIED ON SUNDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Seven police officers, arrested on warrants issued yesterday for obstructing the polls at Sixth and Lombard-sts., were brought before the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning, but the cases were postponed on account of the absence of witnesses. A colored man who witnessed the killing of Octavius Catto, yesterday, says that the deceased, when attacked, jumped on a street car pursued by his assailants, and ran through the car and jumped out from the front platform. The fatal shot was then fired. No additional deaths have occurred among the wounded at the hospital, but two persons are in a critical condition.

Joseph Abrams was shot dead in a street brawl this afternoon by Policeman Mike McGlucken.

Extensive preparations are making for the funeral, on Sunday next, of the negro Catto, who was murdered yesterday. It is expected that the colored people will turn out *en masse*.

A call for a meeting has been signed by a large number of leading Republicans, to express indignation at the brutal murder of the negro, Catto, on election day. The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers.

Only a few scattering returns from the interior were received to-day, and nothing to indicate any change from the estimate given last night. It is impossible as yet to say how the Legislature will stand.

TABLE OF MAJORITIES FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL.

Republican.	For Stanton.	*Democratic.*	For McCandless.
Allegheny	4,000	Adams	400
Armstrong	200	Berks	6,000
Beaver	450	Bucks	400
Bedford	450	Cambria	600
Blair	100	Carbon	380
Bradford	3,000	Centre	350
Butler	500	Clarion	1,100
Cameron	50	Clearfield	1,200
Chester	2,650	Clinton	575
Crawford	1,500	Columbia	2,000
Dauphin	1,000	Cumberland	450
Delaware	1,300	Elk	450
Erie	2,200	Fayette	800
Forest	50	Fulton	400
Franklin	300	Greene	1,500
Huntingdon	500	Jefferson	50
Indiana	1,400	Juniata	300
Lancaster	4,500	Lehigh	300
Lawrence	1,200	Luzerne	400
Lebanon	1,300	Lycoming	300
McKean	200	Mifflin	25
Mercer	900	Monroe	1,800
Perry	900	Montgomery	650
Philadelphia	10,556	Montour	300
Potter	650	Northampton	3,000
Snyder	400	Northumberland	300
Somerset	1,200	Pike	700
Susquehanna	900	Schuylkill	1,400
Tioga	1,700	Sullivan	350
Union	600	Washington	300
Venango	500	Wayne	400
Warren	750	Westmoreland	1,500
		Wyoming	200
Total	45,906	York	1,500
		Total	30,280

Estimated majority for Stanton, 15,626.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

BLIGHTED HOPES OF THE DEMOCRACY—GEN. NOYES'S MAJORITY 15,000 TO 25,000—THE LEGISLATURE STRONGLY REPUBLICAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The following dispatch was received this evening by Col. Hinton, Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee, from Gen. Harrison, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Ohio:

COLUMBUS, Oct. 11.—From present indications, Gen. Noyes's majority will be about 15,000. The Legislature will be—Senate 6 and House 15 Republican majority. Cincinnati and Cleveland elected the Republican tickets, one or two candidates excepted.

CINCINNATI, Oct 11.—Returns from 55 counties, townships, and wards, show a majority for the Republican State ticket of 10,524, a Republican gain over the vote of 1869 of 4,485. If the gain is proportionate in the rest of the State Noyes's majority will be over 25,000. The Republican gain in Cuyahoga County is 2,823.

All the returns continue to show Republican gains. Republicans claim 12 to 15 majority on Joint Ballot in the Legislature, and the State by from 20,000 to 30,000 majority.

THE LEGISLATURE DOUBTFUL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBUS, Oct. 11.—Returns from about 50 counties indicate that Noyes will have a majority of from 15,000 to 25,000. The Legislature is doubtful. The Republicans have 16 certain in the Senate, and 51 in the House. The news from Hamilton County is more favorable this evening, and it is probable that the Republicans have elected enough Senators and Representatives there to give them a majority on joint ballot, if not the control of both Houses. The Prohibition ticket defeated the Republican candidates for the Legislature in several counties.

THE STATE MAJORITY 20,000.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 11.—Returns from 46 counties show a Republican majority of 18,700. The Republican gain on the State ticket is 5,567. The majority in the State will be over 20,000.

TEXAS ELECTION.

GALVESTON, Oct. 11.—Giddings's majority in the IIId District is 4,411. This includes 1,630 majority in Limestone and Freestone Counties, which are under martial law. No further returns have been received from the other districts, but they are conceded to the Democrats by small majorities.

THE NEWARK ELECTION.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Wards.	Dist.	1871. Rep. Ricord.	1871. Dem. Bigelow.	1869. Rep. Ricord.	1869. Dem. Smalley.
I	1	368	272	386	299
	2	286	208	282	229
II	1	405	253	402	240
	2	346	264	316	341
III*	1	336	207	429	269
	2	309	145	401	158
IV	1	248	308	215	367
	2	383	194	422	230
V*	1	215	248	383	329
	2	189	307	167	471
VI	1	432	324	325	296
	2	528	312	433	353
VII	1	113	413	182	544
	2	163	433	137	246
VIII*	1	385	425	194	281
	2	196	114	234	253
IX	1	482	208	463	176
	2	277	124	250	97
X	1	388	317	428	338
	2	398	499	190	348
XI		321	251	189	300
XII*	1	156	437	141	374
	2	147	433	..	..
XIII	1	431	295	370	336
	2	449	291	372	343
	3	287	119	215	141
XIV		261	96	..	..
XV		480	548	328	213
Total		9,029	7,760	7,854	7,572

Ricord's majority in 1871, 1,269; in 1869, 282.

* Boundary lines changed this year, 14th and 15th, new Wards.

The following were elected Aldermen:

First Ward—James Reeve Sayre, Rep., 161 maj.

Second Ward—Lucius H. Armstrong, Rep., 251 maj.

Third Ward—Theo. Macknet, Rep., 332 maj.; Ed. R. Pennington, Rep., 186 maj.

Fourth Ward—Oscar Barnet, Dem., 30 maj.

Fifth Ward—Edward Shickhaus, Dem., 61 maj.

Sixth Ward—James L. Gurney, Rep., 326 maj.

Seventh Ward—Matthew McDowell, Dem., 516 maj.; James Malone, Dem. gain, 497 maj.

Eighth Ward—Eli H. Reynolds, Dem., 27 maj.

Ninth Ward—James M. Durand, Rep., 488 maj.

Tenth Ward—A. C. Westervelt, Dem., 290 maj.

Eleventh Ward—John Radel, Dem., 17 maj.

Twelfth Ward—Fred. Bonykamper, Dem., 580 maj.

Thirteenth Ward—John D. Harrison, Rep., 356 maj.

Fourteenth Ward—James C. Ludlow, Rep., 162 maj.

Fifteenth Ward—Charles Kreitler, Rep., 131 maj.

Republicans, 9; Democrats, 8.

The full Board will stand—Republicans, 21; Democrats, 9; Republican majority, 12. The Board of Education will stand—Republicans, 23; Democrats, 6; Republican majority, 17. The Board of Chosen Freeholders stands—Republicans, 12; Democrats, 3; Republican majority, 9.

THE UNION REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE SYRACUSE DELEGATION.

The delegates to the late Syracuse Convention met at Republican headquarters, Fifth-ave. and Twenty-second-st., last evening, to receive and consider a communication from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, which is as follows:

COMMITTEE ROOMS, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1871.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, esq., *Chairman of The Union Republican State Convention.*

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the action of the State Convention providing for the appointment of three members of the State Committee by your delegation, and to suggest that such appointment be made in time to enable such members to attend the next meeting of this Committee, which is to be held on the 17th inst. I take the liberty of inclosing a copy of the resolution providing for these appointments, and will thank you to bring the matter to the attention of your delegation at an early day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.

"*Resolved*, That each of said delegations from New-York shall present three Republicans as members of the State Committee, but no person shall be represented who holds office under the present State or Municipal Government, or is a receiver of profit or emolument therefrom."

Another resolution provided that three places on the State Committee should remain vacant for 15 days unless sooner filled by appointment of your delegation.

A. B. CORNELL, Chairman.

Gen. Cochrane offered the following resolution bearing upon the letter of Mr. Cornell:

Whereas, This delegation, declined admission to the recent Union Republican State Convention at Syracuse, after the unlimited approval of the State Committee's effort to disband our organization because of its alleged affiliation with Tammany, on the ground that we could not with self-respect accept seats under such a charge, and that the *Convention*, if it believed what it charged, could not honorably admit us; and

Whereas, The official character of this delegation terminated concurrently with the report of their action to the constituent body of the Union Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York and its final approval and confirmation by them; therefore,

Resolved, That this delegation, not being invested as they believe with any official authority either to receive or consider the proposition of the State Committee to select three members of the State Committee in accordance with the direction of the State Convention, do suggest to the State Committee that their proposition be incorporated with whatever communication they, in the language of their resolution of the 3d inst., "may deem necessary or advisable to carry out in the most liberal manner the resolutions of the State Convention relative to the perfection and consolidation of the Assembly District Republican Associations in the City of New-York, and which by the resolution of the General Committee of the 5th inst., its Executive Committee is empowered to secure and report back to the General Committee."

The resolution provoked an animated discussion. Gen. Cochrane, in its support, spoke warmly of the duty which the General Committee owed to the Republican party at large, a duty which admitted of no misplaced dignity. He admitted that the State Committee had not treated this Committee with justice and impartiality, but he urged his associates to "let bygones be bygones." If now they acted with fairness and liberality he would cheerfully take his seat among them. As to the past, he concluded, "let us close the books."

Mr. Tousey emphatically rejected, so far as he was concerned, the resolution offered by Gen. Cochrane. They had been trampled upon and unjustly treated, and he would vote against the resolution if he had to stand alone. The question was discussed in the Convention, whether we were to have seats in the Convention, and finally a resolution was offered that we might have them provided we occupied them with Tammany collars around our necks. Now, Sir, has our status been changed since? We complain to-night, then, justly of the injustice of their action, and we repudiate the action of the State Committee appointed by that Convention. I shall vote "No," for I know and you will see some time that I am right. Mr. Tousey, in conclusion, offered the following as a substitute for Gen. Cochrane's resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this the late delegation to Syracuse be instructed to say to the Chairman of the State Committee, in reply to the communication just read to this body, that the functions of this delegation ceased to exist when it returned from Syracuse and made its report to the Union Republican General Committee, of which the Hon. Horace Greeley is President, and therefore has no power to act with respect to said delegation.

Mr. Conover rose to say a word in favor of the amicable measure of Gen. Cochrane, and hoped Mr. Tousey would withdraw his opposition.

Gen. Cochrane again urged the importance of maintaining an attitude of entire willingness to overlook injustice in the past if only harmony, through justice, could be secured for the future. He said that in urging this view he knew he was in harmony with the Chairman of the General Committee; and he asked that Mr. Whitelaw Reid, whom he knew to have an authorized statement of the negotiations Mr. Greeley had already had with the State Committee, should present it, in support of the harmony they all urged.

Mr. Reid read Mr. Cornell's letter inviting Mr. Greeley, as Chairman of the Union Republican General Committee, to a consultation with the Executive Committee of the State Committee; and made a statement of Mr. Greeley's action, and of the propositions for reorganization he had submitted (substantially as they appear on the fourth page). The announcement of Mr. Greeley's course, and of the apparent probability that it would be fairly met, was received with hearty applause.

Several members spoke briefly in approval of Mr. Greeley's course. Ex-Judge Fithian requesting permission, though not a member, to speak, said: I realize now that we do not stand on precisely the ground that we did before the State Convention. Our position then was impregnable: that the State Committee without authority from the State Convention had no power to act, but as Republicans we must all concede our State Conventions *have* power over our organization. Now, I understand our State Convention has taken some action in reference to a reorganization in this city. Whatever it is, I think it comes right home to the organization here whether we shall set at defiance any suggestions or actions of the State Convention of our own party. I don't think we are prepared to put ourselves in such a position, and, therefore, inasmuch as it seems that certain propositions have been made through the State Convention, and through the State Committee, acting under authority of a certain resolution passed by the Convention, it certainly seems to me to be no way objectionable and no way compromising. I think we should be ready to say, Although you have been unjust to us, although you have stigmatized us wrongfully and falsely, still so strong is our allegiance to the Republican party, so determined are we to maintain it in the face of its enemies, that we will put up with your past unfairness if you will deal fairly with us in the future. I think my friend states the truth when he says that the people of the Republican masses are getting tired of this continual quarreling in the Republican Committees of New-York. These quarrels are originated more by a small party of politicians, who care more about holding local offices than they do about the real interest of the Republican party. [Applause.]

The question of the adoption of Mr. Tousey's resolution was then put to the meeting and lost. Gen. Cochrane's resolution was then carried.

Mr. Leggat moved that the thanks of the meeting be extended to Mr. Sinclair Tousey for the able manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the delegation to Syracuse. Carried, and the meeting adjourned.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATS.

A Democratic Reform meeting was held last night at Apollo Hall. William E. Curtis presided, and, at the opening of the meeting, announced that several prominent members of the Committee of Seventy, who were expected to be present, were unavoidably absent. The report of the delegates who attended the Rochester Convention was read. It rehearsed the facts of the refusal of the members of the Convention to recognize any delegates from New-York, and claimed a triumph in the exclusion of all delegations from New-York, in that Tammany Hall delegates were proclaimed, in common with others, irregular. Oswald Ottendorfer addressed the meeting, denounced the Tammany leaders, and urged Democrats in favor of a reformation of the City Government to take a decided stand in opposition to the government of the Ring. A resolution was then offered providing for the appointment of a Committee of five to wait on Mayor Hall and request him to give the names of the Inspectors and Canvassers of each ward, in order that their reputations might be ascertained. This resolution was applauded at its reading, and unanimously carried. A resolution was also passed providing for the making of a list of the members of the Reform Association in each ward, and books were issued to the delegates to facilitate the labor.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of the Sixteenth Ward has elected James Burbridge President.

Col. William Johnson of Seneca Falls is the Democratic candidate for Senator from the XXVIIth District.

The Ist District Democratic Senatorial Convention at Jamaica yesterday nominated Townsend D. Cocks of Oyster Bay, Queens County, for Senator.

The Republicans of Albany have made the following nominations for Assembly: IId District, Matthew Hale; IIId District, Daniel L. Babcock.

A meeting will be held at Chickering Hall, in East Fourteenth-st., to-morrow evening, to organize an association of the young men of this city, irrespective of party, the general object of which shall be to cooperate with the movement now on foot for municipal reform.

The XIth Assembly District Republican Association met at No. 468 Sixth-ave., last evening, Marshall O. Roberts in the Chair, and passed resolutions ratifying the nominations made at Syracuse, indorsing the action of the anti-Murphy delegation in retiring from the Convention, and pledging their support to Horace Greeley in whatever action he may choose to take. The Executive Committee were empowered to make all necessary arrangements for the coming political campaign, and will be in session every Monday evening until the election.

ABOUT THE CITY FUNDS.

The recklessness with which *The New-York Times* deals with facts is paralleled only by the frequency with which it impotently calls hard names, as if either were to break up the corrupt Ring. Since its supply of valuable figures ran short, it seems to have thought it necessary to continue its good fight by inventing new stories, misstating figures, and calling out Thief! thief! In this way it gets worthless admiration from a few as reckless as itself, and compels its neighbors to employ a staff of reporters especially to run its roorbacks to earth.

It represented Chamberlain John J. Bradley as saying a few days ago, that he had a vault in the Park Bank for $50,000 a year in which to keep $250,000 of United States securities. We traced the story, and found that no vault whatever was rented from the Park Bank in the Chamberlain's name. Yesterday, however, the Chamberlain called at this office with two other gentlemen, and conclusively established that he has rented in the name of the City Paymaster, Daniel Whalen, a safe in the safe-deposit vault of the National Park Bank; that he pays therefor the sum of $50 a year, and that on opening the vault, yesterday, the securities of the city were found to be deposited safely enough therein. Will *The Times* do the devil—whom it evidently believes a Ring official to be—his due, and correct its own false story? We weary of disabusing the public mind of the scandalous reports it recklessly sets afloat!

MR. KEYSER'S WHEREABOUTS.

An apparently trifling misprint in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday represented Mr. John H. Keyser and Mr. J. W. Smith (if, indeed, there is such a person as the latter) as having accompanied A. J. Garvey in his flight beyond the sea. It is not often that such a simple typographical error as the substitution of "have" for "who has" results in so grave a blunder. Of course every one knows, as far as Mr. Keyser is concerned, that he remains here to await investigation, that he claims to have done no wrong, that he is ready to repay all sums proved to have been illegally received by him, and that he is active in aiding the Committee of Seventy to trace the robberies and forgeries to their authors. The sentence as written was as follows:

"Almost simultaneously with the Ingersoll suit, actions were begun by the Committee against George S. Miller, who is said to have received exorbitant amounts for carpenter work on city and county accounts; against A. G. Miller, who claims to have made large repairs of armories and drill-rooms; and also, against C. D. Bollar, a furniture dealer, J. W. Smith, John H. Keyser; and A. J. Garvey, who has disappeared over the sea."

The sentence as published read as follows:

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FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A NEW TRADE-MARK TREATY—SYMPATHY FOR THE IMPRISONED FENIANS—COUNT BENEDETTI'S BOOK.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1871.

A special dispatch to *The Telegraph*, dated Berlin, 10th, says a treaty regulating consular relations and guaranteeing trade-marks, is about to be concluded between North Germany, Great Britain, and the United States.

A large and orderly meeting, to secure amnesty for imprisoned Fenians, was held in Dublin last evening. Mr. Smythe presided, and speeches were made by several prominent Irishmen.

Count Benedetti has published a book entitled "My Mission," in which he declares that the famous secret treaty which Bismarck asserted was proposed by Napoleon in 1867, and out of which the Chancellor made so much capital at the breaking out of the late war between France and Germany, was really the work of Bismarck himself, and was proposed by him for the consideration of the French Emperor in 1866.

GERMANY.

PARLIAMENT TO BE OPENED BY THE EMPEROR—BISMARCK AND THE FRENCH BANKERS.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1871.

The Emperor William will open the session of the Reichstag in person.

Prince Bismarck will exact that French bankers making contracts with the German Government or its citizens shall agree to consider such contracts binding, no matter what permanent form of government France may adopt.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS—FUNERAL OF MINISTER LAMBRECHT.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1871.

The election estimates of the journals to-day are contradictory. The Bonaparte and Legitimist organs do not pretend to have won, but all the others claim the majority of the candidates elected for their respective parties.

The *Presse* deplores the low standing of many of the men elected. The *Cloche* anticipates that an extra session of the Assembly will be called to ratify the Customs Treaty for Alsace and Lorraine, and also to adopt precautionary measures against a *coup d'état* which is threatened by the Bonapartists.

The funeral of M. Lambrecht, the late Minister of the Interior, was celebrated in the Cathedral of Versailles to-day. MM. Dufaure and Lefranc were the pall-bearers. M.M. Thiers and Grévy were present, and the Deputies and Diplomatic Corps attended in a body. The remains will lie in state until to-morrow, when they will be taken to Douai for interment.

SPAIN.

SEÑOR BECERRA ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CORTES—TROOPS FOR MOROCCO.

MADRID, Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1871.

Señor Becerra has been elected Vice-President of the Lower Branch of the Cortes.

The War Office contemplates sending a division of the Spanish Army to Morocco to protect the interests of Spain, threatened by the conflict between the Sultan and the Kabyles.

HUNGARY.

ARREST OF MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

PESTH, Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1871.

Some workmen recently arrested here for minor offenses have been discovered to be active members of the International Society. Orders received by them from the Paris Commune were found upon their person. The documents are said to compromise three members of the Extreme Left in the French Corps Législatif.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

SEVERAL TOWNS DESTROYED—OVER TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 11.—The Mayor has received telegrams stating that several towns in the lumber district of Green Bay have been burned. Pishtego village and Sugarbush settlement were destroyed by fire on Sunday night and Monday. It is reported that upward of 200 persons perished in the flames. Menominee is reported safe—only one mill (Gilmore's) was burned.

IMMENSE DAMAGE IN INDIANA.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.—A gentleman who has just made a trip over the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad says that prairie and wood fires are raging along the line between New-Albany and Lafayette.

On the north end of the road, Kankakee County was one broad blaze of destructive flame. Miles upon miles of fences, hay, grain in stack, corn in the fields, houses, barns and cattle-pens have been burned, and the fire is still raging.

Many towns on the north side of the road have been compelled to turn out all their inhabitants to fight the fire. In Clay County, Indiana, the woods are on fire in many places. On Monday night and Tuesday the town of Brazil was threatened. The greatest alarm prevails among the people.

THE TRIAL OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 11.—The counsel of Brigham Young continued their argument, to-day, to quash the indictment, or to compel the prosecution to select one of the 16 counts upon which to try the case. Mr. Fitch, for the defense, concluded his argument this evening, and to-morrow the Court will give a decision. The principal attorneys in the case are Bush and Norwell for the prosecution, and Hempstead and Fitch for the defense. The Hawkins adultery case is next on the docket.

THE SAN FRANCISCO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The Pacific Firemen's Fund and the Union Insurance Companies have levied assessments of 75 per cent on their stock. All the San Francisco Companies will meet their liabilities promptly.

WM. H. SEWARD AT HOME.

AUBURN, Oct. 11.—The Hon. Wm. H. Seward was cordially welcomed home by his fellow-citizens to-night.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

....Menotti Garibaldi is in Rome.

....The U. S. steamer Richmond is at Madeira.

....Albert Hoyt, a quarryman, accidentally shot himself in Concord, N. H., yesterday.

....At the Newmarket (England) races, yesterday, the Middle Park Plate of 500 sovereigns was won by Prince Charlie.

....James Burns, arrested in Utica on a charge of false pretenses, made by Hugh Eaton of Albany, has been committed for examination.

....John F. Brown of Rockland, Me., a patient at the Rhode Island Hospital, committed suicide in Providence, yesterday, by shooting himself with a pistol.

....The Boston Custom-House officers have seized a cargo of tobacco, valued at $120,000, belonging to Samuel A. Way. It was entered at 20,000 pounds less than its actual weight.

....The steamer Koln, from Bremen, has arrived at New-Orleans with 65 cabin and 900 steerage passengers, all of the latter for Texas. A German opera troupe for New-Orleans are passengers.

....The Hon. William H. Seward passed through Syracuse last evening, en route to his home in Auburn. A committee of the citizens of Auburn met him at Syracuse.

....At the Mystic Park races, yesterday, the first race, for horses that never beat 2:40, purse $1,000, was won by E. Raleigh's ch. s. Col. Moulton; time, 2:31, 2:32, 2:33, 2:37½. The second race for a purse of $2,000, for horses that never beat 2:32: $700 to second horse, $300 to third; mile heats, three in five, in harness, was postponed on account of the darkness.

....The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New-York has elected the following-named grand officers: Robert N. Brown of Buffalo, Commander; Frank E. Stowell of Olean, Deputy Commander; Mead Belden of Syracuse, Generalissimo; A. Eugene Little of Auburn, Captain-General; the Rev. John G. Webster of [illegible], Prelate; Charles Roome of New-York, Senior Warden; [illegible] of Brooklyn, Junior Warden; John S. Perry of Troy, Treasurer; Robert Macoy of New-York, Recorder.

YALE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Continued from First Page.

minds of many who control public opinion, so sharp is the criticism of real or imagined defects in the old methods and studies, and so determined is the demand for sweeping and fundamental changes.

In entering upon the discussion of our theme, we observe, first, that our higher education should be conversant with the past. This is one of its special distinctions and of its imperative obligations. It does not describe its sole or its whole duty—but a class of duties which are prominent and characteristic. It is sometimes made a ground of reproach against this education and the men devoted to it that they are so greatly occupied with the past; as if the one function to which above all others they are set apart were not to master its gathered acquisitions and its instructive wisdom. An education which despises the past is necessarily limited and narrow. It is judged and condemned already by the ignorance and effrontery of its pretensions. Institutions and teachers of culture that profess to concern themselves little with what has been thought and done in other generations, are convicted of incompetency by their own announcements.

DANGER OF A SUPERFICIAL CULTURE.

It is also essential for the general culture of the country that our colleges should be seats of learning. The attention of not a few thoughtful men among us has been directed to the danger that in the rush after material wealth, the madness for political supremacy, and the glare of superficial culture, the higher learning and more consummate culture should either fail to be attained, or fail to be honored among us—or that these should be so far the exclusive possessions of the few as to have little practical influence over the men who control our affairs—as the editors, the men of the professions, the leading merchants and manufacturers, and even over the educators of the country. The lessons of history both the earlier and the more recent are distinct and vivid that in a republic like ours, wealthy, proud, and self-confident, there can be neither permanence nor dignity if the best knowledge and the highest culture of the world do not influence its population and its institutions. The duty of imparting does not interfere with activity in learning. Let special and advanced students never be set aside by the preoccupations of elementary teaching. But let the accomplished professor never cease to instruct so long as health and life permit. The example is not infrequent in the German Universities of veterans in Philology like Boeckh, in History like Ranke, in Physics like Ritter, in Theology like Nitzsch and Twesten, in Philosophy like Brandis, in Law like Mittermaier, appearing in the lecture room and going from the lecture-room to the study to prosecute the researches which make them authorities in the world of learning and lights to mankind. These examples and the successful working of the German theory teach a two-fold lesson—that the University is the fittest place for under-graduates to further the higher learning of the country, and that in the University the man of research should continue to be active as an instructor. The plan which has been developed in Yale College of attaching university schools or classes to the under-graduate curriculum, and of encouraging college professors to enter upon higher teaching, is eminently fitted to make them learned men, and at the same time efficient and successful instructors. It cannot but contribute to the learning and culture of the country by arousing the desire for research and culture among the students.

REQUISITES OF A THOROUGH COLLEGE.

This suggests the thought that there is no way which promises better for the cause of learning than the endowment of terminable scholarships and fellowships as prizes for special attainments, and as incitements to future study. The truth must be repeated often enough to compel a hearing and to attract attention, that the most important reason why higher attainments in learning and culture are not reached, or are reached by so few, is that the incitements are so scanty and so uncertain, especially at the time of life when a career of special study can be entered upon with the greatest advantage. A scholarship with its promise of support and its place of honor, or with its openings to a brilliant future, would tempt a graduate, poor but ambitious, to prosecute special studies at his college, rendering some service as an instructor or examiner.

It is equally obvious that any institution which aspires in any sense to be a seat of learning must possess a well-furnished and well-endowed library. If a college is to be conversant with the past, it can only find the past in a collection of books which record its achievements, and in the men who have read them. If the colleges of the country are to be the places to which men of learning are to be attracted as their chosen seats, then they should possess the best libraries of the country. A school of higher learning, in addition to ample libraries, should possess every other appliance which may represent the past. Its museums and collections, which speak to the eye or suggest to the mind of what man has been or done, should be abundantly furnished. Especially should the achievements of modern science and art be brought within the observation of teachers and pupils. The sciences of nature and the arts which relate to them should be fully illustrated by the specimens and appliances which research and invention have collected and constructed.

NEW IDEAS NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED.

From the relation of the higher education to the past we pass to its concern with the present, and observe that this education should never be so devoted to the generations which are gone as to forget the generation which is now thinking and acting. From the phases of scientific and of popular activity with which the whole country is moved from time to time, the higher institutions may not estrange themselves, in their devotion to the routine of academic instruction or the prosecution of learned researches. President Woolsey has been none the less efficient as an instructor because he has brought his reading and his thought to bear upon questions of social morals and present international complications. There is special need at the present moment that the student should sympathize with the present generation, because he is so generally reproached with being out of sympathy with it, and because it so pressingly needs all the energy and skill which culture and learning can apply to elevate and correct it. The standing reproach against university life, that it tends to withdraw its pupils from the thought and activities of their times, is, however, refuted by the history of universities in every generation—from the days when Luther reflected in his own struggling heart the thoughts and feelings which were moving the men of his time, down to the present moment when the speculations of Mill and of Buckle have penetrated into the common rooms of Oxford, and agitated the colleges where Wesley and Whitefield, Pusey and Newman, Arnold and Whately half anticipated and half created the revolutions of popular thought and feeling with which their names are connected.

The higher education in mastering the past and sympathizing with the present, will wisely forecast and direct the future. The men whom it trains are men of the future, and to a larger extent have the future of the country in their hands. Hence the relations of this education to the future take up into themselves and control its relations to the present and the past. The aims and duties of its directors are briefly comprehended in the positions; as students, they should add to the science of the past; as teachers they should train to the highest intellectual capacity and achievement as well as to the noblest impulses and perfection. The duty of adding to the knowledge of one's time will scarcely be questioned. It needs little illustration or enforcement in an age of intellectual enterprise which sees little that is true which is not new, and of moral hardihood which has almost forgotten its reverence in the ardor of its hope. We hardly need assert that no teacher at the present day deserves the name who is not prepared to revise his opinions, and if need be to change them. The spirit of progress and of growth animates all circles, and it should breathe a vigorous and hopeful life into every university. The eye of every instructor should look hopefully and eagerly forward to greet every new discovery, and to welcome every new truth, and to add to past contributions by new experiments, invention, and thought. The higher education should propose intellectual training as its chief object. That education is conceived in the wisest spirit, and is in the best sense the most liberal which values permanent intellectual power and culture above any accumulation of facts, any knowledge of words or phrases, or any dexterity in action or in speech. No one will deny that training is reached by acquiring knowledge, but knowledge in the best sense is more than the accumulation of facts, whatever these may be, whether words, events, paradigms or dates. Facts as such do not constitute knowledge, but only facts as held in a method, and related to principles and laws. Facts as such do not even enrich the mind, but only those facts which stimulate the imagination, which elevate the feelings, which illustrate principles, and regulate the life. Moreover, in all the stages of education many of the tasks are purely preparative and disciplinary. The most earnest stickler for knowledge made easy and self-propelling, must confess that in childhood alphabets and paradigms and derivations and syntactical rules must be painfully learned before they can be understood and applied.

VALUE OF DIFFERENT STUDIES.

We cannot accept the doctrine that all studies are *equally* disciplinary in their influence and effect, or that a selection of the most quickening and useful cannot be made by teachers better than by pupils. In such selection regard should be had to the time allowed for higher culture, as well as to the aptitudes and tastes and future employments of the student. In accordance with these views, we have opened two schools for undergraduate students, the one of which is prevailingly scientific and looking more to modern and active life, and the other is especially classical, historical, and speculative.

We urge that the higher education of this country ought, in its forecast of the future, to contemplate a longer rather than a shorter period of time for its completion. Its guardians should see that no projects for shortening this period should be introduced under the plausible pretext of greater liberality in respect to the methods or the matter of study and instruction. The more rapid is this noisy tumult of life without, and the stronger its pressure against the doors of the college, the greater need is there that certain studies which have little relation to the life should be attended to, and the less occasion that those which are to occupy the energies of life should be anticipated.

The undergraduate departments are two—the old classical college, the Yale College which is known as the germ of all these offshoots, and the Sheffield School, with its modern and scientific curriculum of three years. These are feeders to the university proper. This consists of the professional schools for Theology, Law, and Medicine, and what answers to the department of Philosophy in a German university, making the analogy of our university and theirs almost complete. The Philosophical Department, so far as organized, includes the classes and courses of study for graduate students in the Scientific School, as the Schools of Engineering and Chemistry, a school of Philology fully organized, a school of Mathematics and Physics, and a partially organized school in which History, and English Literature, and Politics are taught, which it is hoped may be organized as a School of the Moral and Political Sciences. To these should be added as not least significant the School of Fine Arts. This is our scheme of an organized university which presupposes undergraduate instruction and discipline, and superadds to it additional study and reading in regular classes, under able instructors. It is no more than just to say that these arrangements have been responded to by the attendance of as many students as our most sanguine hopes could have contemplated.

ETHICAL AND RELIGIOUS DISCIPLINE.

Thus far have we considered culture and discipline in their relations to the intellect. We cannot, if we would, avoid the ethical and religious aspects of the higher education. To form the character is a legitimate end of education of every kind, and the higher its rank the more important does it become that its moral and its religious results should be the best conceivable. A college or university, a majority of whose pupils should deny Duty and God in theory, or dishonor both by characters that were atheistic and vicious—whose private lives should be profligate and selfish, and whose public morality should be venal and false—would do more to corrupt the country, not only its morality but its intellectual tone, than a formidable array of pulpits and newspapers could withstand. Any education must be defective and narrow which does not concern itself with ethical principles and their relations to science, to literature and life.

THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF YALE.

Of each of the other departments I will say a word. I speak first of the Sheffield Scientific School, which, as has been explained, includes an undergraduate and a graduate section. It deserves to be noticed here that this school had its first beginnings with the administration of President Woolsey, and is now a quarter of a century old. In this time it has attained a complete organization, and stands acknowledged as equal to any school in this—I had almost said in any country. Yale College has every reason to be congratulated that those sciences of nature which, with kindred studies, now rightly absorb the enthusiasm of so many minds, are so ably represented and so ardently prosecuted in this school. It has reason to rejoice, also, that so much prominence is given in it to linguistic studies, and that the theory and administration of the schools are conceived and executed in a thoroughly intellectual spirit.

Not only might a prosperous law school give strength to the University, but it might derive strength from it. The sciences nearest akin to the law, ethics, politics, and sociology demand and repay the most earnest and scientific study. History, which lends her guiding light to all, is preeminently the lawyer's especial recreation and monitor. Political economy furnishes principles for the commerce and the legislation with which the lawyer has so much to do. Could a school of law avail itself of the wisdom and learning in all these sciences of such a teacher on these subjects as the one who has stood at the head of this University, and at the head of so many of these sciences, it would have no slight advantage. The Medical Faculty have an able Faculty, who have shown no little boldness and enterprise in initiating a course of instruction extending through the year, and in requiring frequent examinations from text-books. It is furnished with all the appliances for successful instruction, except those which are inseparable from a large population. Were its chairs even partially endowed and its resources enlarged it could command more of the time and energy of its professors. The Theological Seminary has its special relations to the churches which look to it for their religious teachers and pastors, and its general relations to the University. The first have been liberally responded to, within a few years, as they have been earnestly prosecuted by its enthusiastic professors. The zeal of its professors and the liberality of its patrons has made the institution so prosperous as to make necessary an additional appeal for aid. The new building is already overfilled, and the effort must be made at once to provide additional accommodations as well as to meet other pressing wants of the school. The School of Fine Arts owes its existence more than any department of the University to the thought and liberality of the family with whose name it will forever be connected. It is yet in its infancy; it is manned with professors of whom no school need be ashamed, and its buildings and appliances for instruction are satisfactory. Its appliances and attractions may be indefinitely increased. It needs an Historical Gallery, such as the Jarves Collection might be made the nucleus of, if this could find a purchaser who would make for it a permanent home, where now it has a temporary lodgment. Its galleries welcome any really good pictures, as well as engravings, photographs, designs, and articles of *vertu*. Yale College owes much to the citizens of New-Haven, and it would gratefully recognize its obligations. The names of its most liberal benefactors are familiar to all of Salisbury, Street, Sheffield, Hillhouse, Farnham, Marett, Winchester, and others. They will always shine conspicuously upon its annals.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

I cannot take leave of the venerated and beloved head of the College without making public the testimony of which he does not need to be assured. That as few men have known him more intimately in his private and public relations, few honor him more sincerely as a man, or are knit more closely to him as a friend. The inspirer of the best and noblest aims of my dawning manhood, the friend of all my active life, the official superior yet faithful and beloved associate in all the public and private trials and joys of a quarter of a century, he has now committed to my hands the trust which he has discharged with unabating fidelity and with unexampled success. I rejoice that he is to remain by my side, and in the University, to which he will contribute his wise counsel, his large experience, and his cheering sympathy.

THE GRADUATES.

The graduates of the College are distributed widely over the country. But wherever they are their fresh recollections center here, and their hearts respond to the name of their Alma Mater as do those of the graduates of no other college. They are very largely public spirited and enterprising men, often foremost in the communities in which they live, which so press upon them the claims of local institutions of education, religion, and philanthropy as to leave them little thoughts or money for the Yale which they fondly persuade themselves must have many benefactors among the thousands of its graduates. The impression has prevailed that there was little desire on the part of its guardians and instructors to call forth such sympathies. No impression could be more incorrect than this, but it has not been easy to set it aside. By an unexpected and generous act of the State of Connecticut it has become possible to invite the graduates by a yearly election to be formally represented in our corporation, and at the next commencement six may be elected members of this body. This change in the Constitution of the Board of Trust will at least bring the graduates into more intimate relations with the institution, and give them the opportunity for an active cooperation in every movement for its welfare. To us this change is welcome, and to me it is a happy circumstance that it is already consummated, and that the new era begins at this juncture.

It gives me no little satisfaction in this grave moment of my life to know that I am no stranger to any of the recent graduates of the college. For 25 years I have been associated with your and my loved and honored President in the most pleasant relations to more than 2,500 of our pupils. I have no desire for the prominence or the responsibilities of this new office as would lead me to accept it were I not constrained by the friendly judgment and the cordial feeling of very many of that fraternity of living men who constitute what we call Yale College, which is made up of its Fellows, its officers, and its graduates. It is an honor which I gratefully acknowledge, to be called to a post which brings me into such relations to this most honorable fraternity. It will be a great privilege and blessing, if my life is spared, not to disappoint any reasonable expectations which may be formed of the future. If we may continue to rely upon your loyalty and zeal we do not doubt that, with the blessing of the God in whom we trust and the Christ in whom we hope, Yale College, as a college and as a university, will continue to be eminently prosperous, honored, and useful.

THE KU-KLUX.

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Gov. Brown has issued a proclamation calling out the militia in Dunklin and Stoddard Counties, for the suppression of Ku-Klux.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 11.—Spirits Turpentine advanced and firm; sales at 50c. Rosin firm at $3 25 for Strained, $3 50 for No. 1, $3 75 for No. 2, $7 50 for Pale. Crude Turpentine firm at $3 10 for Hard; $4 00 for Yellow Dip, and $4 00 for Virgin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM HAVANA—In steamship Columbia, Oct. 11.—Carlos T. Pond and servant, Antonio D. Richards, Ygnacio Fuentes, Ricardo Fuentes, A. Callado, M. F. Cayanga, Louis Spegula, and 11 in steerage.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR LIVERPOOL—In steamship Java, Oct. 11.—Mr. J. E. McCrary, Mr. W. Hannar, Mrs. Richardson, the Rev. M. B. Buckley, Mrs. Joyce, Miss Allen, Mrs. Mactavish and son and servant, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Jetters, Mr. F. P. Bickley, Mr. J. O. Carpenter, Mrs. Isaac Dunton, Mr. J. Gavett, Mr. Nathan Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rivington, the Rev. Dr. McVickar and wife, two Masters McVickar, Miss McVickar, Mr. O. Horkimer, Mr. Thomas Hiller, Mr. W. G. Hitchcock, Mr. Henry Butler, Mr. P. Bernard Milcent, Mr. J. A. Pearson, Mr. J. W. Goddard, Miss Hurlbut, Mr. Geo. Hamilton, Mr. J. G. Hitchcock, Mr. Richard T. Mason, Mr. J. H. Ransom, Mr. T. T. Marplis, Mr. A. C. Holmes, Mrs. R. J. Butler and child, Jonathan Adair, John Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hunt, Miss Amelia Abbott, D. Fogarty, Charles E. Cochran, James Donville, F. B. Hayes, Miss Hayes, John F. Halley.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[*For other Ship News see Third Page.*]

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of Washington (Br.), Jones, Liverpool Sept. 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and pass. to John G. Dale.

Steamship Mina Thomas (Br.), Cram, Sidney, C. B., 5 days, with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Oct. 7, with mdse. and pass. to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Bark Ella Barrs, Vesey, of and 6 days from Bermuda, in ballast.

Bark Archer (of Portland), Moody, Buenos Ayres 45 days, with hides and wool.

Bark R. Murray, jr., Pennington, Guantanamo 15 days, with sugar.

Bark Zuleima (Nor.), Hansen, Hamburg 57 days, with mdse.

Brig L. Warren, Gott, Tuxpan, Mex., 29 days, with cedar.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Jones, Guantanamo 24 days, with sugar.

Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, Gabara (Cuba), 16 days, with sugar and molasses.

Brig Anne (of Liverpool, N. S.), Smith, Arecibo, P. R., 13 days, with sugar.

Brig M. A. Perry (of Portland), Montfort, Matanzas 15 days, with sugar.

Brig Hattie B. (of Edgartown), Schwartz, Matanzas 13 days, with sugar.

Brig Galgo (Port.), Cordi, Trinidad, Port Spain 23 days, in ballast.

Brig Manlius (of Nassau), Todd, Havana 12 days, with sugar.

Schr. Henry Parker, Beers, Demerara 17 days, with sugar.

SCHOONERS—RIVER AND COASTWISE.

Surprise, Baltimore.	Belle Rauft, Virginia.
Julia E. Gramage, Rondout.	W. G. Morry, Rondout.
Old Zack, Elizabethport.	Elizabeth Segur, Elizabethport.
White Wing, Elizabethport.	Fanny, Elizabethport.
Francis Satterly, Charleston.	Annie B. Glover, Georgetown.
R. K. Vaughn, Georgetown.	Maria Pearce, Baltimore.
J. H. Rapp, Virginia.	M. D. Cranmer, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light N. E.; hazy.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 11.—Sailed, steamship Melbank, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 11.—Passed in for Richmond, schr. Roswell, from Nova Scotia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 11.—Arrived, steamship Wyoming, from Philadelphia. Cleared, bark Onward for Havre; schr. Ann Amos for Nassau, N. P.

MARRIED.

DE PEYSTER—MORRIS—On 10th October, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Frederic James de Peyster of New-York to Augusta McEvers, daughter of Wm. H. Morris of Morrisania.

HALL—SMITH—On Wednesday, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., Charles C. Hall to Rachel W. Smith, all of Brooklyn.

MATHER—OLCOTT—On Tuesday, the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Jos. H. M. Knox, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Frederic G. Mather of Cleveland, Ohio, to Cornelia Heyer, daughter of John N. Olcott of this city.

McINTIRE—MORRIS—On Thursday, Oct. 5, at the residence of J. P. Olmstead, by Rev. J. D. Wilson, James E. McIntire of Springfield, Mass., and Elizabeth L., daughter of the late John B. Morris of Wilbraham, Mass.

TOMPKINS—HAVILAND—At the residence of the bride's uncle, White Plains, Tenth month, 3d, by Friends ceremony, Noah S. Tompkins of Scarsdale to Mary G. Haviland of Millbrook, N. Y.

TRIPP—MILLER—At White Plains, New-York, at the residence of the bride's father, John G. Miller, esq., on Tuesday, Oct. 10, by the Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck, Mr. Daniel J. Tripp to Miss Fannie Miller, all of White Plains.

WARD—WHEELER—In the Madison-square Church, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, by Rev. N. W. Conkling, Samuel B. Ward, M. D., to Miss A., daughter of Wm. A. Wheeler, all of this city.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

BRONSON—At Princeton, N. J., Oct. 11, Mrs. Jerusha L. W. Bronson, widow of Isaac H. Bronson and daughter of the late Thos. P. Walworth.

KEELER—On Monday, Oct. 9, after a lingering illness, Amos Keeler, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., at the residence of his son-in-law, David E. Oak, No. 204 East Fifty-eighth-st. The remains will be taken to Springfield, N. J., for interment.

MEEKER—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 10, at Brooklyn, J. C. Meeker, in the 66th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 194 Adelphi-st., corner of Willoughby-ave., on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 12, at 3 o'clock.

MOULTON—Mrs. Elizabeth Mesier Moulton, aged 70 years, daughter of Abraham Bussing of New-York, deceased.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, at 12 o'clock, Friday, Oct. 13, inst. Carriages will be in waiting at the Morrisania Depot for the 11:40 a. m. train from Forty-second-st. and Fourth-ave., New-York. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

RAYMOND—At the residence of her father, No. 40 Clermont-ave., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 11, Jane Amelia, youngest daughter of Nelson G. Raymond, aged 29 years, 1 month, and 6 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

UNDERHILL—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Oct. 10, Adna G. Underhill, aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, A. H. Underhill, No. 226 West Fiftieth-st., on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Special Notices

The Executive Committee of the CITIZENS and TAX-PAYERS for the FINANCIAL REFORM of the CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK:

The undersigned, members of the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means, respectfully solicit subscriptions to the Fund for defraying the expenses of the above Committee of Seventy in performing the duty devolved upon that Committee at the meeting held at the Cooper Union, on Monday evening, September 4, 1871. Such subscriptions may be sent to Emil Sauer, esq., Treasurer, at No. 120 Broadway, to either of the undersigned, or to collectors duly appointed for the purpose, who will show their authority.

New-York, Sept. 11, 1871.

JAMES M. BROWN,	PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
HENRY CLEWS,	WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	WM. M. FLIESS,
B. B. SHERMAN,	J. SELIGMAN,
JNO. A. STEWART,	EUGENE BALLIN,
HENRY G. STEBBINS, Chairman,	*Ex-Officio.*
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Vice-Chairman,	*Ex-Officio.*

The Executive Committee of Citizens and Taxpayers for the Financial Reform of the City and County of New-York.—The Committee to Examine into the Alleged Frauds on the City and County of New-York earnestly request all citizens who have a personal knowledge of facts which would be of service to the Committee to send a written statement of the same, addressed to the Committee, Post-Office Box 7,314. WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Chairman.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,	GEO. C. BARRETT,
FREDE. SCHACK,	J. M. HALSTED,
JOHN WHEELER,	JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL,
J. J. O'DONOHUE,	ISAAC H. BAILEY.

Executive Committee of Citizens and Tax-payers for the Financial Reform of the City and County of New-York.—At a regular meeting of the Sub-Committee on Elections, held on Monday evening, October 9, it was unanimously resolved that, until further notice, the regular meeting of the Committee on Elections be held on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 p. m., of each week, in the rooms of the Executive Committee, No. 938 Broadway, south-east corner of Twenty-second-st. JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
Chairman of Committee on Elections.

Republican Central Committee will meet at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-st., between Third and Fourth-aves., on FRIDAY EVENING, October 13, at 8 o'clock. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, President.
GEO. W. LYON, Secretary.

The Seventeenth District Republican Association will meet in Fiftieth-st. Church (basement), between Broadway and Eighth-ave., THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. All Republican Electors of the district are invited to become members of the Association. JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

15th Assembly District Union Republican Association.—The regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-ave. and Thirty-third-st. The Executive Committee meets at 7½ o'clock.
JOHN GOLLER, ALONZO S. EVANS, Secretaries. JOSEPH B. POLLOCK, Pres't.

Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association meets at Kromm's Hall, 246 West Thirty-third-st. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock.
WM. B. AVERY, Secretary. HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.