THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,989 Sovereignty — NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1866. — PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

Special Telegram to the New York Herald.

News by the Cable to Sunday, September 30.

Difficulty Between the United States Minister in Turkey and the Porte Government.

An American War Vessel Despatched to the Island of Cyprus.

Russian Reports of the Insurrection in Siberia, and the Revolt in the Caucasus.

Austrian Reconciliation with Hungary as the Imperial Centre, &c.

BY THE CABLE TO SEPTEMBER 30.

IMPORTANT FROM TURKEY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Difficulty Between the United States Minister and the Sultan—Admiral Goldsborough Despatches a War Vessel to the Island of Cyprus.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1866.

In consequence of a difficulty which existed for some time past between the United States Consul in the island of Cyprus and the Turkish authorities, the United States Minister in Constantinople, Mr. E. Joy Morris, has demanded full satisfaction from the Sultan and his Cabinet.

Pending the negotiations, which assume a rather serious aspect, Mr. Morris communicated with Admiral Goldsborough; and the United States war ship Ticonderoga, Captain Charles Steedman, which has been lying off the port of Venice, was despatched thence for Cyprus.

Cause of the Quarrel.

The following detailed account of the difficulty between the representatives of the United States in the Island of Cyprus and at Constantinople and the Sublime Porte—referred to in our special cable telegram—will be found of considerable interest, as matters of great import may be evolved from the step just now taken by the Hon. Mr. Morris:—

Some time ago the American Consul at Larnaca, in Cyprus, Mr. Luigi Palma de Cesnola, took into his service as cavas a Mussulman native named Mustapha. Shortly afterwards the mudir of the town claimed the man as a drawn conscript seeking to evade military service, and, on the Consul refusing to give him up, ordered a party of zaptiehs to enter the house of the American consular dragoman—a certain Costand Bebesi—and carry off the man.

Thereupon the American Consul addressed a formal complaint to the Governor of the island, demanding the punishment of the mudir and an ample apology for the aggravated outrage on his own Consular dignity. On inquiry of the facts, however, the Pasha considered the mudir to be in the right, and therefore refused the Consular demand.

Mr. Palma de Cesnola accordingly "suspended relations," and referred the matter to the Hon. E. Joy Morris, the American Minister in Constantinople. The latter gentleman, accepting his subordinate's version of the facts, addressed an energetic and categorical note to the Porte, demanding:—

First—The dismissal of the mudir.

Second—A personal apology from the Pasha to the Consul at the house of the latter, with a simultaneous salute of twenty-one guns to the American flag.

Third—That done, the dismissal of the Pasha himself.

Fourth—The liberation and payment of a substantial compensation to the cavas, Mustapha.

In the event of the Porte's unwillingness to concede the four points, Mr. Morris requested Admiral Goldsborough, commanding the American squadron in the Mediterranean, to send one of his war vessels to Larnaca, which has been done.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Steamships Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 29, 1866.

The ships Scotia, from New York, September 19, and Erin, from New York, September 15, arrived here this day and proceeded to Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29, 1866.

The Brokers' Circular reports that the sales of cotton for the week ending Friday, September 28, sum up 60,000 bales. Prices have considerably advanced, and fair uplands are quoted at 14½d. The sales Friday were 28,000 bales, the market closing with a further rise of one-quarter of a penny per pound. Middling uplands 14¾d. The stock is 40,000 bales below the estimate.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RUSSIA.

OUR ST. PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3, 1866.

THE INSURRECTION IN SIBERIA.

The insurrection of the Poles in Siberia has caused a sensation here, and for a while the most alarming rumors were in circulation concerning it. It was said several thousand political exiles, who were employed in the construction of roads and telegraphs from Irkutsk to the Amoor, had broken loose from their guards, killed the Russian officers appointed to watch them, and fled into the woods of Transbaikalia, where they expected to be joined by their fellow sufferers from Nertschinsk, Kausk and other places. According to some accounts they intended to descend the Amoor to Nikolajevsk, and there seize upon the ships in that harbor to embark for America; according to others their object was nothing less than to raise the native tribes, the Tungoose, Buriates, Tungoos, Gilaks, &c., against Russia and with their assistance to establish an independent state in the Far East.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS

give a very different version of the affair. They assert that the revolt was confined to about seven hundred Poles who had been allowed to form a separate colony near Possolskoi, on the Polkai; that it had not extended to any other part of Siberia, and that the reported massacre of Russian officers was totally unfounded. They add that as soon as the news of the outbreak reached Irkutsk the Governor, General Shelashinkoff, took the necessary measures to suppress it; detachments of troops, consisting of infantry and Siberian Cossacks, were immediately despatched to the scene of action, who surrounded the mutineers on all sides, and after a skirmish, in which the Russians lost one officer and five privates killed and the Poles thirty killed and twenty-five wounded, the greater part of the latter—four hundred and eighty-five in number—surrendered at discretion, the balance dispersing in the woods, where they were hotly pursued by our men. A later telegram, dated the 22d of August, states that since then all the fugitives have been captured, with the exception of two, and that a court of inquiry is now sitting at Irkutsk to investigate the circumstances that led to the revolt. There seems little doubt that it was caused by the ill treatment the Polish exiles had to suffer from their overseers, the chief of whom, Colonel Schatz (a German), is accused of great severity towards them, and even of keeping them short of food, while he pocketed the money which he received from government to supply them with provisions. If this be really the case it is to be hoped that he will be called to a strict account and punished as he deserves. It appears rather strange that no later news has been published from Irkutsk than of the 22d, although the government must be in daily receipt of telegraphic messages from those parts, and a suspicion is naturally aroused that this untoward affair is not so completely blown over as the official accounts assure us. It is evident that the insurgents have, or had, a regular organization, as we are told that one of their leaders, Dembrowski, who had made himself conspicuous in the Polish rebellion, and who assumed the title of chief of the staff of the Siberian legion, had documents in his possession detailing the formation of five squadrons of troops, the greater part of whom, however, were only armed with scythes and flails. Manifestoes were also found on the person of this Dembrowski calling upon the population of Siberia, both Russian and native, to rise against the Czar and join the Poles in the struggle for freedom and independence.

THE REVOLT IN THE CAUCASUS.

While the northeastern extremity of the empire is threatened with revolution, the south has also been the scene of disorders provoked by an ill-judged measure of the local administration. Since the great exodus of the Circassians the Western Caucasus has been tolerably quiet, part of the country being occupied by Russian settlers, and the rest by tribes who preferred submission to expatriation. Among them are the Alcharians (the Abargi of Arrian and Procopius), who have always been friendly to Russia, and were governed by a prince of their own, named Shirvastidge, or Michael Bey, who had the rank of lieutenant general in the Russian service. During the Oriental war this Shirvastidge showed some signs of wavering in his allegiance, and it is believed he, too, entered into negotiations with the allies, but he did not openly go over to the enemy; and, after the unfortunate campaign of Omer Pacha against Kortais, he did good service in harnessing the Turks in their retreat. After the peace, therefore, he was allowed to retain his dominions as the vassal of Russia; but his conduct during the war with the Circassians have again given dissatisfaction or our government, resolved to put an end to all these little independent principalities in the Caucasus, as our friends the Prussians are doing in Germany—as soon as was the subjugation of Circassia completed followed by the annexation of Abiharia, Shirvastidge or Michel Bey retiring into Turkey. His vassals—the districts of Abjiif, Sakhur and Tsebelda—over 40,000 in number, do not appear to be in a rule and for a time bore the change of rulers with equanimity, till, in an evil hour, the Russians in Transcaucasia took it into their heads to interfere with the system of taxation. Like all other Orientals, are accustomed to pay them without a murmur—the only being the capitation tax, but last year revenue being wanted for the construction of other improvements, the Financial Department decided upon introducing a tax upon cattle.

This led to serious disturbances in Iffiskia, the same cause has produced a similar result, the difference that there the people are more like the Georgians, and a blow is not so easily put down. The Russians drive their country, such as Pitzounda, the chief town or village in Sokhur, and has a regular garrison. The fine morning this town was surprised by the Alcharians, and taken after a short fight, which part of it was burned down on the 27th of July, and the Russians were undisputed masters. We lost in sending reinforcements a little garrison, which had fled to the Alcharians were slaughter. Continued repeating their attempts to drive the town; but were always repulsed with heavy loss. A despatch published, information to the Russian Governor General Shelashinkoff, that the Alcharians are exceedingly, if true, is correct, it is recommended that the obnoxious tax is to be repealed.

The Emperor's Cabinet are exceedingly [illegible] of his Cabinet Caucasian administration [illegible] Transcaucasia recommended [illegible] been specially newly annexed provinces [illegible] treatment of the total prejudices [illegible] and their Oriental asserted the Grand Duke [illegible] Caucasus, will be [illegible]. It is even Constantine, who [illegible] viceroy of the Russia when the [illegible] by his brother part in the measure [illegible] the south of [illegible] no active

THE

No king or emperor [illegible] with more unanimous testimonies [illegible] as were lavished upon Mr. [illegible] key note of all the speeches [illegible] occasions, and the sentiments [illegible] and fighting side by side with [illegible] friend informs us that we must [illegible] our American guests too literally [illegible] good deal of "Buncombe" [illegible] don't know exactly here who or [illegible] be" is; but if it means that you [illegible] unanimous in their expressions of [illegible] we must beg leave to doubt the [illegible] be more frank and unstudied than [illegible] and his companions, which [illegible] from the heart and is not dictated [illegible] by the tenalities of policy.

It is hoped they will extend the [illegible] of the Princess Dagmar, in order [illegible] festivities, which will be celebrated with [illegible] division of the Baltic fleet has also [illegible] meet the Princess, who will probably [illegible] the middle of this month.

HER FORMAL RETROTH [illegible]

with the Grand Duke Cesarevitch [illegible] will be were only engaged and not personally [illegible] solemnized immediately after her [illegible] into the bosom of the Orthodox Church, and the wedding is to follow some two weeks later, or about the end of October.

AUSTRIA.

OUR VIENNA CORRESPONDENCE.

VIENNA, Sept. 3, 1866.

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT DIFFICULTY.

In contradiction of statements to this effect, widely circulated here, the government semi-official gazette the *Oesterreichs Zeitung*, states most positively that no definite conclusion had been arrived at respecting the formation of a ministry for Hungary, and that, although conferences tending to that end had been held between Mr. Beloredi and some Hungarian notabilities assembled in Vienna, no solution of the question had been arrived at. This was certainly a most flat denial, and I am quite at a loss to understand the cause of its publication. Since the contradiction appeared I have been at particular pains to discover the correctness of the statement advanced, and have still every reason to suppose that the information was substantially correct, and founded on facts—viz. that Mensdorf remained in office, that Mr. Senyey was to be president or leader of the Hungarian ministry, and that the Diet would shortly be assembled. With respect to this last statement I am not quite as confident as I was four or five days ago; but have every reason to suppose, every right to believe, that the remainder is perfectly correct. I also see a telegram from Pesth denying the semi-official statement in the *Oesterreichs Zeitung*, and stating in very positive terms that the ministry had been formed, and that the promulgation of the announcement could not be delayed many days. It is really difficult to understand the meaning or motive of this contradiction of a seemingly well founded rumor by the official gazette, if the state of the facts made a denial unmalled for and contrary to the truth. However, "time will tell." In the meanwhile I shall console myself by vindicating my former statement, and also comfort myself by feeling that if the ministry has not been chosen it should have been.

Mr. Beloredi, "it is said," treated with Mr. Andressey and the Deak party on the basis of a general representation of the empire (in other words the "Reichsrath") by one hundred delegates from the whole empire, one-half of which were to be elected and sent by Hungary.

CLASSING OF RACES.

Now, as the non Magyar portion of the Austrian empire contains four million more inhabitants than does Hungary, the terms appear very liberal for the latter country, especially as it (Hungary) does not pay quite one-half so much taxes as are furnished by the remainder of the empire. Everything was going smoothly; the arrangement had been accepted "*en principe*" by the Magyars, but difficulties as to the manner of its execution were made by the Croats, who wished to elect their own particular delegates to the Reichsrath, while the Hungarians, considering Croatia as an integral part of the crown of St. Stephen, desired that the whole number of fifty representatives should be chosen from the Diet of Pesth, since this Diet is supposed to, and does include representatives from the whole Magyar country. Matters on that point, therefore, are at a stand still for the present. Some newspapers published in Hungary, the *Napl*, among others, constantly declare that the Deak party, the liberals of Hungary, will accept no terms based on centralism on a common parliament; but the well informed in Vienna think otherwise.

Mr. Andressey, avowedly the most distinguished man of the liberal party in Hungary, looks upon centralism as a better condition of things than dualism—and works hard to reconcile the faction antagonistic to the former mode of government with the growing desire in Austria for a Reichsrath or general parliament.

Great concessions have undoubtedly been made by the government to the Hungarians, so great indeed that it risks alienating from itself the support of the German element in the empire, which element it must be conceded is the real strength, and power, and pride and wealth of Austria, without which Austria would be as low in the scale of civilization as Turkey or Greece. It cannot afford to lose the benefits arising from the intelligence, industry and enlightenment of the German population and must, therefore, restrain the advantages it appears willing to offer the Hungarians to the detriment of other parts of the empire. They are a contumacious race, these Hungarians: wilful, unsettled, revolutionary and unsatisfactory; one's sympathies in their so called wrongs and grievances have been greatly misplaced. They bear, just now, much the same position towards the empire that the South does to the Union—and the immediate return of either (the Hungarians and secessionists, I mean) to a proper feeling towards the general government, is equally problematical.

IMPERIAL REORGANIZATION.

Without a satisfactory settlement of the knotty Hungarian question Austria cannot expect to hold up her head. She must remain a second rate power. It is, therefore, as much to the interest of one part of the empire as it is to the other to settle amicably their respective grievances, yet the difficulties to be surmounted are so great that it will cause much wonder if they are settled before the millenium.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH ITALY.

I regret not being able to forward reliable information respecting the negotiations between the General Menebrea on one side and Count Wempfler on the other. Everything said or printed or circulated in any form on that subject is mere conjecture. Nothing is known, nothing can be got at to form even a satisfactory opinion as to the nature of the proceedings or the degree of understanding or *entente* existing between the two plenipotentiaries. There are rumors about enough to fill the side of a newspaper, if detailed with the degree of minuteness displayed by the spreaders of these reports; but of facts there are none. One supposes that all goes smoothly, but slowly; but, to tell the positive truth, the negotiations may be at an end, as far as is known here. Menebrea is still at Vienna. I therefore conclude they still progress. The *New Free Press*, on this subject, says that it is informed by persons of good authority that the treaty of peace between Italy and Austria will contain an article providing for the solution of the Roman question without any participation whatever in it by Austria; that whether the September convention be carried out or not it must remain a Franco-Italian question, in which Austria will on no account mix itself.

In answering this article the *Volksfreund* (a clerical sheet) says:—The prophetic spirit has once more shown itself in the *New Free Press*. Not only does it know beforehand the contents of a treaty not yet drawn up, much less signed or made public, but it gravely announces that the Austrian Ambassador at the Court of King Victor Emanuel will, in the future, suffice for continuing any diplomatic relations we may wish to hold with the Holy Father. The *Volksfreund* further states that it considers this announcement by the *New Free Press* not only premature, but incorrect; that although Austria may have fallen very low, she still has sufficient pride to refuse to sign away her liberty of action on so important a subject, and that the retirement of Austria from Italy will in no way prejudice the relations existing between the Emperor Joseph and the Pope of Rome.

With due deference to the *Volksfreund*, and in the absence of means of ascertaining the truth or otherwise of the statements advanced by the *New Free Press*, I am inclined to think that this latter paper must have good grounds for speaking so authoritatively on the subject, as it very seldom spreads unfounded reports, and has remarkably well posted sources of information.

Writing of Italy naturally draws one on to Venetian affairs. The result of the universal suffrage, which is to decide whether Venetia is for the future to make a part of a United Italy or remain an independent State, is anxiously looked forward to here in Vienna. But the state of uncertainty is greatly mitigated by the knowledge that since Austria's cession of the province to France it has been overrun by agents of Victor Emanuel; that even nobles are influencing the minds of the lower classes under promises of future reward from the King of Italy, and for two months or more a system of espionage has been exercised over the Province, with the object of keeping the Italian government well informed as to the places where most resistance will be offered to the proposed annexation. The humbug of supposing that Venetia will be allowed to decide on her future position by universal suffrage, by an untrammelled, uninfluenced popular vote, is becoming more apparent every day.

By the way, can any one explain why, after Venetia had been ceded to France by Austria, Victor Emanuel was allowed to enter the province, to hold military possession of it, to make his will a law, to interfere with the religious liberties of the people and to rob the country wherever he went? What business had he in it at all, more than the King of Patagonia (if there is one)? Was it by right of anticipated possession, or because might is right and there was no one to oppose him, or did he come back to look for that pair of boots he left behind at Cneteza?

THE CITY NEWSPAPERS AND CONDITION OF THE PRESS.

Two of the newspapers published here are about to disappear, the *Austrian Gazette* and the *Vaterland*, the latter for want of funds and the former, I presume, for much the same reason. The *Austria Gazette*, or *Oesterreichs Zeitung*, as it is called by the natives, is a semi-official organ. The government could not afford to lose a means of expressing their opinions, orders or desires to the people, and will, therefore, transfer to another newspaper the privilege of promulgating official nonsense or news a week old—known everywhere long before, through the other papers. The newspaper which is to be made the semi-official organ of the government, instead of the *Oesterreichs Zeitung*, is the *Tag Blatt*, or *Daily Paper*, having a circulation of thirty thousand (the largest in Vienna) among the very lowest orders. It is difficult to understand what could have induced the government to make this selection of a mouthpiece, but still more so to conjecture why it chose so unprincipled and untrustworthy a man to conduct the "semi-official."

Did your readers ever hear of a person named Warne, a Swede by birth, a Jew by profession, naturalized at St. Louis some years ago, and accredited by General Polk as United States Consul at Trieste from which position he was removed, and who has since occupied much of his time in vilifying, abusing and reviling the United States? Many is the argument he has written to demonstrate the impossibility of a return of the South to the Union, the ultimate overthrow of the North by the Confederate States army, and the necessity the United States would very soon be in to acknowledge Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico. Well, this is the man who for the future is to conduct the official part of the *Tag Blatt* when that distinguished sheet becomes the government organ.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

There is an absurd rumor current here that the United States are negotiating for the purchase of one of the islands in the Grecian Archipelago, for which it is to pay $20,000,000 to the Greeks. If one is to believe these reports, the object of the United States in obtaining this island is to have a footing in the Mediterranean, it being the intention of the cabinet at Washington to take a hand in the Oriental question when it breaks out. The absurdity of these ideas is so evident that I would have made no mention of them if they were not much spoken of in Vienna, and discussed very gravely by persons watching our growing intimacy with Russia. Is there to be any "entente" between the governments on the Eastern question?

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE CHARLES,

of Roumania (a Prussian), to Princess Marie of Lochenberg (a Russian) is also much discussed and appears very probable. Is this not indicative of the understanding existing between the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg? Are we really to have an "Eastern question," a real war on the Danube? Is France prepared? Will England join in? Can Austria keep out of it? A satisfactory, a correct, answer to these questions would indeed allay much anxiety in Vienna. It is the topic that will engage public attention for the next few hours; the nine days' wonder it cannot be called, for nothing, however important, ever attracts popular notice so long a time in Vienna. Yesterday it was Saxony, to-day Turkey, to-morrow it may be China or Hungary, and the day after public attention will revert with wonderful elasticity to a gigantic lottery or the last great scandal.

HOT-COCK ARCHDUKES.

On Wednesday, the 5th, I went to the Prater, a large park on the eastern side of the city, bordered on one side by the Danube, on another by the Leopoldstadt, an outskirt of Vienna. There was to be a balloon ascension, something quite new and original, and, bearing as it did on the changes to be made in one of the departments of the Austrian army, I considered it a matter of duty to assist. The Archdukes Albrecht—"of Custozza," as he is now often called—Ferdinand and Wilhelm, attended by a numerous staff and accompanied by many visitors, among whom were several foreign ambassadors, had assembled before five o'clock to witness the ascent. At half-past five a major of the Imperial staff, some assistants and the aeronaut took their seat in the balloon car. A roll of wire, through which it was intended to communicate from the balloon to the earth, was placed in the aerial machine; all was made fast—or rather let loose—and away went the balloon. It remained at an elevation of six to eight hundred feet above the earth, and at that distance the staff officer made his observations and transmitted them through the wire which had been connected to a battery in the balloon. Everything seemed to work very satisfactorily, and although it was impossible for me to obtain exact information as to the nature of the intelligence forwarded, as to its completeness or probable usefulness, everything seemed to work so satisfactorily that I have no doubt all parties engaged were pleased with the results arrived at. Indeed when the officer who had made the ascent returned to this planet the Archduke Albrecht pressed forward and warmly shook him by the hands, showing evident signs of satisfaction. The experiment had proved successful, and all went their way rejoicing.

DIPLOMATIC AND CABINET CHANGES.

It is very generally credited here that the Prince de Metternich will be sent as Embassador to Rome, and Brenner to Berlin. I have reason to suppose that this last part of the arrangement is definitively settled, and that Baron Brenner only remains here while his presence is necessary to arrange family matters and affairs consequent on the inheritance of a large property left him by an uncle just dead. As to M. de Metternich's mission to Rome I am very dubious. It is spoken of here as very probable, but not positive.

What is positive, however, is that Ritter Von Frank, the Minister of War, has sent in his resignation, and that it has been accepted. The reason for this change is obviously caused by the anticipated introduction of radical alterations in the whole system of the Austrian army, and Frank, an old, retrograde, old-fashioned tory, would have opposed every proposed innovation. Under these circumstances his retirement was desirable, and, consequently, was sent in. In all probability General Von John will accept the position, if offered to him, as I think it will be. He is a clever, able, go-ahead and scientific soldier, to whose judgment and excellent dispositions the Archduke Albrecht may safely confide the turn the affairs took at Custozza.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.—A juvenile temperance society was formed yesterday afternoon in the Sabbath School in connection with the State street Congregational church. An address was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hicks. Over one hundred and twenty signed the pledge. The friends of temperance and others assembled at Fort Green in the afternoon in large numbers. At the close of the exercises quite a number came forward and signed the pledge.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A detachment of officers of the Forty-second precinct police made a descent about half past one o'clock Sunday morning on a lager beer saloon kept by Theobolt Miller, at the corner of Hedges and Nassau streets. The place, as alleged, has been the resort of some of the worst characters, and has been complained of as a disorderly place. The officers found three men named John Thompson, James Furrington and Frank Winters, gambling. They, together with the proprietor of the place, were arrested and locked up to answer.

STATE TAX OF KINGS COUNTY.—The Board of Equalization of Taxes have fixed the rate of taxation for Kings county at 5 9 10 mills per dollar. As the State valuation of this county for the current year is $175,086,501, the total amount of State taxes is $200,500 [illegible]—an increase over last year of $[illegible] 77.

A TRANSACTION IN SUGAR.—At half past seven o'clock last evening William Patterson (colored) and Julius Schreiber, were arrested, charged with stealing a bag of sugar, weighing about one hundred pounds, from the ship Miley, lying at Fleemont's dock. A man, named Benjamin Rosenthal, who keeps a junk shop store at 85 Atlantic street, was also taken in custody on suspicion of being an accomplice in the alleged theft. Patterson and Schreiber were employed on board the vessel, and appear to have been enticed in taking sugar for clothing. Each of the men was locked up in the Forty-second precinct station house.

CITY POLITICS.

Republican Conservative General Committee.

An informal meeting of the Republican Conservative Central Committee was held on last Saturday evening, at their rooms, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway. The principal business transacted was in relation to retaining possession of their present headquarters against the demands of the newly organized Radical Central Committee. Among the distinguished persons present were Hon. Abram Wakeman, Postmaster Kelly, Revenue Collector Sheridan Shook, Joseph B. Taylor, Revenue Assessor David Miller, Deputy Surveyor George B. Van Brunt, Senator Murphy, Charles S. Spencer and other radicals, were present to enforce their claims. The meeting was called to order by Thomas Murphy, Clerk of the First District Court. John M. Costa and Assistant Revenue Assessor Henry A. Smith officiated as Secretaries. Surveyor Wakeman took the floor and endeavored to convey to the minds of the assemblage that he had not left the Union Committee, and that every member of the old committee who supported Governor Fenton had abandoned the Union party, and he proposed that a committee be appointed to fill the vacancies of those delegates who were refused an entrance to the hall, which proposition was unanimously assented to, and Surveyor Wakeman and Postmaster Kelly were appointed on the committee, together with three other members. The radicals present were very boisterous and pugnacious; at one time there promised to be a free fight, but the good judgment of some of the leading members prevailed, and the meeting adjourned.

THE PRIZE RING.

Competition Between Two Well Known Boxers for the Honor of Fighting Mike McCool, Champion of America.

It was pretty generally understood, immediately after the late fight between Mike McCool and Bill Davis at St. Louis, that the former would attempt another meeting between his old adversary and victor, the redoubtable Joe Coburn. Speculation was already rife in the great sporting city of the West on the chances of the fight when McCool was still fresh from the battle ground of Chouteau Island, and one gentleman offered to bet $1,000 to $5,000 that Coburn would meet McCool and beat him. But if Coburn should decline to meet McCool, Aaron Jones has stepped into the arena and challenged the champion to fight within a specified time for a large sum of money and the belt. Considerable excitement is the consequence of this double challenge.

"Mills" in Progress.

[From the St. Louis Times, Sept. 21.]

The great fight between Davis and McCool has set the fancy in a blaze of excitement. Yesterday morning several of the leaders in the late battle met at a saloon on Chestnut street, when some considerable talk took place as to the merits and failings of the respective combatants in the encounter of Wednesday. The partisans of each man were equally earnest in their praise of Davis or McCool, until a prominent sporting man of this city offered to back Denny Harris, of Brooklyn, N. Y., against McCool, if McCool's backer would put up $2,000 to $1,000—Harris not to fight at over one hundred and forty pounds weight. Harris has fought several battles and has shown good game, with considerable science in the "manly art of self defence." He is not a heavy built man, as this weight will show, but is capable of receiving a large share of punishment, and never gives in until the last glimmer of success has died away. The offer to match Harris against McCool was accepted by an admirer of the champion, the stipulations of the bet being contingent upon the consent of the parties named as contestants.

No sooner had the above match been accepted than the same gentleman (Jack Looney) offered to back Joe Coburn, of New York, against McCool for any amount, from $100 to $2,500, the fight to come off in Missouri or Illinois. The friends of the champion who were present insisted that this match would be made, and started off to find a man to put up forfeit. It still be remembered that in 1863, in Maryland, Coburn and McCool fought a battle of an hour and sixteen minutes duration, in which McCool was defeated. Those who witnessed McCool then and on Wednesday, cannot but have noticed how much more clever he has become. In real fistic science, perhaps, he has not reached that acme of skill which Coburn has; but then he is gamer, more active on his feet, and even a harder hitter. McCool seems to depend altogether too much on his right hand, and in striking out, leaves too many open chances for his antagonist to get home on the face and body. His left hand is useless as far as he showed on Wednesday, for it certainly was very harmless. This fight, if it comes off, will draw a much larger crowd than any battle that has taken place in the country for a long time. Coburn possesses skill, courage and heart, and is a very lively and hard hitter. He will be telegraphed, and if he consents, the fight will take place within the next three months. This is the talk in fancy circles, but whether it will amount to anything more than talk, remains to be seen.

A CASE OF CRIM. CON. IN HIGH LIFE IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

[From the Louisville Democrat, Sept. 26.]

A man well known here, and who moves among the upper tens, has the fortune of having a wife who is beautiful and attractive, being a great favorite in the society in which she moves, and besides his wife the family of the gentleman consists in we believe two interesting children. Mr. M., as we shall style him, is often from home, and during his absence it has been hinted that Mrs. M. had received clandestine visits from some of the sterner sex, but this her lord would not pay the least attention to, as he believed the one whom he had taken for life to be too pure for such conduct, until one day, returning home rather unexpectedly he caught, under peculiar circumstances, one in the bedchamber of his wife who proved to be a man, and the truth of the reports at once flashed across his mind. Instead of drawing a revolver and putting an end to the existence of one who had marred his pleasure for life, as others have done, he called his servant, had his children got ready, and without saying a word to his wife or her guilty partner, he took the children and left the city. Counsel have been employed, and though a suit for divorce has not yet been instituted, it will no doubt be done in a few days. When the case comes before a Chancery Court we will give the full particulars, but until then the facts will remain with the few who are acquainted with the affair. Among the immediate acquaintances of the parties it is creating considerable stir.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Dedication of the Roman Catholic Protectory at Westchester—Addresses by Archbishop McCloskey and Rev. Wm. Quinn—The Object of the Institution—Mr. Beecher Silent as to Politics—Methodist Episcopal Church Preachers' Convention—Decadal Anniversary of the Dekalb Avenue (Brooklyn) Methodist Episcopal Church—The Increase of the Ministry—The Vices of the Clergy, &c., &c.

Dedication of the Roman Catholic Protectory—Address by Archbishop McCloskey—The Objects of the Institution.

The dedication of the Protectory for Boys, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church of this diocese, took place yesterday at Westchester. Owing to the threatening aspect of the weather the attendance was probably not as large as it would otherwise have been, yet a considerable number of persons from this city availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the institution, and encouraging, by their presence, at least, the furtherance of this charitable enterprise. As the hour for the consecration of the building approached the roads leading to the farm where the Protectory is situated presented a lively appearance, being thronged with vehicles, pedestrians and religious and temperance societies, in full regalia, with banners. A few of the more worldly-minded also took advantage of the opportunity thus offered to reap whatever pecuniary benefit might accrue from furnishing thirsty souls with corporal refreshment, and had erected impromptu cafés along the roadside for this laudable object.

The Protectory, which is a commodious and substantial edifice, stands on a gentle eminence, on the outskirts of Westchester, and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding scenery. The entrance to the grounds was marked by a neat floral arch bearing the inscription, "Welcome to the Friends of the Institution." The building was also handsomely decorated with evergreens. Within the enclosure, and immediately in front of the establishment, was a carpeted dais intended for the use of the Archbishop. The ceremonies were inaugurated by the singing of a hymn of welcome by the boys of the institution, who were neatly uniformed in suits of gray and white, and formed in two lines on the platform. The Brothers then played "Hail, Columbia," after which Archbishop McCloskey, attired in the superb ecclesiastical robes which his ecclesiastical rank entitles him, followed by a numerous corps of assistants, took a seat on the platform. An address of salutation and welcome was then read by one of the boys, which was responded to by the venerable prelate.

ADDRESS OF THE ARCHBISHOP.

He thanked them cordially, in his own name and in the name of those whom he had come to represent, for the kind and generous sentiments to which they had just listened, and which, no doubt, fully represented the feelings they entertained. He felt sure that on this day of which they hailed with gladness, which they would be long, long remember, for one for a time at least to them a home, as it were, consecrated and placed under the protection of the guardian angels. He said—it is the doctrine of the teaching of your religion—that there is not one among you, however poor, for whom your father has not sent an angel, to be a guardian and protector through life, and that angel is with you, to carry daily and hourly to the throne above the report of your doings, of every thought, every word, every action during the day. That angel sees you, that angel hears you, that angel looks into the deepest recesses of your hearts, and is a bad word or wicked thought escapes you, that guardian angel hangs his head in sadness for your shame. There are other angels guardians whom God has given to you to watch over you, to guide and support you, who are clothed no better than you, sharing the same food as you, and enduring greater sacrifices than you are called to endure. Children, these, too, are good angels whom God has given you. By their zeal, their labors and their cooperation these people around you who have sought to make you comfortable, these, too, are your guardian angels. Boys, this action will, I trust, be remembered by you, and as proof of that I will now proceed to perform the ceremony of blessing this house and bless it you.

The Archbishop, followed by his assistants chanting the Miserere, then proceeded to sprinkle the building with holy water, passing around it and through each story.

ADDRESS OF REV. MR. QUINN.

Rev. Mr. Quinn, of St. Peter's church, New York, then addressed the assemblage from one of the balconies of the asylum, in the course of which he said that the Protectory is destined for the reception and training of a class of Catholic youth of both sexes who have reached an age when they are capable of being vicious, and yet not old enough to reflect properly upon the necessary consequences of such a life; old enough to follow the example of degraded companions, but too young to be shocked by their misery, their filth and their destitution. * * * In the period of three years, since the charter was granted, two thousand one hundred children had been received, and the average number constantly in the Protectory is six hundred. The sum required for their support, rents, &c., is not less than $50,000 annually. The farm, containing one hundred and fourteen acres of choice land, had been purchased at a cost of $40,000, and the building erected at a cost of $65,000. There is a mortgage on the property of $43,000. We must not forget to mention the assistance rendered by the last Legislature, the members of which body had, with a liberality worthy of the highest praise, and casting aside all religious prejudice, by an almost unanimous vote appropriated $50,000 to the institution, with an annual allowance of $50 per head for each child. He did he was justified in saying that the Catholics, not only of New York but of the whole county, feel grateful, deeply grateful, for this act of liberal legislation, which should and perhaps will be an example to be followed by other States. He said that this building was intended for the boys, but there is need for a large house, for the girls, who are still in a building in Eighty sixth street; but it is proposed, and the plans are already made, to erect a building suitable for them on this farm. He concluded by asking that they would aid in the furtherance of so charitable a work, that they would give joy to the heart of their reverend archbishop, and erect a monument to the glory of God—an asylum for suffering humanity, which will remain for ages a lasting memorial of the zeal, the devotion and purely disinterested charity of the Catholics of New York. After receiving a benediction at the hands of the most reverend archbishop, the assistant clergy chanting the "Benedictus" the assemblage dispersed. About four thousand persons were present.

Plymouth Church.

At Plymouth church, Brooklyn, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a sermon in the morning, selecting his text from the forty third chapter, seventh and twenty-fifth verses of Isaiah—"Even one that is called by name, for I have created him for my glory," &c. He remarked that theology undergoes an unconscious change from the lapse of age, arising from the changes of men's opinions and beliefs in other matters; for as our common secular beliefs are much affected by our religious, so our religious beliefs are more or less affected by our secular beliefs. It were easy to show that our knowledge and the doctrine of the human mind underlie almost the whole range of human belief, except in pure physical sciences. Our beliefs respecting man determine our methods of education and government. Mental philosophy applied to religious nature is a theology, for theology is nothing but a particular department of mental philosophy, the science of the divine mind, and the science of governing human minds. Mental philosophy, developed in regard to the social relations, constitutes ethics, or the science of social duties. Mental philosophy, applied to questions of communities and their management, is the doctrine of government for civil government among men is a mental problem, although multiplex. So in their ideas of divine government, men have always brought to their reasonings on this great and transcendently important subject the ideas of their own time respecting mental philosophy and the science of human government. Old ideas have given place to newer and better ones of the divine government as the human mind has become clearer in the conception of its own philosophy. The same great fact or truth might remain from age to age, but the form of its expression might differ. The idea of God and His government had not been improved upon above that which was given to Moses, "of a God, merciful, gracious, long-suffering and abundant goodness and truth; keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin, and yet that would by no means clear the guilty—visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children and upon the children's children to the third and fourth generations." God did this for our sake, because it emanated naturally from a high and perfect being. The sermon was eloquent and marked with all the orator's characteristic power and splendor of illustration.

Calvary Episcopal Church.

A sermon in behalf of the Society for the increase of the Clergy was preached last evening by Bishop Williams in the Calvary Episcopal church, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street. The speaker took for his text the passage from Nehemiah—"Why is the house of God forsaken?" He remarked that a similar exclamation might appropriately be made in reference to the condition of the American church at the present day. Whatever might be generally supposed, it was an undoubted fact that the number of applicants for holy orders was sadly on the decrease. The bishop then discussed at length the causes which had led to this state of affairs. He dwelt especially on the inadequacy of the stipends offered to clergymen. In conclusion, he pressed upon the congregation the duty of supporting the society whose claims he had been requested to advocate. That society had been formed to assist young men who were desirous of becoming ministers to the church, but whose pecuniary means were insufficient to afford them the requisite training. During the last year the society had been exceedingly prosperous. Both its receipts and expenditures had reached nearly twenty thousand dollars—an increase of more than four thousand dollars on any previous year. One hundred and twenty young men had thus been provided with the means of engaging in the sacred calling. At the close of the sermon a collection was made in behalf of the society.

DeKalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

Services appropriate to the observance of the decadal anniversary of the DeKalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, between Kent and Franklin streets, Brooklyn, were held in that edifice yesterday. In the afternoon a brief address was delivered by the pastor, J. W. Lock, in which he alluded to the founding and progress of the society, and to some of the changes which had taken place during that period. The society was formed at about the time of the great revival, and as one of the fruits of its earnest efforts, he was pleased to announce the conversion of over one thousand persons, seven hundred of whom were still in communion with the church. The affairs of the church were in a gratifyingly prosperous condition, and indications betoken happy results for the next year.

NEWS FROM CINCINNATI.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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