

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Fifth Street.
WILSON GARDEN, Broadway-Ballet of Louis-Vincent.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Dancer and Pantomime.
BURNING THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond Street.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Fifth and Fifth Avenue.
LAUREL THEATRE, Broadway-Spivey Street.
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-Agoria.

WORLD'S BUILDINGS, 81 and 83 Broadway.
MORGAN'S HALL, 62 Broadway.
NEW OLYMPIA THEATRE, 68 Broadway.

WALLACE HALL, 68 Broadway.
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of feloniously receiving a dozen valuable knives and forks which were stolen from Messrs. Swann & Son, 229 Pearl street. A youth named John Hensch, the principal witness for the prosecution, confessed to having been associated with boys who stole cutlery from various establishments, and sold it to the defendant for a nominal sum.

The steamship North Star and Kangaroo, respectively from Southampton and Liverpool, 7th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The news by these vessels had been anticipated by the arrival of the Europa at Halifax. We publish, however, extracts from our files showing the effect of the American financial revolution on the monetary and commercial affairs of Europe.

The United States surveying steamer Arctic, Commander Berryman, arrived at this port yesterday. She has been absent over three months, making surveys along the coast of Newfoundland, connected with the Atlantic telegraph scheme, and deep sea soundings and thermometrical observations in the Gulf Stream. The results of the expedition are set forth in an interesting narrative of the voyage, which we give in another column.

We have news from the French West India islands Martinique and Guadeloupe to the 11th ult. The yellow fever had nearly disappeared. The newspapers were discussing the necessity of obtaining a supply of laborers from abroad, and it was claimed that the longest extension possible should be given to emigration. A cargo of ninety three Africans arrived on the 1st of September at Pointe-a-Petre, and a ship load of coolies was hourly expected.

Our correspondent at Cardenas, writing on the 14th inst., states that the crops looked very well, and would, should the weather continue favorable, produce at least an average yield. Sugar was coming in, and sold at much less than it commanded two weeks previously, and the speculators have consequently been sorely disappointed. Five rich planters have waited on the Captain General for his advice and sanction in laying down a telegraph wire between Havana and Key West, which will likely take place, provided the United States government will permit the Cuban authorities to have the exclusive control of its management.

The Excise Commissioners meet daily at one o'clock in the chamber of the Court of Common Pleas, City Hall, but having no business before them adjourn from day to day. The cotton market was quiet yesterday, and no sales of moment reported. Flour was more active and closed firm at about the previous day's quotations.

Importation to the Common Council—Official Corruption and Negligence. Some time last summer a committee of the Board of Councilmen was appointed to give a general overhauling of the city accounts, to find where leakages had broken out and how the moneys raised for taxes were expended.

is set down as \$2,128,543. This latter sum, however, is altogether too large to admit of the supposition that it remains in the Receiver's hands; but, at all events, it appears in the Comptroller's books as an "unsettled balance," and errors to illustrate the beauty of the mode in which the city accounts are allowed to take care of themselves.

Another beautiful illustration of the way things are done is supplied by the report. It seems that contractors and collectors and commissioners are in the habit of making their respective accounts "hot" up just as much as they choose without regard to the figures in the columns; and when by some chance medley the discrepancy is discovered, why the matter rests there, and, as mentioned at all, it is only mentioned as one of the curiosities of the system.

In anticipation of this report we stated some weeks ago that the committee had discovered frauds upon the city to the amount of over seven millions of dollars; and thereupon some of our contemporaries denounced the statement as untrue. Now the report comes to bear us out, giving the following as the figures:—

From the information given as to the reliability of the returns of collectors in reference to taxes remaining unpaid, it is quite safe to assume that most if not all of those returned as unpaid have found their way into the pockets of some of the collectors, and consequently that the city stands defrauded on the above account to the tune of over seven millions of dollars.

This exhibit of municipal corruption and official negligence is positively alarming. It must be remembered, too, that it is not a partisan report, made by members of one party against members of another. What is to be done? The committee asks for authority to continue their investigations. They must have it by all means. Where does the responsibility of this state of things rest? Not on the Mayor, for no one pretends that he has any supervision of financial matters.

We hope the matter will not be allowed to rest with the mere formal acceptance or adoption of this report. Let the investigation be continued, and defaulters made to disgorge. One thing has been proved to the satisfaction of the committee, and will be no less convincing to public opinion, and that is, that the government of this city, if honestly and economically administered, would not cost more than four or five millions of dollars at the utmost. Our taxes now are twice as much, and still the city treasury is empty.

The reader will find in another column the latest accounts of the effect produced by the news of our financial crisis in England and on the continent of Europe generally. The feeling in England may be described as partaking more of surprise than of any other emotion; they didn't seem to make it out, and took for granted that by "next mail" all would be right again.

taken the precautions which, in ordinary times, would have secured them from extraordinary loss, it is quite likely that they will find aid from the bank and elsewhere to carry them through the crisis. Those houses which have been rashly speculative, and which have fostered the absurd expansions of some of our leading mercantile houses, must not expect to obtain either assistance or sympathy from the staid monetary institutions. They will go to the wall with the bankers who have dabbled in railways.

As to the third class of Anglo-American bankers—the class which deals chiefly in exchange—it is to be presumed that they will rather make than lose money by the crisis. Their opportunities have been great, and the risk small; we may take for granted that they have reaped a good harvest. It is impossible to say to what extent the revolution may affect the trading population of England. There are reasons for supposing that it will do far more damage than any conjecture at present. Coming conjointly with the Indian war and a crisis at Paris and Vienna, it will naturally press with extreme severity on the resources of the empire.

RELIEF FOR THE LABORING CLASSES.—MR. SAUNDERS TO THE MAYOR.—The Mayor sent a message to the Common Council, at its session last evening, which document will be found in the report of the proceedings. The Mayor makes some sensible reflections upon the straits to which the laboring classes of the city will be reduced during the coming winter from want of employment, and directs attention to the vast amount of public work to be done—the improvement of the Central Park, the grading and regulating of streets, the repairing of the docks, &c., &c.

Such are the Mayor's views. They seem to us sensible and feasible. An ordinance embodying his plan, carefully elaborated, would meet the necessities of the case; and if beyond the power of the Common Council, under the charter, would undoubtedly be ratified by the Legislature. MR. DOUGLASS AND HIS NEW POSITION ON THE KANSAS QUESTION.—The Chicago Times, the special home organ of Senator Douglas, publishes an editorial pronouncement on Kansas, the tenor of which is in the following extract:—

What that Convention will do, or what it will not do, we have no means of knowing. But we know that any assembly of men, convened for the purpose of giving to the people without the opportunity of voting it down at the polls, will be regarded, after the recent expression of sentiment in favor of a free State—through the agency of a free people, that the people of the United States will not countenance it. It would add thousands to the vote of the free State party in every State of the Union, and give to that organization what it has never had—a show of public confidence.

This is hardly facing the music, but perhaps the Southern fire-eaters will have a word to say to Mr. Douglas on the subject. And we may expect to hear from them before many days are over. THE LATEST NEWS. Affairs in Washington. THE HOUSE REPORTS.—The House of Representatives has received a report from the Committee on the Freedmen's Bureau, dated October 22, 1897. The report is in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau, and contains a number of recommendations for the improvement of the Bureau's operations.

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