THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,653. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1865. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS

The British Press on the Alabama Difficulty.

The Reasonableness of Our Claims Admitted.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ADVOCATED.

Supposed Abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine by America.

AUSTRIAN RECRUITS FOR MAXIMILIAN.

&c. &c. &c.

Our European files by the Canard steamship Africa contain details of considerable interest.

The Pope's allocution against secret societies has occasioned great stir among continental free masons. In Paris (says a correspondent) the lodges of every rite (except the Scotch) have assembled to deliberate on a proposal of reconciliation. General Mellinet, who is Grand Master, and, at the same time, commander of the National Guard, is sorely perplexed at this moment. It is thought that he will resign his functions as Grand Master, which were imposed upon him by the Emperor rather than sought by himself, at the death of Magnan.

The Marquis of Bath writes to the London *Times*:—"I did not consider a statement which appeared in several papers including my name among the holders of Confederate stock worthy either of notice or contradiction. As, however, other persons, respecting whom a similar falsehood has been stated, have thought differently, I shall be obliged, if you will allow me through your columns, to state that I have never at any time held any Confederate stock or other securities."

The British Press on the Alabama Difficulty.

NECESSITY OF SOME SORT OF SETTLEMENT.

[From the London News, Oct. 13.]

If the refusal of the British government to accept some form of arbitration, and to abide the result of a friendly argument, would put an end to the discussion—if the American government would be satisfied with this peremptory solution of these difficulties, the firmness of Lord Russell's answer would deserve every commendation. But, unfortunately, there is no reason to anticipate so agreeable a result. Mr. Adams intimates in no obscure terms that the claims for compensation *will still be pressed;* and the latest intelligence from Washington proves that Mr. Seward is collecting and arranging the various claims which have arisen out of the depredations of the Alabama and her consorts. It can scarcely be expected that American citizens will permit the American government to cast aside those claims for compensation which they have never ceased to urge upon them, or to abandon those principles of international law which during four years Mr. Adams has lost no opportunity of forcing upon the attention of the British Cabinet. Nor should it be forgotten that the claims made by Spain against the American government under similar circumstances were only settled by treaty, and that those made by Portugal furnished materials for argument which lasted more than thirty years. If Powers such as Spain and Portugal, in like circumstances, felt themselves bound in honor to perpetuate discussion until they obtained some sort of settlement, *is it probable that the United States of America will follow a different course? We think not.* Assuredly Lord Russell's refusal to refer the matters now in dispute will not settle them.

MINISTER ADAMS HAS THE BEST OF THE ARGUMENT.

[From Wilmer and Smith's European Times, Oct. 14.]

However much we may admire the verbal smartness and the close reasoning of our Foreign Secretary, it would be useless to deny that, in a literary sense, at least, *he has found in the resident American Minister, "a foeman worthy of his steel."* To talk about "the honor and dignity of the British government and the British people," as Lord Russell does when he meets the claims of the Americans by a simple negative, is an appeal to what is called "buncombe," which will be taken for what it is worth. Nations like individuals are liable to error, and no nation and no man ever stood higher than when honestly acknowledging a mistake. But there is one thing in this controversy which must be seriously guarded against. Lord Russell, to avoid this particular claim, has put the British view of the question clearly and ably. The question is, how far he has put it discreetly? There is such a thing as a penny wise and pound foolish economy even in statesmanship, and *it is just possible that, to avoid the payment of a few hundred thousands or a million of money,* we may base our opposition on a *principle so untenable as to cause us when the cases are reversed—when the Americans are neutrals and we are belligerents—to suffer terribly in person and pocket.* It must be borne in mind that there is such a thing as an argument cutting both ways, and bungling lawyers are sometimes said to be in the habit of proving too much. We must avoid this error. The claims of the Americans relative to the doings of the Alabama and her sister Confederate craft are a mere bagatelle compared with the punishment which is in store for the maritime commerce of Great Britain unless this dispute is brought to an end in harmony with international justice. We do not apprehend war, for war in these days could not arise out of this business; but something nearly as bad may arise in the future, when the example we have set, and the practice we have defended, may be turned against us in a way that is hideous even to surmise.

OUR CLAIMS IRRESISTIBLE.

[From the Liverpool Post, Oct. 14.]

The manner in which the London press have reviewed the Adams-Russell despatches *does not promise success to the English view of the Alabama question.* The *Times* thinks that Earl Russell's proposal for a commission will ultimately be accepted, but is careful not to pronounce too strongly against Mr. Adams' reasoning, while the *Morning Post* only manages to take a more governmental view of the matter by quoting Lord Russell's apt Portugal precedent and adding, "To this precedent, so appropriately cited by Earl Russell, the American Minister can find no better response than that the wrong doing of one party cannot be cited in justification of a repetition of the act by the other. We cannot assume, however, that the American government were wrong doers in refusing the indemnity demanded by the Portuguese government." Now, in the first place, Mr. Adams did find a much "better response" than that which the *Morning Post* attributes to him; and, in the second, as Lord Russell did not appear to be aware that the United States had retreated from the position taken up by Mr. Quincy Adams in the Portugal business, it is possible he may yet be brought to admit that the alterations made in the American laws in consequence of that discussion with Portugal are consonant to justice, and that, being behind the Americans in this matter we cannot take the consequences.

A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE—THE REMEDY.

[From the London Post (Ministerial), Oct. 14.]

Whether the departure of the Alabama and her subsequent equipment constituted an offence against our municipal law or not, it was unquestionably an act by which the American government had reason to feel themselves aggrieved, and which the government of this country, acting in the spirit of the strictest neutrality, had the strongest motives for endeavoring to prevent. Whilst the civil war still lasted, her Majesty's government exercised a sound discretion in not seeking to make the law more stringent, because, whether that law was efficient or not, any change which would have had the effect of benefiting one of the belligerents would have been a violation of that strict neutrality, which this country was desirous of observing. But, now that the war has happily ended, may it not with justice be asked whether we ought to preserve unchanged an act of Parliament through which, as O'Connell said, you can drive a coach-and-six, or, more correctly speaking, sail a whole fleet of ships? And the remarks which apply to our own statute have equal reference to the American one. This is an age in which we hear of conferences for all imaginable purposes, from the general pacification of Europe down to the purification of Moslem pilgrims. *Why should there not be a conference to agree upon some common code to be observed by neutral State, framed with the view of preventing a repetition of such acts as those of which Spain and Portugal complained to the United States in 1818, and of which the United States now complain to us?*

President Johnson, Brazil and Mexico.

[From the London News, Oct. 10.]

The words which President Johnson addressed to the Minister of Brazil a fortnight ago are of fuller import than the language which a diplomatist usually expects to hear on presenting his credentials; and as we cannot suppose they were spoken without having been first well considered, they will doubtless attract much attention throughout the American continent, and may be worthy the consideration of those European governments that have a stake in the New World. When Mr. Johnson declares the wishes of the United States as to the form and direction in which civilization should be developed on the American continent, he speaks as the organ of a nation which *cannot but exercise a preponderating influence in favor of its choice.* The relations which the several States and countries of North and South America sustain to the great American republic are far more important to them than those in which they stand, or can permanently stand, *to any other nation whatsoever,* a fact which the exceptional events of the last five years for a time obscured, but one of which they are most sensible who have the best reasons for wishing it otherwise; one, moreover, of which a moderate amount of reflection must convince any who may have overlooked it. According to President Johnson, the desire of the United States is to promote civilization in the New World, improve commerce, and "introduce free and intelligent labor as fast as possible into the virgin fields of the American continent." Accordingly, the United States aspire to be, not the jealous neighbor, but the generous friend. Addressed to the Minister of an Emperor, Mr. Johnson's repudiation of a querulous disposition, having for its object the varied manner in which the governments of America are administered, is peculiarly satisfactory. It follows from it that whenever the case of Mexico is considered at Washington *the mere fact that the form of its government is monarchical will not prevent the recognition of the Emperor Maximilian, whenever military success and the consent of the people enable him to claim acknowledgment.* The days of diplomatic conspiracies, "Ostend manifestoes," and fraudulent annexations have passed away. The heroes of this policy are the leaders of the defeated rebels, and with slavery the inducements to follow it have disappeared. It is conceivable—though, according to the news which invariably follows and corrects the rose-colored reports from Mexico regularly published in the *Moniteur, hardly probable—that the Archduke Maximilian may some day come to represent the nationality and independence of Mexico. In that case there is nothing in Mr. Johnson's recent declaration to raise any obstacle to his recognition by the United States.*

SUPPOSED ABANDONMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

[Paris correspondence London News.]

President Johnson's civil speech to the Brazilian envoy is construed by the French semi-official press *as a renunciation of the Monroe Doctrine, and a promise to recognise the Emperor Maximilian.* The passage upon which they rely is the one in which the President says he wishes to impress upon all the American nations that if they would continue to exist they must aim at an independence capable of sustaining them "absolutely alone." Admitting that this may be, as alleged, a warning to Juarez that the United States has no intention to march to help him, it certainly does not imply an opinion that Maximilian fulfils the condition of being able to stand absolutely alone. On the contrary, it is on account of the inherent weakness of his government that nine people out of ten in the United States expect to see it fall without their being at any trouble to compass its overthrow.

Austrian Recruits for Mexico.

[Paris correspondence London Post, Oct. 13.]

There is what may prove to be a significant paragraph in the *Moniteur*, which records the convention made between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of Mexico, whereby the former permits annual recruiting in Austria for the Mexican army. The convention provides only for two thousand men per annum, and they must be soldiers liberated from the imperial service. I hear from Vienna that the Emperor Maximilian has asked for permission to recruit a much larger number of men; but whether permitted to do so my letter does not say. If we put together a number of small signs and faint indications, I think we may come to the conclusion that the Emperor Napoleon and his government would like to see the Mexican throne defended by an army which should have sworn allegiance to the Mexican flag and crown. There can be little doubt that the Emperor of the French would like to withdraw from Mexico. There is always danger while the French flag is there; danger on the part of the United States, or amateur expeditions got up by the Juarez party and adventurers. Now, if Maximilian could get up an army of Austrians and Belgians on whom he could depend, France might retire. France has already made great sacrifices for Mexico. A costly expedition, the loss of a large number of men, perhaps more from sickness than war, a continual drain on the finances of France, and a perpetual anxiety. Add to this the unpopularity of the expedition, and it may easily be imagined how much the withdrawal of the French flag is desired. Such can, however, only take place when Maximilian finds himself surrounded by a reliable foreign force, for it seems that the natives cannot be depended upon. The Emperor Napoleon will never desert the sovereign he has placed on the throne; there can be no doubt on that point. But he may at the same time desire to withdraw his army, if he can do so without exposing the Austrian prince to danger and his government to disaster. Austria and Switzerland could afford any number of men. The service is honorable. They would be the supporters of an enlightened prince, bent on improvement and progress, working hard to turn Mexico from a land of anarchy and brigandage to a people who shall respect liberal government and profit by the natural resources of the country. It is far more honorable to serve the Emperor of Mexico than the Emperor of Austria. Maximilian is one of the most enlightened monarchs of the world. He has already done much in the way of material improvement, and will accomplish much more if allowed time and opportunity. Already the government of Mexico is a respectable one. Foreign nations can depend on the observance of international law, which they never could before. Railway and mining operations are actively commenced, and exports and imports are always augmenting. There is really much promise for the future. The finances are the difficulty; so much must be spent before the harvest is reaped. A costly force to extinguish the remains of rebellion, and all the public works demanding large sums of money. In this up-hill work France is the main aid and support both as regards men and money. France desires to get out of the political responsibility, it may be, and Maximilian, for aught we know, is now seeking out for European material to replace the French forces.

Captain Wirz's Character from Home.

[From the Liverpool Courier, Oct. 11.]

Captain Wirz, of Andersonville memory, has had a rather unflattering picture drawn of him by a paper published in his Swiss home. As the *Winterthur Landbote* says, the captain is a native of Zurich, where twenty years ago he held a small appointment in the Merchants' Hall. In April, 1847, he was sentenced to four years in the House of Correction, having been convicted on the charge of forgery and embezzlement. He was, however, discharged when his sentence had only run a year, being a sickly person and having suffered from illness in prison. A short time previous to 1860 he emigrated to America, having been previously divorced from his wife.

The Czar of Russia on the Restoration of the Union.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, a paper edited under the superintendence of the Russian Foreign office, congratulates the Washington government on the rapid reconstruction of the Southern States. The *Journal*, after a brief survey of recent events in America, reminds its readers that the Czar, at the very beginning of the civil war, caused his Cabinet to express *his sincerest wishes for the maintenance of the Union.* The very complimentary article closes with a passage from a despatch of Prince Gortschakoff to the Russian Minister at Washington, dated June 28, 1861, in which Russia and America are represented as *"rising States destined to have interests and sympathies in common."*

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.

Seizure of $111,000 in Treasury Notes and Fractional Currency—One Man Arrested—The Police in Search of Others, &c.

About two months ago Francisco Bohagar, an Italian, thirty-three years of age, hired a dark, dingy room in the rear of premises No. 5 Goerck street, and although seldom seen by his neighbors, it was observed that a good many men, apparently from the country, visited Bohagar's premises, usually leaving with packages under their arms. These facts were soon noised abroad and eventually came to the knowledge of officer Anderson, of the Thirteenth precinct, who immediately consulted with Captain Steers in regard to the matter. It was soon decided to arrest Bohagar, and yesterday officer Anderson took him into custody. As the officer tapped him upon the shoulder Bohagar threw away a bunch of keys, which were secured by the officer. After taking the prisoner to the station house Captain Steers, accompanied by officer Anderson, visited the prisoner's room, in which they found a trunk, mattress, chair and an old stove. On opening the trunk, which one of the prisoner's keys fitted, large amounts of spurious Treasury notes of the denominations of $5 and $20 were found; also fifty cent postal currency of both issues. The trunk was conveyed to the police station and the money counted, when it loomed up to the magnificent sum of one hundred and eleven thousand dollars, done up in one thousand dollar packages. The bills are printed on poor paper, and in no respect are they calculated to deceive good judges of money.

The prisoner's room doubtless was the depot for the sale of the spurious money, and the countrymen seen visiting his place doubtless were purchasers for the Western and Southern markets. At different times, according to reports made to Captain Steers, men in carriages were seen to visit Bohagar's premises, taking with them large bundles. These men, in all probability, were the manufacturers of the bills which they were furnishing Bohagar. It is believed that very large amounts of this counterfeit money have been circulated in portions of the country where the people would be least likely to suspect its true character. At what rates the stuff sold did not transpire.

The prisoner pretends to speak the English language but imperfectly, and has little or nothing to say about the difficulty in which he is so deeply involved. He peremptorily refuses to disclose any facts going to show who are the principals or his accomplices in this wholesale attempt to flood the country with counterfeit money. Captain Steers, with officer Anderson and other members of his force, however, is making strenuous efforts to dive deeper into the mysteries of this counterfeiting scheme, and with a fair prospect of success.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28, 1865.

On Sunday, the 29th inst., the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company adopt a new passenger schedule between Baltimore, Parkersburg and Wheeling, including three first class daily trains in each direction, with connections at Parkersburg and Bellfair for all parts of the West, Northwest and Southwest. Elegant sleeping cars are attached to the night trains.

THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH.

The Expedition at Plover Bay on the 23d ult.—Favorable Soundings Across Behring Straits—Grant Harbor Selected for the Landing of the Cable on the American Side—The Indians Friendly and the Russians Assisting in the Enterprise, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23, 1865.

The steamer Palmetto arrived to-day, from Plover Bay on the 23d of September.

The steamer George S. Wright, with Colonel Bulkley and party, comprising the Russian telegraph expedition, was at Plover Bay when the Palmetto left. Winter was then fast coming on, with long nights and little sunshine. Exploration had developed the fact that the Kinckpak river was the same as the Yankin, navigable for small steamers to English fort.

Grant Harbor was selected for the landing of the cable on the American side. It is a safe harbor, with a hard bottom. There was no timber in that region of country. The country was rolling, but the ground was not rough.

Colonel Bulkley had sounded across Behring Straits to the St. Lawrence Bay. The soundings were favorable all the way across, the bottom being mud. Ground ice was first discovered off St. Lawrence Bay, which was not favorable for the laying of the cable, it being shallow and exposed to southeast gales. Mohigan Bay was found full of ice. Package Bay presented a good bottom and seemed suitable for laying the cable, the Asiatic side being more mountainous than that of the American. The country around was entirely destitute of timber. The ground was thawed about thirty inches.

The Indians on both sides were friendly, and promised to be useful.

The Russians had done everything possible to further the enterprise.

A steamer with Colonel Bulkley will return to San Francisco in November. Professor Kinnicut will be left with an exploring party of twelve men at Fort St. Michael, at the mouth of the Kinckpak. A small propeller was left with him to explore the Yankin.

NEWS FROM HAYTI.

The Insurgents Nearly Starved Out—Bread Four Dollars a Pound—Flour One Thousand Two Hundred Dollars a Barrel.

News from Hayti received by way of Europe announces that the taking of Fort St. Michael by the rebels had not been of any advantage to them since the capture. Skirmishes take place daily, in which ten or twelve men of Salnave's army are shot or disabled. Each day a number of deserters, pressed by hunger, come over to the government lines.

The position of the town is said to be growing daily more desperate. Salnave, anxious and suspicious, makes and remakes administrations every day. His committee of public safety has given place to the *conseil revolutionaire.* Provisions are scarce, and prices fabulous. *Biscuits are a dainty meal; flour is $1,200 per barrel, and bread four dollars per pound.* Strangers at the Cape have been warned that persons taking refuge with them must not be allowed any communication with the outside. Salnave has shot several persons accused of inciting a reaction. Every indication points to the fall of the rebellion.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Subvention for the New York and Brazilian Steamship Line.

[From the Buenos Ayres Standard, Oct. 20.]

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine nation, assembled in Congress, sanction with force of law:—

ART. 1. The Executive is hereby authorized to subvene with twenty thousand dollars per annum, for a term not exceeding eight years, the line of steamers to be established between New York and Buenos Ayres, on the express condition that such communication between the above ports be monthly.

ART. 2. The Executive shall stipulate previously with the company whatever conditions it may deem fit.

ART. 3. Let this be communicated to the Executive. Given in the Hall of Sessions of Congress, at Buenos Ayres, on this 17th day of August, 1865.

VALENTIN ALSINA,
CARLOS M. SARAVIA,
Secretary of Senate.
JOSE E. URIBURU,
BERNARBE QUINTANA,
Sec. of C. of D.

BUENOS AYRES, August 18, 1865.

Let the above be held law of the nation, communicated, published, and inserted in the National Register.

PAZ.
G. RAWSON.

The American Flag Respected by the Paraguayans.

[From the Buenos Ayres Standard, Oct. 20.]

We have just learned, on the highest authority, that the American flag was not outraged at Bella Vista, and that the Paraguayans *respected the property which was protected by the Stars and Stripes.*

The interpellation of the Minister of War in Congress was, we are informed, brought to summary conclusion yesterday afternoon by a message from the captain of the port with despatches from the commander-in-chief at Concordia.

Death by Taking Opium.

DOCUMENTS FOUND ON DECEASED—POETRY AND FANCY STOCKS.

Coroner Collin yesterday held an inquest, at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of Gideon Jones Young, a man fifty-one years of age, who died from the effects of opium administered by himself. The evidence shows that deceased had been in the habit of going to the St. Charles Hotel, 648 Broadway, sitting around in the chairs and going to sleep. He was frequently ejected by the porter. Last Tuesday night Mr. Young called at the hotel and, registering his name, paid for a room and retired. The following morning he complained of being sick, and sent the boy out for twenty grains of gum opium. The deceased rolled the opium into small pills, and swallowed the whole of it. On Thursday forenoon a doctor was called, and Mr. Young wanted more opium; but the physician prescribed stimulants, and recommended that he be taken to the Hospital, where he died soon after admission. While in the hotel deceased refused to eat anything.

Dr. Thomas Robinson made a post-mortem examination, and found that deceased had been suffering from gangrene of the lungs. The mucous coat of the stomach presented traces of opium. In the doctor's opinion death was the result of an overdose of opium, and the jury found a verdict to that effect. Deceased was a native of New York.

On examining the pockets of Mr. Young after death several letters addressed to him, "care Merchants' Fire Insurance Co., 106 Broadway, New York city," were discovered. Also the following specimens:—

Oh, had I you alone
In some region wild and woody,
I'd like to punch your head.
Old Solomon Nathan Moody;
A cambric shirt to me
You once did make a sale of,
And when I went to put it on
I found you'd cut the tail off
To make a pocket handkerchief
To wipe your Hebrew nose on.
Like a man without a wife,
Like a ship without a sail, sir,
The most useless thing in life
Is a shirt without a tail, sir.

MAY 5.—Bronton, the fortune teller, says that Oceanic will go up in June and July and decline in September.

The Coroner will make an effort to find the relatives of deceased, in order that they may take charge of the remains for interment.

Robbery in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28, 1865.

The store of Darby & Co., wholesale contractors, was entered last night and the safe blown open. Twenty-one hundred dollars in notes were stolen.

SINGULAR CASE OF BIGAMY.—United States Detective Cook, of Parkersburg, reached this city yesterday morning on the steamer New State, having in charge a female sharper, whose name and place of residence he was unable to ascertain. The woman is charged with swindling federal officers, and it is said she has been married to four different military officers within the last three months. The first she married near Gallipolis. He was a young man who had just been mustered out of service, and had between one thousand and twelve hundred dollars in greenbacks. About a week after they were married the young wife alleged to have received a letter from her parents requesting her to come home. She pretended to leave for home, but before her departure she managed to secure the greater portion of her husband's money. She was soon in company with another officer. A hasty marriage, a hasty robbery and a hasty flight ensued. A third officer was soon duped, and a week or two since another officer fell a victim to her caresses and attentions. Soon after the fourth marriage she left her husband and went to Parkersburg, where she was overtaken and arrested by officer Cook. When she was brought to this city her delicate little wrists were encased in a stout pair of bracelets, which were securely locked. It is said the woman has succeeded in stealing over three thousand dollars by her duplicity and roguery. She was yesterday taken over into Ohio, where it was thought she could be identified and brought to justice. She is a young woman, not more than twenty-two years of age, and is rather prepossessing in appearance.—*Wheeling (W. Va.) Register, Oct. 21.*

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1865.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITORS.

Generals Grant and Schofield, and ex-Mayor John Wentworth, of Chicago, were accorded interviews with the President this forenoon. Several others were in attendance, who had to await the ordinary afternoon reception.

EX-OFFICERS OF THE NAVY TENDERING THEIR SERVICES TO GOVERNMENT.

The Navy Department is already in receipt of a number of letters from officers recently mustered out tendering their services in case vessels were about to be put in commission and despatched for service, as stated in the HERALD of yesterday.

THE TUNISIANS.

The Tunisian Ambassadors spent some time yesterday evening with the Secretary of State, at his residence. They will be formally presented to the President on Monday.

IMPORTANT TO HACKMEN AND CARTMEN.

The following important decision is just made:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1865.

SIR—Your letter of the 18th ultimo, relating to the taxation of hackmen and cartmen, was duly received, and I have given the subject all the attention which has been possible. I have never been fully convinced that the provisions of section 103, which impose a duty upon the gross receipts of persons having the care or management of railroads, canals, steamboats, ships, barges, canal boats or other vessels, or of stage coaches or other vehicles employed in the business of transporting passengers or property for hire, were intended to apply to the business of cartmen and hackmen as ordinarily conducted in the large cities. The phrase "other vehicles" is the one upon which their liability has been based. It is true that carts and hacks are vehicles; but is it true that the business in which they are usually employed is the transportation of property and passengers, within the meaning of the law? Railroads, steamboats, canal boats, stage coaches and omnibuses are employed to convey property and passengers over established routes between fixed points; while it is the business of carts and hacks to gather up property and persons, and to deliver them at the points of departure on such routes.

It has been held heretofore that under the limitation "for hire" persons using their own carts, or hiring the carts of others exclusively for their own use, were not liable to tax, while those less fortunate, who are obliged to solicit business in the market, and whose opportunities for profit are less favorable, were liable. The principle upon which taxes are imposed is the presumed ability of those who are made liable therefor, either to pay them out of accrued profits or to recover them from others, by making the proper addition to the price of goods or to the charges for specific service. This view is sustained by the provision in the section referred to, which authorizes the persons liable to the tax thereby imposed to add the same to their rates of fare or charges for service. In the case of railroads, steamboats and stage coaches this addition can be easily made; but in the case of hackmen and cartmen it is almost impossible to do so, and instead of being able to recover it from their patrons they must, if held liable therefor, subtract it from their wages, which will rarely permit any diminution for tax without making it appear oppressive, by rendering the business unprofitable. Where the law plainly imposes a tax it must be collected, without regard to its being politic, equitable or just; but where the authority is merely inferred, and cause exists for grave doubts as to the intention of the Legislature, it will be advisable to discriminate generally in favor of the taxpayer, especially if, as in the present case, he belongs to a class whose alleged taxable receipts are the moderate wages of unskilled labor.

I am of opinion, therefore, that it is impolitic to require further returns and payments from the persons engaged in the business under consideration, and all assessors and their assistants will be instructed accordingly.

Very respectfully, WM. ORTON, Commissioner.

P. C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor Fourth District, New York.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Pierpont, Judge Daly, Samuel Blackford, Charles K. Tuckerman and other notables are at Willard's.

Judge Cooley, Commissioners of Indian Affairs, started for New York city last evening, to be absent for several days.

Assistant Postmaster General Alexander Randall is expected back from the West on Monday next.

Congressman J. L. Morrill, of Vermont, is stopping at the National.

Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Howell, of General Ingall's staff, was to-day commissioned quartermaster in the regular army, with the rank of captain.

Captain George H. Butler has been appointed special Treasury agent at Panama, vice John E. Simonton, who resigned his appointment, to date from November 1.

Mr. Green, appointed pension agent at Philadelphia, in place of Mr. Poulson, received his commission to-day, and left for home this afternoon.

SALES OF COMMISSARY AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, ETC.

Sales of unused buildings, the property of the Commissary and Quartermasters' departments, are going on briskly, and bringing considerable revenue to the government. For instance, about three thousand dollars' worth of lumber in the form of buildings was got rid of yesterday, under Colonel Bell's direction. The Quartermaster's Department has a considerable amount of property in camp equipage and wagons—relics of Grant's and Sherman's campaigns—yet to be sold, and the Cavalry Bureau sell their hundred horses weekly to a crowd of lively competitors.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

During the week ending to-day $2,951,575 in national currency was issued by the Treasury Department. The total issue up to date is $203,877,355.

THE TENNESSEE RAILROADS.

The government, desirous of benefiting all the railroads within the limits of the Military Division of the Tennessee, has arranged for the sale to them, on credit, of such rolling stock as is not needed by the United States.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS GOING HOME TO VOTE.

The New York republicans start for home and a vote next Tuesday, numbering about two hundred and eighty. Those of them from the departments have fifteen days' leave; those from the mechanical pursuits—the smaller proportion—propose to spend as little time as possible. Not half the republicans in Washington think it worth while to go home.

PATENT BUREAU BOARD OF APPEALS.

Considerable remark has been excited by the delay in the appointment of the additional member required to make up the Board of Appeals in the Patent Bureau. It is said that the President has already signified that the appointee had been designated; but as yet nothing has transpired to discover who the individual is.

NEW PATENTS.

One hundred and nineteen patents will be issued by the Patent Department on Tuesday next, and about the same number that day one week.

SWEDISH VICE CONSUL.

The President has recognized Christian Bors as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at Boston.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Depredations of the Shenandoah—The War Steamer Saranac in Pursuit of the Pirate, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23, 1865.

Dates from Honolulu to the 30th of September are received.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* publishes a list of ninety-five whalers, comprising the Arctic fleet, nearly all American. Thirty-three of these had been burned or boarded by the Shenandoah, and sixty-two remained to be heard from.

The federal war steamer Saranac sailed from Honolulu on the 17th of September for Marquesas Island, owing to a rumor that a lot of coal had been landed at Fantica for the Shenandoah.

Sailed, steamer John L. Stephens, for Northwestern Mexico ports, with a cargo valued at $160,000, including $5,000 worth of mining machinery for the Sonora and Sinaloa mines, and spring presses for the Mazatlan and Guayamas Bank.

Arrived yesterday, steamer America from Nicaragua.

Alleged Stolen Goods Found on a Schooner at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1865.

This morning a suspicious looking schooner was boarded by police officers of this city, and a large quantity of silver ware and other articles, together with a complete set of burglars tools were found. Some of the silver ware has been identified as belonging to a clergyman of this city. Most of the silver ware is marked "West" and with initials in which "W." is the final letter. Three men were found on board and arrested. They gave their names as Orrin Root, Edwin Stafford and Wm. McMulligan.

The boot and shoe store of John Keech, in Main street, of this city, was broken into last night, and goods to the amount of five hundred dollars stolen.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Ex-Governor Allen withdraws his Name as a Candidate for Governor of Louisiana—General Canby and the Registered Citizens—Business of the Freedmen's Bureau, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28, 1865.

Ex-Governor Allen has published a card withdrawing his name as a candidate for Governor of Louisiana. Letters lately received from him go to show that it is his intention to remain in Mexico. His friends deprecate the use of his name. This will insure the election of Governor Wells.

The registration of voters and the taking of the amnesty oath is going on briskly.

General Canby has declined to prevent from voting those citizens who were obliged to register their names under the orders of General Butler.

General Fullerton has abolished the Provost Marshal courts especially organized for the Freedmen's Bureau in this State. All cases relating to the freedmen are to be turned over to the State courts. The officers of the bureau are, however, to see that the freedmen are treated with justice and equality in the State courts.

It is reported that Mr. Conway, the late Commissioner of the Freedmen, has been assigned to duty in the District of Columbia and a portion of Western Virginia.

General Strong, General Inspector of the Bureau, has arrived on an inspection, and will visit Texas before he returns home.

It is understood that General Baird will assume the duties of Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen.

The cotton market is quite lively; sales to-day 5,000 bales at 55c. a 56c. for middling; sales of the week 21,000 bales. Sugar quiet and steady. Molasses 90c. for choice Louisiana. Other articles unchanged.

THE DISASTER TO THE NORTH STAR.

Additional Particulars—Praiseworthy Exertions of the Troops and Passengers in Preventing the Fires from Being Extinguished—The Company Censured by the Passengers, &c.

NORFOLK, Oct. 28, 1865.

The Norfolk *Post* this morning gives the particulars of the disaster to the steamship North Star, in the gale off Hatteras, on the night of the 24th inst.

Such was the force of the leak on the morning of the 25th that the water reached within four inches of the fires, and would have extinguished them but for the superhuman efforts of the troops and passengers on board to prevent it. After throwing much of her cargo overboard, the vessel made one thousand gallons of water a minute.

The ship is now at the wharf here leaking to the extent of two thousand gallons a minute, and it requires the most energetic efforts at the pumps to keep her from sinking.

The passengers have published resolutions denouncing the owners of the North Star for sending her to sea in the condition which they knew her to be in. Her copper was so torn that the passengers say that the ship could not make seven knots an hour. The boiler was only equal to eighteen pounds of steam. There was an insufficiency of life boats, and the vessel in every respect was unseaworthy.

The resolutions of the passengers conclude as follows:—

Our experience during the entire gale of the 24th and 25th of October, and, in fact, during the entire voyage, shows us that the New York Steamship Company was guilty of the most criminal carelessness in sending us to sea in a vessel so unseaworthy as the North Star.

A steamer is expected here from New York to take the North Star's passengers and freight on to New Orleans.

The troops that were on board have had quarters provided for them here.

VIRGINIA.

Arrival of a Portion of the English Capitalists on the Richmond Lines—Dinner to John Minor Botts—General Hawley to be Mustered Out, &c.

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, Oct. 27, 1865.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Peto, son of Sir Morton Peto; Mr. Woods, of the London *Times*, and Mr. Rixon, of the English press, a portion of the party of English capitalists at present in the country, arrived in Richmond on the morning of the 26th inst. by the seven o'clock train over the Fredericksburg road. They took apartments at the Spottswood House, and after breakfasting departed immediately in their own conveyance for Petersburg by way of the Chesterfield turnpike, along which are situated a majority of those splendid fortifications by whose aid the Union advance against Richmond was so long successfully resisted. Arrived at Petersburg, the party were entertained by Major General John Gibbon, commanding the district of the Nottoway, and Major W. H. Male, Assistant Adjutant General of the military district. After social attentions in the city the party were shown about the lines in front of Petersburg, visiting the scene of Burnside's crater and all the other prominent objects of interest that mark those lines. The party returned to Richmond in the evening, having been most intensely delighted with their trip of observation to those historic scenes. On the 27th inst. the party were to visit the lines around Richmond, including Fort Harrison, under the auspices of Major General A. H. Terry, Major General Turner, Major E. H. Graves and Captain W. H. Hurlburt—the two latter gentlemen of General Terry's staff. In the evening they will be entertained at a dinner in the Jeff. Davis mansion by General Terry, at which General Edward W. Smith and a few others will assist.

John Minor Botts, of Virginia, was the leading guest at a brilliant dinner party in Richmond on the 27th inst.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,

of Connecticut, late chief of staff to Major General Terry, commanding the Department of Virginia, left Richmond on the 26th instant to visit his home in the East, on thirty days' leave of absence, at the expiration of which time he will, at his own request, be mustered out of the service. General Hawley's career in the service has been marked by great spirit, bravery and dash, united to strong common sense. He entered the service early, in the gallant Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, one of the most powerful regiments of the old Army of the James, and fought in all its campaigns, as well as at Fort Fisher. General Hawley commanded the troops in this harbor during Major General Butler's command in New York, and retires from the service to resume the pen, with a truly brilliant record, having been recently promoted to his present high rank, and presented with a sword in recognition of his services.

RICHMOND, Oct. 27—Evening.

The English party in Richmond spent Friday, the 27th inst., in visiting the various scenes of deep and absorbing interest about the fallen city. Gamble's Hill, the earthworks and the federal lines were all hastily but satisfactorily done. Owing to the fact that Major General Terry and Major General Turner were engaged some days since to dine with John Minor Botts at a residence a little distance from the city, and General Smith being at City Point, those generals did not see the distinguished Englishmen. They left Richmond on their return to Washington this evening, by way of the plains of Manassas.

THE NEGRO INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.

Four Spanish War Vessels Despatched from Havana to Put the Negroes Down, &c.

MOREHEAD CITY, Oct. 28, 1865.

The purser of the steamship Eagle makes the following report:—

An insurrection has broken out among the negroes of Jamaica.

The English Consul General at Havana has applied to the Captain General of Cuba for aid to put the negroes down, and four Spanish war vessels have been despatched for that purpose.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 27, 1865.

The United States steamer Rhode Island has sailed hence for Havana to convoy the old steamer Shenandoah to Washington.

The Elizabeth City County Court is in session at Hampton, Va., under orders and permission from Major General Miles.

The steamer Lady Lang, Captain Blanchard, has gone to Fort Delaware with Company L of the Fourth United States artillery. They are to perform garrison duty at that fort.

One company of the Fifth United States artillery arrived from New York to-day on the steamer Albemarle. They join their regiment here and are intended for garrison duty, after the mustering out of the Third Pennsylvania regiment, which will soon take place.

The First regiment of District Columbia cavalry will leave to-night for Washington, D. C., on the steamer Thomas Colyer. They are mustered out of service.

The steamship Vanderbilt has arrived from New York.

GEORGIA.

The Rebel War Debt Under Consideration in the Convention.

An Ordinance Presented Declaring it Null and Void.

STRONG FEELING AGAINST REPUDIATION.

President Johnson Informs the Governor that the Debt Must be Ignored.

&c. &c. &c.

Proceedings of the Convention on Friday.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Oct. 27, 1865.

The Georgia State Convention transacted no business of importance in its morning session to-day.

In the afternoon an ordinance declaring the war debt null and void was referred to a committee.

Two articles to the new constitution were reported.

The first article was adopted, the twentieth section of which abolishes slavery, with a proviso that the acquiescence in emancipation shall be no estoppal to future claims for compensation.

There is a strong feeling against repudiation.

Joe Brown will probably run for Governor.

Proceedings of the Convention on Saturday.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Oct. 28, 1865.

An animated discussion occurred this forenoon on a motion for a committee to ascertain through the Governor whether the repudiation of the Confederate war debt is demanded by President Johnson as a *sine qua non* of restoration. It was argued on one side that the convention should act consistently with a full knowledge of what was the President's wish, and on the other that it should express its honest unbiased sentiments. The motion was lost by a heavy majority.

I have no doubt that the Convention will assume the whole war debt of the State scaled down to a specie basis.

The President's Instruct