intelligent man knows, is an able, honest and fearless lawyer, who never had any connection in any way with any work upon the canals; and, therefore, to speak of such a man as "one of the most prominent of the canal thieves" is as absurd as it is monstrous. We do not allude to the matter because Mr. Smith needs any vindication, but as illustrating the desperation to which Gov. Tilden's partisans are driven." It is not necessary to say that *The Albany Journal* is an ass. The nature of the telegraphic blunder or the real meaning of the dispatch could scarcely have been mistaken by any one else. But we hardly know that we owe Mr. Smith an apology. He has been the counsel of canal thieves from time immemorial, and though he may not now be in the pay of James J. Belden and his other contractor clients, his connection with the Canal Investigating Committee is as great a scandal as his presiding over a meeting of decent Republicans. He has a thorough understanding of canal matters and works, and yet his committee has exposed but one job, for which exposure the credit will inevitably be awarded, though he has declined it, to Mr. Peckham. It has been perfectly evident from the first that Mr. Smith did not intend that the Committee should find out anything, and in conducting his examinations solely with this view he has laid his former clients under fresh obligations, which a proper sense of gratitude should lead them to repay. The Canal Investigating Committee is a humbug, and Mr. Smith is the biggest humbug connected with it.

The Republican party shields its thieves. The Democratic party exposes and punishes their's. The first is again shown by the whitewashing report of the Indian frauds. The latter fact is substantiated by Gov. Tilden's fearless and successful raid on the Canal Ring.—[Elmira Gazette (Dem.)

The Democratic journals assure their readers that the public schools "are in no danger," as "no Legislature would ever assent to the breaking up of the system." That depends upon the character of the Legislature. The men who have voted millions of the people's money to sectarian institutions would not hesitate a moment to divide the school money with their allies. There is "no danger" so long as the Democratic party is powerless. The "danger" lies in the ascendency of that party, and the people will see to it that this danger is averted.—[Albany Journal (Rep.)

MUSIC.

THE OPERA—WACHTEL.

Last evening Herr Wachtel sang his famous role of *Chapelou*, in "The Postilion of Lonjumeau," to an audience scarcely less crowded or enthusiastic than that which greeted him on his first appearance. Since Herr Wachtel made so striking a success in this opera at the old Stadt Theater four years ago, his treatment of the part does not seem to have altered. There are the same bits of clever vocalism, and the same glaring faults, which prevent his making the effects which, with such a voice as his, should be completely at his command. His singing is at times by no means true in intonation—a defect which nearly spoiled the elaborate cadenza which finishes his duet with *Madelaine* near the end of the second act, and which was noticeable at many points throughout the opera. There are other serious defects in his vocalization, such as too great a use of head tones and the falsetto, but on the whole, his work was exceptionally successful, and his bright, earnest acting and strong personal magnetism seemed quite to carry the house with him. Miss Wagner, the *Madelaine*, has a fair, rather high, and bright soprano voice and a pleasant stage presence. Her singing is generally very correct, though by no means exceptional, either in point of inspiration or technique. This, however, the part does not call for, as neither its solos nor its ensembles are particularly difficult. Herr Weberhorst, as the *Marquis de Courcy*, showed a voice of very ordinary quality and no great culture, and Herr Franosch as *Rijn* was unusually noisy. The chorus was pretty well trained, the male part showing generally fair voices, but some of the sopranos are unpleasantly shrill and harsh. The work of the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Neuendorff, was as a rule good.

MLLE. TITIENS IN THE MESSIAH.

The first appearance of Mlle. Titiens last night in oratorio was of course an occasion of exceptional interest, and the audience at Steinway Hall was not only very large, but very appreciative, connoisseurs being much more largely represented than they were at the miscellaneous concerts which introduced this distinguished artist to the American public. It cannot be said that her interpretation of Handel presents her in any new light. The same qualities of voice, the same broad and noble style, and the same artistic finish which we admired so much in the best of her concert selections, and especially in her rendering of the arias from "Der Freyschütz" and "Euryanthe," were equally conspicuous in "The Messiah." From the first bars of her beautiful recitative, "There were Shepherds" (given, as this passage ought always to be, with organ accompaniment), it was apparent that here was a singer to whom the grandeur of Handel was as familiar as the passion and brilliancy of the lyric muse. All the great numbers, "Rejoice greatly," "Come unto Him," "How beautiful are the Feet," "I know that my Redeemer liveth," were delivered not merely with the magnificent art which the world has long recognized in Mlle. Titiens, but with a very uncommon earnestness. In the first of these four arias the exultant character of the music—"Shout, O Daughter of Jerusalem"—was admirably preserved. In the others it may, perhaps, be a question whether the passionate dramatic utterance was the best that could have been imagined. Certainly we missed that calm majesty, that clear and awful beauty to which we were once accustomed in the soprano solos of "The Messiah." We have never heard anything in music that seemed to us so true and pure as Parepa's simple and composed delivery of the recitative "There were Shepherds," and the aria, "How beautiful are the Feet." Mlle. Titiens gives us nothing like that.

Miss Drasdil had the alto solos, and richly deserved the encore she received for her most touching and careful rendering of "He shall feed His Flock." She moved the feelings of her audience, and that, it must in candor be said, Mlle. Titiens with her superior accomplishments failed to do. The tenor solos of Mr. Alfred Wilkie were only passable. The bass solos were assigned to Mr. J. R. Thomas, who was so entirely out of voice that his many friends and admirers must have felt embarrassed for him. The Centennial Choral Union, which made its first public appearance on this occasion, mustered between 300 and 400 singers at the beginning of the performance and considerably less at the close. We have rarely heard the choruses of "The Messiah" given more correctly; and the firmness of tone was all that could be desired. The balance of the voices is good, except that the altos as usual are rather weak, and the quality of the voices seems to be good also. What the chorus lacks most of all is expression; that seems to have been forgotten, but we dare say it will come after a while. The orchestra, consisting of about 50 musicians, was not good, and its playing several times was excessively careless. Mr. Bristow directed the performance and Mr. G. W. Morgan was the organist.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES WHEATSTONE, F. R. S.

Charles Wheatstone, the distinguished electrician, died yesterday in Paris. He was born at Gloucester in 1802. In early life he was a manufacturer of musical instruments, and made researches on the science of acoustics. He displayed much mechanical ingenuity in the construction of instruments and apparatus. He published, in 1834, an "Account of Experiments to Measure the Velocity of Electricity and the Duration of Electric Light." In the same year he became Professor of Philosophy in King's College, London. He invented the stereoscope, which he described in his "Contributions to Physiology of Vision," published in 1838. He was one of the several persons who, in 1837, claimed the honor of the invention of the electric telegraph. Wheatstone and his partner, Cooke, obtained in 1837 a patent for apparatus which they invented for sending signals by means of electric currents. They were successful in the practical application of their invention, which soon came into extensive use. Prof. Wheatstone afterward invented several improvements, among which is the magneto-alphabetical telegraph. He was Vice-President of the Royal Society, and was a corresponding member of the French Institute, as well as of several of the leading academies of Europe.

WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK.

The Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook of the Church of England, whose death is announced in a London telegram, was a nephew of the celebrated Theodore Hook. He was born in London, in 1798, became Vicar of Leeds in 1837, and Dean of Chichester in 1859. He was noted for his zeal in the cause of church extension, and for his active sympathy with philanthropic enterprises. More than 100,000 copies were sold of a sermon on the text, "Hear the Church," which he delivered at the accession of Queen Victoria. He was author of several standard religious works.

CENTENNIAL EXCURSION TO PHILADELPHIA.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The first Centennial train left here for Philadelphia this morning at 7 o'clock. Our citizens generally came out to see it off. The cars were gayly decorated and much enthusiasm was manifested. The train arrived at Emporium, Penn., on time, making the distance of 120 miles in 3 hours and 30 minutes. The stations along the line were decorated, and salutes were fired, &c. The excursion party comprised upwards of 100 representative men from Buffalo, and about the same number from Western cities.

THE BUFFALO CANAL FRAUDS

Continued from First Page.

thing else, as to put myself in a position to enable people around me to make money dishonestly.

Shortly after Mr. Davis had been summoned to appear before the Commission as a witness in another transaction of similar character, to which we shall presently have occasion to refer, he sent his check for $1,000 to Bennett & Co., and now claims that he only retained the $1,000 as a temporary loan.

We will see presently whether Mr. Davis had any connection with the Baxter claim; but before passing to that subject we desire to conclude what we shall have to say in the report on the subject of these Buffalo contracts.

The cost of the work done under this Mowry contract, up to July 1, 1875, appears by the Engineer's estimates to that date to have amounted to $289,442 88. At the same rate of expenditure, when completed, it will have cost over $430,000.

When this contract was let, the following ostentatious notice accompanied the proposals:

NOTICE.—Parties to whom the above work shall be awarded, will in every instance be required to conform rigidly to the requirements of the specifications, and no work will be estimated that does not fully and substantially comply therewith.

If this notice was designed to encourage watchfulness, it certainly seems to have failed of its purpose; for, in utter disregard of the terms of the contract, the excavation on this work has not been completed to grade, the crib work has not been lined, and the vertical walls are not such as the contract required, and yet all this work was estimated to the contractor at full contract prices, as if it were entirely above reproach.

THE PRODIGAL EXPENDITURES AT BUFFALO.

We have thus far been able to touch only upon the main features of the work done of late years by the Canal Department in and about the Harbor of Buffalo. There has been a great deal of money spent by superintendents on "ordinary repairs," some of which we have, as yet, only partially investigated. What we have investigated, however, affords us no reason to suppose that the remainder reflects any more credit upon those who spent the money or upon those who received it.

Both these classes, the agents of the State and the contractor, seem to have been animated by the single purpose of getting as much as possible from the Treasury, and if at any time they have manifested any forbearance, it appears to have been only upon the principle of not plucking the public goose so roughly as to make it scream. In no other way can we explain or account for the enormous sums of money which, in the short period of seven years, have been pledged or swallowed up in and upon the harbor of Buffalo, under the pretext of improving the canals, an amount considerably exceeding one-fourth of the original cost of the Erie Canal (1), as will appear by the following statement:

Total expenditure for extraordinary repairs in the Erie Canal slips and harbors at Buffalo, from 1868 to June 1, 1875, inclusive	$1,169,439 29
For ordinary repairs, section No. 14, Buffalo and vicinity, from March, 1868, to May, 1872, when repair contract was canceled	293,685 18
Total	$1,463,124 47
Add to this as a part of the expense for which the State has made itself liable:	
To complete Black Rock Harbor improvements	180,000 00
To complete the system of improvements for protecting the Erie Canal	225,000 00
Total cost of these works completed or in progress	$1,868,124 47

Had these vast sums of money been honestly applied by the agents of the State, and fairly earned by the contractors—neither unhappily proves to have been the case—we should still be obliged to treat a large portion of this expenditure as utterly inexcusable, if not corruptly extravagant.

The whole object aimed at in constructing the division wall between Black Rock harbor and the waters of the canal, was to overcome the strong current caused by the withdrawal of water in immense volume to furnish motive power to several mills located upon the banks of the canal and harbor.

These mills were never entitled to more than the surplus waters of the canal at this point. They have paid but little, and for many years no revenue to the State, and yet they are now using nearly four times the supply of water necessary for canal purposes, causing a current through the canal prism almost sufficient to stop navigation to upward bound boats when the sluice gates to the mills are open.

A more detailed statement of these facts will be reserved for a future report.

There had been expended already on the Black Rock harbor contracts and the Erie Canal protection contract prior to June 1, 1875, $677,778 93. For work since done and yet to be done to complete them there must be added $405,000 more, making an aggregate of $1,082,788 93.

A careful examination of this whole work by our engineers has satisfied them and us that every purpose contemplated by the Legislature in authorizing these improvements, and every practical purpose that will be realized from their completion, could have been fully attained for one-fourth the expense actually incurred. In this connection we submit an instructive and lucid report from Mr. E. Sweet, jr., the Engineer of this Commission, which we would specially commend to your attention.

PROMISED REVELATIONS.

We will now recur to Mr. Davis and the Baxter award, with which he testified he had nothing to do. We propose, in our next report, to state the history of this transaction, so far as it illustrates the natural and inevitable consequences of a practice which seems to prevail to a dangerous extent at this Capitol, and which Mr. Davis dogmatically justifies. We refer to the sale of official influence and official facilities to the creditors of the State. We have already shown that in a single year Mr. Davis, while holding the position of Canal Appraiser, received over $14,000—not to speak of the $5,000 which he expects to collect from George D. Lord—for services of which he tells us he never made any book account, for which he professes to have entered into no contract, for which he never rendered any bill, and for which, when paid, he never gave any receipt. All that money appears to have been paid to him at divers times, either for assisting in schemes to get money from the State by fraud, or to overcome obstacles to the payment of debts due from the State, for which its creditors should never have been taxed, and for which, in our judgment, no State officer could with decency accept compensation.

JOHN BIGELOW, DANIEL MAGONE, jr.,
A. E. ORR, JOHN D. VAN BUREN, jr.,
Commissioners.

REPORT OF E. SWEET, JR.

The Hon. JOHN BIGELOW, Chairman of Canal Investigating Commission.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of my examination of the plan and execution of the Black Rock Harbor improvement. * *

This harbor is a narrow waterway, varying from 100 feet to 600 feet in width, extending from the foot of Lake Erie northward * * a distance of about three miles. The waters of the river and harbor are separated partly by an insulated strip of land known as Squaw Island, and partly by an artificial breakwater built by the State. This breakwater formerly terminated opposite the foot of York-st., Buffalo, a little below the point where the waters of the lake begin to descend the rapids of Niagara River; but after the washing away in the gales of 1869 of a portion of the New-York Central railroad embankment, which lies between the canal and lake from the head of Black Rock Harbor to the Erie basin, on the pretext of "protecting the Erie Canal from encroachments of Lake Erie," the work of extending this breakwater to a point near the Erie basin was undertaken by the State, and has been completed for a distance of 2,200 feet at a cost of over $150,000. This extension, when completed, will cost the State nearly $375,000, and will doubtless relieve the railroad company from any further uneasiness about the security of their road-bed, though it is impossible to see how the officers of the state could have been induced to undertake it. * * *

[The report goes on to detail the character of the work done on the harbor, and then gives the following statement of estimates:]

Estimate of the quantities and value of all the work that would have been required in 1869 to improve the Erie Canal, from slip No. 3 to the guard-lock at Black Rock, including the widening of the Narrow Canal to a uniform width of 90 feet, constructing a division wall, completely separating the Canal from the harbor, and deepening the entire prism of the former to 10 feet:

Bailing and draining	$25,000
126,000 cubic yards excavation of earth @ 25c	31,500
31,600 cubic yards excavation of rock @ $1 50	47,400
4,900 cubic yards lining @ 50c	2,450
6,500 cubic yards slope and pavement wall @ $1 50	9,750
1,050,000 feet B. M. pine timber @ $40	42,000
55,500 lineal feet piles driven @ 30c	16,650
68,000 pounds wrought iron @ 8c	5,440
Total estimated cost	$180,190

Statement showing the cost of the work done and under way in deepening and widening the Erie Canal, from Slip No. 3 in Buffalo Harbor to the guard-lock at Black Rock—discarding all payments for items of work not embraced in the widening, deepening, and constructing the division wall:

To George D. Lord, assignee under Skinner and Williams's contracts, including legislative award	$185,766 84
To E. B. Van Dusen	9,970 28
By Commissioner Fay, after Van Dusen's abandonment	79,506 30
To Clark & Bennett, assignees of H. J. Mowry	250,110 40
Total amount expended	$525,353 82
The amount required to complete the work on the scale of prices of the Mowry contract	179,921 14
Total cost when completed	$705,284 96

Comparing this statement with the preceding estimate, it appears that George D. Lord was paid for doing about one-tenth of this work a larger sum than should have been expended in attaining all the objects for which this improvement was devised, and that when completed there will have been absolutely wasted upon it more than half a million dollars of the people's money.

[The report concludes with some suggestions as to the future conduct of the work in Black Rock Harbor.]

(1) The original cost of the Erie Canal was $7,143,789.

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCES.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION AT LYNN—GOV. PERHAM PRESIDES—THE REPORTS.

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 20.—The Universalists' General Convention of the United States opened here this morning. Ex-Gov. Perham was elected President, the Rev. Mr. Dodge of Connecticut Vice-President, and the Rev. W. W. Hooper of New-York and S. A. Briggs of Chicago Assistant Secretaries of the Convention.

Treasurer Holden's report states that the receipts during the year amounted to $33,693 52, and the disbursements to $25,674 25; the indebtedness of the Convention on Oct. 1, 1875, was $29,500; the subject of the reduction of debt was reported to require earnest consideration.

The report of the trustees stated that 56 scholarships were in force during the year, and the amount paid on that account was $8,160. The trustees endeavored to raise funds to establish a memorial church at Washington, but $6,000 only were subscribed, and the trustees were convinced that further prosecution of the work would be futile. The denominational investments in educational institutions exceed $3,000,000. The Convention adjourned at noon, and in the afternoon a sermon was delivered by the Rev. S. H. McCollister of Euclid College, Ohio.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 20.—At the Presbyterian Synod of New-York to-day, the Moderator announced the following Committees for the ensuing year:

On the State of the Synod—Ministers—Charles H. Payson, John Spaulding, John Dixon, Alfred B. Elisford, Francis B. Wheeler, Thornton M. Niven, jr. Elders—Reuben Crook, David Brainer, Cornelius Barnes, William Matthews, Geo. R. Lockwood, John W. Dennitson.

On Benevolent Works of the Church—Ministers—James M. Dickson, Marvin R. Vincent, Chas. W. Baird, Wm. W. Newell, jr., Samuel M. Hamilton, Wm. G. Hillman. Elders—Sanford R. Knapp, Augustus Dennitson, A. M. Brown, Ebenezer McPherson, Chas. T. White, Walter Millard.

The Treasurer presented his report, showing that there is now in the treasury $289 60. The Rev. Mr. Phrainer of Sing Sing extended an invitation to the Synod to hold its next session in his church. The invitation was accepted. The Committee on Benevolent Work for the past year presented its annual report. The Home Mission Fund is about $13,000 in debt, and the Foreign Mission Fund $195,000 in arrears. The report also shows that the Synod has contributed $373,000 during the past year for benevolent work, or $10 88 per member for the churches. Only 51 of the 167 churches in the Synod are reported as contributing anything. The Rev. Wendell Prime and others said that the reports were not correct. Many churches which have contributed to the different Boards find no acknowledgment of the same in the report. After discussion, the report was adopted.

A PROPOSED FUND OF $500,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 20.—At the Convention of the Christian Missionary Society of America today, the raising of a $500,000 fund, to be known as the Centennial Fund, was agreed upon.

WASHINGTON.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

SECRETARY CHANDLER TAKES CHARGE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1875.

A large mass of routine business, that had accumulated at the Interior Department, was disposed of to-day. Secretary Chandler received a large number of calls from persons of more or less prominence, who came to pay visits of ceremony or tender their personal congratulations. Among the first callers was Col. John S. Mosby of Virginia. It seems to be generally understood that Assistant Secretary Cowen will retain his present position. The Secretary said to-day that when he left Michigan for Washington he had no idea of being invited to a seat in the Cabinet. Consequently he will return home during the latter part of this week to arrange his business and bring on his family. He will return in a week or ten days.

CENTENNIAL MEDALS COINED ABROAD.

The act of Congress providing for the coining of Centennial medals at the Government Mints makes it penal to imitate them. It now appears that certain persons abroad have also struck a medal and placed it on the market here, and that it is a superior one in all respects. The question is raised whether the law can reach those who issue or sell the foreign medal. Being superior, it will naturally have the larger sale, and as it is neither a counterfeit nor an imitation, but an improvement, it is thought the law cannot interfere.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1875.

It has been reported for several days that charges of malfeasance in office have been made against District-Attorney Bliss of New-York; but up to noon to-day the Department of Justice had heard nothing whatever concerning them.

The next class of bonds which will be called in for conversion and redemption will be the issue of 5-20s of 1865. The bonds pay six per cent interest, payable in May and November. The amount now outstanding is $152,532,250.

Treasurer New received $10 from Philadelphia to-day, as a contribution to the Conscience Fund.

THE FIRE RECORD.

WIDSY, RUSSIAN POLAND, NEARLY DESTROYED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—*The Jewish World* says 290 dwellings, a synagogue, and five schools in the town of Widsy, Russian Poland, have been burned. Some persons perished and 3,000 are homeless.

MOST OF IQUIQUE DESTROYED.

HAVRE, Oct. 20.—A telegram has been received here from Valparaiso, announcing that a terrible fire has taken place at Iquique, Peru. Three-quarters of the town are said to have been destroyed.

Iquique is a small seaport town in the south of Peru. It has a population of about 1,200 people. It derived importance from its proximity to the island of the same name whence guano is obtained.

AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—LOSS, $40,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 20.—Disston's steam saw-mill, together with a heavy stock of lumber, and the stable of John McCullough, were totally destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The loss is from $30,000 to $40,000.

IN BROOKLYN.

A fire broke out about 4:30 a. m. yesterday in A. H. Jackman's shoe manufactory on the top floor of the four-story marble building at No. 457 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Mr. Jackman's stock, which was damaged about $1,500, is insured for $2,600 in the Phenix Insurance Company. The building was damaged about $200, and is insured. An investigation by Fire Marshal Keady shows that the fire was caused by an overheated stove, which was left without proper protection.

IN THIS CITY

A fire occurred at noon yesterday on the fifth floor of No. 176 Broadway, occupied by Ellen Vanderpool, the janitress, who loses about $300 on furniture. The damage to the building is estimated at $500. The losses are covered by insurance.

THE JERSEY CITY EDUCATIONAL INVESTIGATION.

At the investigation of the charges against the Jersey City Board of Education last evening Mr. Krone, a member of the stationery firm of Krone Bros. of New-York, who had sold stationery to the Board, testified that he had not paid any member a commission on goods sold. Several school principals testified that the quality and quantity of stationery furnished was good, but did not indicate any extravagance on the part of the Committee of the Board.

Director Semler testified that Krone Brothers' clerk had given him a package of pocket-books and pencils to present to the Board. Mr. Krone testified that the firm had distributed pocket-books to many of their customers, and regarded them as a sort of advertisement; they cost 40 to 45 cents; the pencils were worth 25 cents each. Director McDonald, in reply to charges, testified that he did not open any bids in his house; Mr. Sheridan came to his house and asked if all bids were in; McDonald said all that he would take, as the time was up, but told Sheridan to put in his bid at once and he would accept it; Sheridan then requested him to open the other bids, which he positively declined to do, but told Sheridan to bid low and he would probably get the contract; Sheridan then said that if he could get the contract it would be worth $200 to McDonald before the coal was touched; the witness replied that he was a poor man, but would not sacrifice his principles for $200, and also remarked that he had understood Sheriff Laverty had offered $1,000 to get the contract the year previous.

TROTTING FOR $10,000 AT PROSPECT PARK.

There was a light attendance of persons to witness the decision of the great trotting match for $5,000 a side between Prospero and Honest Dutchman at the Prospect Park track yesterday. Prospero had the superiority in the betting at $100 to $65 over Honest Dutchman, and he made short work of the latter by finishing the race in the first heat; time, 2:22½. Honest Dutchman being distanced.

LOCAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

remains to them to holding meetings throughout the city. There will be a large ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute on some evening next week (on the same night as the Tammany Hall ratification meeting if the hall can be obtained), and there will be meetings in two of the Assembly districts each night, until all of the districts have been visited. There is so short a time before the election that all of the political organizations feel it incumbent on them to exert themselves to the utmost.

NOMINATIONS FOR ASSEMBLY.

RESULT OF THE TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY CONVENTIONS—CANDIDATES OF OTHER PARTIES.

Conventions were held in each Assembly District last evening by the Tammany and anti-Tammany Democrats, and in many cases by other political organizations. Many of the Conventions of the Tammany Hall Democrats adjourned without making nominations. The proceedings were very orderly. It had been expected that there would be some trouble in the VIIth District, and about 1,500 persons collected in the neighborhood of the hall, at Nos. 77 and 79 Essex-st. The meeting, however, passed off quietly. The following are the nominations:

Assembly Districts.	Assembly Districts.
I...Nicholas Muller.	XII...Jos. A. Newburger.
II...William F. Kirk.	XIII...Adjourned.
III...Adjourned.	XIV...John A. Foley.
IV...Adjourned.	XV...Martin P. Kallian.
V...James Cavanagh.	XVI...F. E. Churchill.
VI...Mathew Patten.	XVII...Dr. P. J. Kennedy.
VII...Gilford A. H. Bartlett.	XVIII...Adjourned.
VIII...Charles Gausmann.	XIX...James T. King.
IX...Adjourned.	XX...Adjourned.
X...Adjourned.	XXI...Joseph P. Fallon.
XI...Adjourned.	

At the Conventions of the anti-Tammany Democrats in many cases no nomination was made, the meetings being adjourned. The proceedings were generally orderly. The following are the nominations:

Assembly District.	Assembly District.
I...Adjourned.	XII...Adjourned.
II...Felix Murphy.	XIII...Michael Gallagher.
III...James A. Graves.	XIV...Arthur J. McGuire.
IV...Adjourned.	XV...Thomas Costigan.
V...David H. Page.	XVI...George Y. Wilson.
VI...Michael Healey.	XVII...George M. Plunkett.
VII...Thos. Jeff. Gibbons.	XVIII...Adjourned.
VIII...Robt. E. Burkhardt.	XIX...Adjourned.
IX...Adjourned.	XX...Adjourned.
X...Adjourned.	XXI...Adjourned.
XI...Held Tuesday eve.	

A Convention was held by the Republicans of the VIIth District, and Frederick Gugel, jr., was nominated for Assembly. The nomination of Mr. Gugel, who is a prominent member of the Liberal Republican party, is approved by the Liberal Republican and German Reform organizations. The Conventions in the Ist, VIth, XIth and XIVth Districts adjourned without selecting candidates.

The anti-Custom-house Republicans of the VIth District nominated, last evening, Augustus T. Bishop for the Assembly.

EX-JUDGE DYKEMAN OF WESTCHESTER NOMINATED FOR THE JUDICIARY.

The Republican Nominating Convention of the Second Judicial District was held in Brooklyn yesterday. Senator E. M. Madden of Orange County was temporary Chairman and Odell Close of Westchester County permanent Chairman. A committee was appointed to confer with the delegates who had bolted from the Democratic and Liberal Conventions. The members of this Committee held their conferences during a recess, and reported that the bolting Democrats and Liberals would support ex-Judge Jackson O. Dykeman of Westchester County or Charles S. Winfield of Orange against Justice Abraham B. Tappen, the regular Democratic nominee.

Senator Madden nominated Mr. Winfield, and W. E. S. Fales of Kings County nominated ex-Judge Dykeman. Col. W. A. Rowan of Kings County nominated George H. Parsons of Westchester County, and opposed combinations with bolters from other parties. An informal ballot resulted as follows: Winfield, 18; Dykeman, 14; Parsons, 12. A formal ballot was then taken with the following result: Winfield, 19; Dykeman, 24; Parsons, 1. Ex-Judge Dykeman was then unanimously made the nominee of the Convention.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

At the anti-Custom-house Republican Convention of the Vth Senatorial District last evening, at No. 85 Amity-st., a letter was read from William Knowland, who was nominated by the Convention a few days ago, in which he declined the nomination for Senator, stating that his business engagements would not permit of his accepting it. Edwin H. Lawrence was unanimously nominated in his place.

The IVth District Republican Senatorial Convention met again last evening at No. 152 Franklin-st., with Thomas Geary in the chair. It was again adjourned without selecting a candidate.

An adjourned meeting of the Vth Senatorial Republican Convention was held last evening at the Bleecker Building. James W. Booth was unanimously nominated, it being stated by the nominating Committee that he would probably accept the nomination if it were now offered to him, although he had previously declined to be a candidate, owing to the state of his health.

KINGS COUNTY CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

Frank Loiselle, the nurse in the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, who was recently discharged for brutality toward Nelson Netlee, was reappointed yesterday by order of Charity Commissioner Midas, with the approval of Commissioner Norris, the President of the Board. Commissioner Cunningham charged Commissioner Norris with having sent Nicholas Powers, a boy, from the Public Nursery to Westfield, Mass., in violation of the law which provides that the charity wards of the county shall not be sent to homes outside the State. The charge was referred to the Nursery Committee, in connection with Commissioner Cunningham and the counsel of the Board, for investigation.

REPUBLICAN PARTY GRIEVANCES.

The Sub-Committee of the Republican State Committee, appointed to investigate the complaints made against the leaders of the Republican party in this city, and to propose a remedy for the grievances complained of, have finished taking testimony, and will soon report to the State Committee what in their opinion should be done to remedy the widespread dissatisfaction within the ranks of the party, and to induce those who have withdrawn from the organization to return.

VIIth DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC INDEPENDENTS.

The VIIth Assembly District Young Men's Independent Democratic Club met last evening at No. 114 West Fourteenth-st. The following anti-Customhouse Republican candidates were approved by the Club: For Senator, E. H. Lawrence; for Civil Justice, J. Gilmore Boyd; for Aldermen, John H. Seaman and G. Waldron Hyatt; for Assembly, Starr Morrissey.

JOHN MORRISSEY CONSENTS TO RUN.

The friends of John Morrissey say that he has finally consented to become a candidate for Senator in the IVth District against John Fox, and that he is now prepared to go into the canvass and work. Lively times are looked for in that district from now until the close of the election.

NEW-JERSEY NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of Warren County have nominated C. O. Harris of Johnsonburg for State Senator, Augustus Labaugh for Sheriff, and John H. Egbert for County Clerk. The Democrats of the 1st District of Essex County on Tuesday nominated Thorndyke Saunders of Montclair for the Assembly. He was their unsuccessful candidate last Fall.

CIVIL JUSTICE NOMINATIONS.

In the IIId Judicial District, George W. Parker has been nominated for Civil Justice.

READY TO THROW O'BRIEN OVER.

From The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)

The anti-Tammany Democrats care more about gratifying their personal ambition than in helping or defeating Tammany Hall. Mr. James O'Brien at one time had a larger following among the Democratic masses than any leader the Democracy has had in our time. But O'Brien frittered away his great power simply because he would insist upon pushing James O'Brien to the front on every occasion. This is the infirmity of nearly all the aspiring leaders in politics in this city. Mr. O'Brien would be candidate for Mayor, for Senator, for Congressman, or for anything else. The people got tired of this sort of selfishness. They saw that he was working the machine for O'Brien, and not to defeat Tammany and secure better men in office. Vaulting ambition overleaped itself, and Mr. O'Brien lost his great power. Some other leaders in opposition to Tammany have committed the same blunder, and others continue to do it notwithstanding the example before them. Last night the anti-Tammany Hall Democrats made nominations we are afraid will not secure the united Republican vote of Murray Hill. Without "brown-stone voters" Tammany Hall cannot be beaten. If the gentlemen who are running the anti-Tammany machine are in dead earnest to break down Tammany Hall, they will nominate candidates that will carry the independent voters. This is no time for trading politicians.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Owing probably to misapprehension, misstatements have appeared concerning the aim and objects of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to correct which the President has written a long letter. Its substance is this:

The Society has been accused of attempting to make Protestants of Catholic children. The facts show that the charge is false. The officers of the Society take the children whom they rescue before the courts, and the judge, on proper representations, assigns the child to the care of some charitable institution. Due regard is had to the religion of the child or to that of its parents. Catholic children are sent to Catholic institutions. For example: The records of the Society show that, of children cared for by it, on June 18, James Goss was committed to the Roman Catholic Protectory, three children of John M. Sullivan to St. Vincent's Roman Catholic School for Boys, Mary Jane Perfett and two Italian children to the Roman Catholic Protectory. It was charged that the children of Italian organ-grinders were sent to the Five Points Mission. The two cases of Italian children mentioned are the only instances where such children have been sent to any institution at the application of the Society, two of whose managers are Roman Catholics.

SECRETARY CHANDLER.

WHAT THE PRESS THINK OF HIM.

Zack Chandler for Secretary of the Interior? His own interior is believed to be as demoralized as the department Delano disordered. His appointment would spoil the effect of such excellent selections as those of Bristow, Pierrepont, and Jewell. It would be ridiculous and disgraceful, and not unlike Grant in his worst moments. The other members of the Cabinet would have to ask Chandler to breathe to leeward.—[Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.)

Mr. Chandler may occasionally have made too free with the spirit that intoxicates, but he never appeared in the capital of the State of New-York so maudlin that his friends blushed for him. Mr. Chandler may have made a spectacle of himself after dinner, but never at 11 o'clock in the morning. He never fell into the arms of Gov. Dix and gushed over the name of Silas Wright. Yet Tilden is a model reformer and Chandler is a bold, bad man.—[Commercial Advertiser (N. Y. Adm. organ).

Secretary Chandler's career during the war of the Rebellion was exceedingly honorable to him, as he stood by President Lincoln and the Union cause at a time when nerve and pluck were very much needed. He has known how to make a fortune and how to keep it; he is honest, and he will make a most efficient Secretary of the Interior.—[N. Y. Graphic (Ind.)

In this State, where Mr. Chandler is best known and to which he is indebted for his political fortunes, his appointment will be looked upon as in some respects a good one. He is universally recognized as a man of extraordinary energy, and his personal honesty has never been questioned. It is certainly an unusual step, even for Grant, to select as the recipient of public favor a man who has ceased to command the support of his party in his own State.—[Detroit Free Press (Dem.)

Gen. Grant's last addition to his Cabinet is the most remarkable one he has ever made. Senator Chandler is the very last man in all this land to be made Secretary of the Interior. The very mention of his name astounded the country, and there came from the press a universal protest. Michigan repudiated Chandler last Winter, and the President "vindicates" him. Is this the response the President makes to the Ohio election? Chandler is a good story-teller, and of an extraordinary convivial nature. He also hates the British lion, and defies efficiently despotisms. As Jefferson Brick or Elijah Pogram he is unsurpassed; but as a Cabinet officer he will be a failure and a disgrace.—[Brooklyn Argus (Ind.)

In his appointment of a new Secretary of the Interior we have President Grant at his worst again, and that is very bad indeed. Had he searched the country over a man could not be found whom the dirty mantle of Columbus Delano would better fit than Zachariah Chandler, or one who would be a more fit companion and adviser for the third-term aspirant. A Republican of the Morton school, Mr. Chandler is about as good a specimen of the decadent political hack of that class as could be found. Ignorant, bigoted, vindictive, vulgar, foul-mouthed, and unscrupulous, he was the chosen leader of the party of hate from its birth until, in a fit of respectability, it turned and smote him. In thus selecting for his adviser a man rejected of his own party, the President has heaped an insult upon the Republican party which, if it possesses any independence, it will promptly resent, though it is not probable a Republican Senate will have the courage to rebuke him by refusing to confirm his selection.—[Baltimore Gazette (Dem.)

Ex-Senator Zachariah Chandler of Michigan may prove to be a better Secretary of the Interior than those who know him only by some of his salient peculiarities might suppose. He is honest, as all admit, rough and even coarse in manner, but with an abundance of common sense, an enthusiastic partisan and a good fighter. He will certainly not be tolerant of wrong if he discovers it. Fraudulent contractors and conniving agents will have a very bad time with him unless they can manage to keep their iniquities out of sight. If he is as vigilant and industrious as he undoubtedly is upright and masterful, the Interior Department will be managed more efficiently than it has been of late years.—[Worcester Spy (Rep.)

Mr. Chandler will give to the administration of his department a positive character of some kind. He is a strong and able man, and a much more honest man than his enemies give him credit for being. If he does not clear the Department of the Interior of the scandals which have haunted it from time immemorial, then those who know him best will be greatly disappointed in him. He wears his faults upon his outside, and all the world knows them. If he is an uncomfortable opponent, he is also a most desirable ally. When great interests have been imperiled and critical emergencies have called for the display of strong qualities of character, Mr. Chandler's services have been too marked and conspicuous to be forgotten, even in these exacting times. He is not the model of a Cabinet minister; but that he will administer his department ably, vigorously, and for the best interests of the country, no one has a right to question.—[Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

The selection of Mr. Chandler for Secretary of the Interior brings to that important department large ability, unquestioned integrity, and great experience in public affairs. He is a man of great thoroughness and industry, for which he will find abundant opportunity in his new position, and he is not easily imposed upon. No man in public life has been more shamefully lied about, personally, politically, and in every way in which disappointed applicants, soured politicians, and repulsed blackmailers exhibit their venom; and nobody cares less about it.—[Providence Journal (Rep.)

The Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of the Interior! And yet the Republ