

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fortieth street, near Sixth Avenue.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.

GERMAN THEATRE, No. 51 Broadway.

TRYING HALL, Irving place.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.

DODD FORTH'S HALL, 86 Broadway.

RAY FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West Forty-fifth street.

KELLY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS, 70 Broadway.

TOKY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 100 Broadway.

CHARLEY WHITEN COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics Hall.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 616 Broadway.

The October term of the Circuit Court in the case of Mr. Roberts.

Several members of the Metropolitan Fire Department have within the last few days been called upon to donate a certain sum for the expenses to be incurred by the republican party in the coming political campaign.

At a private meeting, on Saturday night, they resolved that should the amount be taken out of their salaries they would resign.

Jacob Bushman, so severely wounded by two men who had a grudge against him yesterday, while sitting on the steps of his house in Seventh avenue, that his life is despaired of. The men who committed the assault were remanded to await the result.

A young Englishman, who has been eking out a wretched existence in this city by begging from door to door and sleeping on the City Hall steps or among the docks, was a few days since informed of the death of a titled relative in the old country by which he is left heir to nearly \$50,000.

Aron Jones has challenged Mike McCol, the recent victor in the prize fight at St. Louis, to fight for the belt and a large sum of money, in case Joe Coburn does not offer to enter the arena for the championship.

Mary Packer, a servant girl employed in the house of J. J. Kane at 159 Greenwich street, was so badly beaten by Michael Hoey, the proprietor, on Saturday night that she alleged she died yesterday. Hoey, his bartender and eight female occupants of the house were arrested. It is further alleged that a fraudulent burial certificate was given by Dr. Shine, who attended the woman before her death. Coroner Naumann is investigating the affair.

An inquest was held yesterday over the body of Patrick McDonough, who died from a fracture of the skull received on the 16th of September. The jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by a fracture received at the hands of some person unknown.

A fire occurred last night in the premises No. 444 Broome street, near Broadway. The loss will amount to about \$1,600. The cause of the fire is unknown, the proprietor of the housekeeping saloon in the lower story, who originated, having left the premises shortly before the fire broke out. Fire Marshal Baker has the matter under consideration.

The floods in Ohio are not yet abated. The Minkungum river is higher than it was during the freshet of 1860, and the Sandusky river is also flooded, the trains on railroads crossing it being unable to run.

The boiler of a brass factory in Cincinnati exploded yesterday, wrecking the building and fatally injuring the engineer and wounding others.

The three story building known as the Commercial College, at Hillside, Mich., fell on Friday morning, burying a family named Dudley in the ruins. The father, wife and one son were killed, and another son had his leg broken.

Our Foreign Relations and Our Financial System.

We have the information from Washington that the official statement of the public debt will be issued on the 5th of October, that it will show a considerable reduction of the debt and that the coin balance has increased to the same extent that it did during August, namely, about fifteen millions. Other facts are also mentioned, showing a healthy condition of the Treasury, and that, all things considered, we are getting along under Mr. McCulloch's financial tactics as well as could be expected.

According to his monthly report of September there was a net reduction of the public debt for the month of August last of \$37,416,108, a reduction since the first of June last of \$74,605,199, and since August, 1865, when the debt had reached its highest, there has been a total reduction of \$161,570,108. At the rate of the last three months it is estimated that the whole debt can be paid off in nine years, and that at the average of the past year it can be settled in sixteen years.

It is thus apparent that with the continuance of peace our national debt, which, at the close of the war was accepted as a burden that would rest upon the shoulders of the people for perhaps a hundred years to come, may be removed without any extraordinary efforts within the next ten years. But here the question recurs, if this thing may be achieved under the present loose and makeshift management of our national finances and under our present heavy and wasteful system of internal taxation and tax collections, could not the same result, under some easy reforms, be reached as soon, while lightning at the same time our general schedule of taxation, internal and external? It is to the solution of this question that we would now invite the special attention of President Johnson. He has it now within his power, by carefully digested measures of reform and retrenchment in expenditures and in taxes and in the management of the national Treasury, to open the way for the payment of our national debt within fifteen years, with a reduction of our taxes as we go on, beginning say at twenty per cent, and still cutting them down from year to year till they reach the standard of a peace establishment, relieved of debt, interest and principal.

Something is due to that great body of the people who have borne the immediate burdens of the war, and the lessening of their present taxation, especially on the necessities of life, may be profitably undertaken, even in view of some extension of the time, when from the present rate of the quarterly or yearly surplus of the Treasury the whole burden of our national debt will be removed. In this view a reconstruction bill reported from the Committee of Fifteen at the last session of Congress, giving to the lately rebellious States a margin of ten years for the payment of their proportion of this debt, would be a good thing; for in operating to the rapid development of the industry and commercial products of the South, this measure would in every way operate to strengthen the hands of the North and to increase the resources of the Treasury. This bill, as a part of the reconstruction plan of Congress, should not be overlooked by the South. Let them come in at once under the amendment, and they will get their ten years' credit; for this Congress, after proposing this inducement, cannot safely deny it.

But leaving the reconstruction plan of Congress to take its course, we would urge upon President Johnson the financial reforms and retrenchments suggested as affording him a broad field for the greatest results to his administration and the country. We have from time to time indicated some of the specific measures of reform called for, including the saving of the item of twenty-five or thirty millions now absorbed in the perquisites of the national banks. Then, again, the boundless resources of the government mineral lands of our new States and Territories for the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, in some way, not to the prejudice of miners and settlers, but to their advantage, might be made to relieve materially the burden of taxes of every taxpayer in the land. In all these suggestions there is a field for such an executive message to Congress in December as will clarify the country with a new inspiration of confidence in President Johnson.

Equally inviting and not less to the credit and glory of his administration is the policy suggested in the present state of things touching our relations with England, France and Spain, Mexico and the South American States; indemnities for Anglo-rebel spoilsations on our commerce during our late civil war; the Monroe doctrine, in its broad and comprehensive application; a stable republican government for Mexico, with the assistance of the United States; a system looking to the enlargement of our commercial exchanges everywhere, and especially with the independent States of this continent, are subjects which may well command the prompt and earnest attention of President Johnson, as among the practical measures of his foreign policy. In the broad, inviting fields of our financial system and our foreign affairs he may not only recover the ground he has lost in his conflict with Congress on Southern restoration, but make his administration one of the most successful and popular since the time of Andrew Jackson.

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Santa Anna's Designs—What is to Follow Maximilian's Retreat From Mexico.

The movements of General Santa Anna in this country have been for some months attracting attention. If we are to fully credit the latest statements emanating from his headquarters on Staten Island, his operations are soon to be transferred to the soil of the Mexican republic. It seems that he has already despatched an expeditionary force of two thousand Cuban and Spanish and about six hundred American soldiers to make a descent upon the Mexican Gulf coast, and that before this news can have reached Mexico the expedition will have landed and raised the banner of Santa Anna as the "Liberator of the Republic." Three Mexican generals have already been despatched with this expedition. General Santa Anna remains behind to complete the organization of another large expedition, to be composed of discharged United States volunteers. Over one hundred ex-United States officers for this force have been commissioned, and five thousand men are said to have been enlisted. With this force added to that already sailed, and combined with such Fenians as may be induced to go and such Mexicans as will rally round the standard of Santa Anna, he will have sufficient force to hasten the inevitable retreat of Maximilian and the French.

The most interesting fact stated in the article which we published on Saturday morning on the subject is that relative to the correspondence which is said to have been carried on between Santa Anna and the authorities at Washington. Are we to infer that Santa Anna goes out backed by the moral support of the United States to save Mexico from the confusion and anarchy which threaten to follow Maximilian's retreat? Has the government wisely concluded to take some positive steps to save our neighboring republic from the ravages of contending factions of her own people? We have for some time been urging the President to take such steps as would aid the people in peaceably establishing their republican form of government; and we are not certain that this mode is not the best that could be devised. At any rate some action ought to be taken. The President should either give moral, and for that matter actual, support to some one of the recognized chiefs of the republic, or else send into Mexico some peace-maker as formidable and sensible as Phil Sheridan, who would insure that no blood should be uselessly shed while the country is in its anticipated state of transition from an empire to a republic. Let the President either send Sheridan or give to Santa Anna or Ortega or Juarez such recognition and support as would insure the respect and submission of the rival chieftains. We should thus be enabled, at little expense and with great credit to ourselves as a nation, to save a sister republic which has always been unhappy in her domestic affairs, from internal strife and destruction. By all means the President should take the steps indicated and abandon at once the do-nothing policy which Mr. Seward has unwisely persuaded him to pursue for more active and more statesmanlike measures in foreign matters.

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION IN ENGLAND.—On the passing of the last Reform bill most of the rotten family boroughs were extinguished, and the class of demoralized and purchasable voters, known as freemen, were almost universally disfranchised. It then became the boast of those who had fathered the bill that they had struck a death blow at the corruption which had disgraced the English electoral system; but some facts have lately come to light which show that their anticipations have been grievously disappointed.

The general election of 1855 gave rise to more petitions on the ground of bribery against the members returned to Parliament than have characterized any other since that system of appeal was instituted. So common was the practice of bribery found to be that both houses concurred in the advisability of appointing royal commissioners to be sent to the places where the most flagrant acts had been committed, and invested with full power to force from the unwilling lips of those who were guilty in the matter an unbridged avowal of their doings. The extraordinary disclosures which have followed at Totnes, Reigate, Lancaster and Great Yarmouth, have surprised even those who were prepared to admit the common existence of bribery and intimidation, and have exhibited to the world at large the existence of a system which places the assembly, whose members are exalted to their positions by such means, in anything but a favorable light. At Great Yarmouth, which is but a type of the others, the election cost over ten thousand pounds. The liberal candidates, finding themselves in a minority of promises, determined to make up their leeway by bringing in the all powerful influence of money, and their agent, as has been clearly proved in the investigation, managed to dispense to two hundred and thirty-six electors the enormous sum of five thousand five hundred and eighty-four pounds, while the Tories, finding out what was going on, secured an almost equal number of supporters by the outlay of a nearly equal sum. The investigation has brought out some most amusing instances of electoral honesty and impartiality, several of the voters having confessed to taking twenty pounds from each side, and to having voted for one candidate of each party to make it right with their consciences.

Here, then, by the facts brought before these commissions, we have a fair insight into the manner in which elections in the British Parliament are effected. We trust that after such exposures there will be an end to the sneers in which British journals are in the habit of indulging at the abuses of our own electoral system.

The Speculators and the Poor Indians Again.

We learn from our Washington correspondent, published on Saturday, that Ex-Secretary of the Interior Harlan made a contract, two days before he left the department, on the part of the government, by which the enormous amount of eight hundred thousand acres of land of the finest description belonging to the Cherokee reserve in the State of Kansas, were sold to a New England company for a dollar an acre. The purchasing party is said to be the American Emigrant Society of Connecticut. The lands are known by the name of the "Neutral Land," for which the Cherokee Indians paid the United States in 1835 half a million of dollars in gold. It appears that these lands were ceded to the United States again by the late treaty, in which it was stipulated that they were to be appraised, that not less than a dollar and a quarter an acre, exclusive of improvements, was to be accepted for them; that they should be advertised, sealed bids to be made, and awarded to the highest bidder for cash, and that they were to be sold in parcels not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres. Improvements were to be taken into account in the estimate and sale of the different portions. This was the spirit and tenor of the treaty; but there was a little clause, a proviso, put in the end—evidently with a view to favor these speculators, as the result shows—by which the whole could be sold to "responsible parties" for eight hundred thousand dollars in cash.

Of course it was not long before this "responsible party" appeared in a company of Mr. Harlan's New England fellow citizens and friends. The "Down Easters" have always a remarkable facility for sympathizing with and operating in favor of one another when in power, and the Secretary of the Interior did not forget that in the last hours of his official existence. We do not say that he will pocket any of the proceeds of this profitable transaction; but he has certainly made a magnificent bargain for the company, contrary to the tenor and object of the treaty and the general land policy of our government. The company will be ungrateful if it does not reward him handsomely.

But what is the use speaking of these gouging operations on the poor Indians? They have been all along the instruments of unprincipled speculators for getting lands from the government or money out of the Treasury. Nearly all the wars with the Indian tribes have been fomented by these unscrupulous white men, who have gone out to the West for the purpose, in order to make money out of army contracts and to get possession of Indian territory. The Indian Bureau of the Interior Department at Washington has been and is a rich mine for Eastern contractors and speculators. The people generally know nothing of all this; for few think of cars about the Indians. But such transactions as we have noticed above ought to arouse public indignation. If the President has the power—and it has not passed beyond his control—he should he will upset the nice little contract of ex-Secretary Harlan with the American Emigrant Company of Connecticut. Such monstrous land monopolies and gross speculations can meet with no favor from him; for he has been inflexibly hostile to them all his life. At all events let us have the matter well ventilated. If nothing else it may open the eyes of our people to the practices of speculators using the poor Indians to put their hands into the Treasury and to monopolize the public lands.

Wrangles Between the Republican Committees.

The radical element in the republican organization has heretofore been unable to control the local nominations of the party in this city, owing to the superior skill of the other wing of the party in manipulating the machinery. They however found themselves master of ceremonies at the recent Syracuse Convention, and there secured an order to organize another committee in this metropolis for the purpose of heading off the anti-radical element and nominating their own men for Congress, the Legislature and the county offices. This committee was organized, and everything, as they supposed, moved along with high feather, when they were notified by the regular committee that they could no longer hold their meetings at the old republican headquarters. This notice was like a bombshell among them, and they rallied at a meeting of the regular Twenty-third Street Committee to vote their opponents down and the new radical committee in. But no sooner had they made their appearance there than they found that they were refused admittance, on the ground that they had seceded from the regular committee and set up an antagonistic organization. This action created an intense excitement, and the radical and republican camps are just now wonderfully exercised. In the meantime the seats of all those members of the regular committee who have joined the new organization have been declared vacant and will be immediately filled. The regular organization hold the old headquarters, will fill all the vacancies and are retaining the men who have heretofore managed the republican party in this city. The radical committee retaliate by refusing to allow any of those who have heretofore been known as Seward or Weed men to enroll themselves in their organization. Even those who manifest a desire to back out of the conservative movement are rejected by the radicals, for fear they will upset the arrangements already made for local nominations. The fact that the men who have heretofore managed the republican party in this city still adhere to the old committee has created a great deal of uneasiness among the radicals. The result will be that two sets of nominations will be made in every district, and a rough and tumble squabble will ensue to see which organization will poll the greatest number of votes, after the style of Tammany and Mozart, when the latter faction was started.

The Firm of Seward, Weed and Raymond.

This well known political firm appears to be in great trouble just now. It is rumored that Raymond has initiated the tactics of Greeley and sent a communication to the senior members announcing his retirement. The remaining partners appear to be losing caste at Washington, as is plainly seen by the failure to remove Collector Smythe and in the repudiation of their foreign policy in the appointment of General Dix as Minister to France. Is it not about time for a complete dissolution of the firm and the retirement of both Weed and Seward? A final closing up of the concern, or we fear that they will have nothing left to divide or cheer them in their retirement.

Receipts from Internal Revenue.

The receipts from internal revenue during the week ending yesterday were \$5,529,143, and the total receipts from the commencement of the fiscal year are \$99,577,162.

Special Public Depository in Richmond.

The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the First National Bank of Richmond a special depository for the safe keeping of public money, under the act of June 14, 1866.

The Storm South.

The severe storm of yesterday and last night has caused some damage to the railroads south of this point. A telegram received here this evening states that the railroad of Aquia Creek has sustained such injury from the flood that trains cannot run. A large force of work-

WASHINGTON.

The President Collecting Points for His Annual Message

HIS PRESENT POLICY TO BE ADHERED TO.

The Immediate Admission of Loyal Representatives from the South to be Urged.

All the States Entitled to a Voice in the Preparation of Constitutional Amendments.

THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1866.

The President Collecting the Points of His Forthcoming Annual Message.

It is understood that the President is employing every leisure moment he can obtain, in view of the swarm of people who besiege him so constantly, in considering and preparing the political points of his forthcoming annual message to Congress, on which more than usual care will be expended. It is stated by those competent to know, that some of these points have already been made the subject of cabinet consideration. The President will adhere most strenuously to the line of policy that has characterized his administration. It is believed that he will take the ground that, while the constitution leaves it an open question for the courts whether ordinary legislation is or is not binding while States are refused representation, that instrument is emphatic in its requirement that, in the preparation of amendments to the constitution, all the States that claim and are willing to exercise the right shall be represented. The President will, therefore, urge the immediate admission of the loyal and qualified Senators and Representatives from all the now unrepresented States, in order that Congress may be enabled to prepare such amendments as the present condition of the country demands. He will also recommend that when Congress is organized according to his views of the constitutional requirement, amendments be prepared adjusting the questions of representation and taxation to meet the changed condition of the country. It is probable that the President will embody in his message, as a suggestion to Congress, the two propositions for amendment submitted last winter in his reported conversation with a prominent Senator. These propositions were somewhat mutilated in their transmission at the time, and a corrected version is therefore sent herewith, as follows:—

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the number of qualified male voters as prescribed by each State.

Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the value of all property subject to taxation in each State.

This amendment not to take effect until the census of 1870 shall have been taken.

General Dix and the French Mission.

It is positively ascertained that General Dix has not, as yet, signified either his acceptance or refusal of the French Mission. As heretofore stated, it remains subject to his pleasure.

The Payment of Bounties.

The following circular in relation to the payment of bounties, has just been issued, namely:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1866.

In order to correct misrepresentations in respect to the payment of bounties authorized at the last session of Congress, the Secretary of War directs the following statement to be published:—

The payment of bounties to soldiers under the act of Congress has not been delayed by any action or interference of the Treasury Department. The Board of Commissioners of the Treasury has approved the regulations and the regulations and protocol of several bureaus, and upon it depends the proper disbursement of over \$50,000,000 among more than a million claimants. The Board has directed themselves diligently to their work, and when it was completed made a report to the Secretary of War. That officer revised the regulations, and, having doubts as to the propriety of the regulations, he referred them to the Attorney General, who, after mature consideration, advised certain changes. The matter was revised and the regulations were approved by the Attorney General, were promptly published, and orders issued to carry them into effect.

In respect to the order temporarily suspending payment of bounties to colored troops, Congress had manifested an anxious desire, by amendments of the act, to secure the prompt payment of the same, and to protect them against fraudulent agents and assignees. The amount of these bounties is estimated at nearly twenty millions of dollars, and the Secretary of War felt it his duty to have the regulations of the Pay Department carefully revised, so as to provide any additional checks that might secure the bounty to colored soldiers, and to carry out the manifest purpose of Congress, so as to protect the soldier as far as might be done by carefully prepared regulations against being cheated out of his bounty.

By order of the Secretary of War, E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Delay in the Monthly Public Debt Statement.

The issue of the usual monthly statement of the public debt for September will be delayed several days beyond the first of the coming month on account of the tardy arrival of returns from distant points. It is stated, however, on competent authority, that it will exhibit not only an unusually large accumulation of specie in the Treasury, but a reduction of the public debt during last month to the amount of about fifteen millions of dollars.

Stamped Envelopes.

The Post Office Department will next week be prepared to supply the public with stamped envelopes at the reduced rate of \$2 50 per thousand, or \$2 25 per hundred, and in this proportion for smaller quantities. Instructions for the letters to be returned to any business house which may be designated, if not called for within ten days, will be gratuitously printed on the envelopes when the latter are ordered in amounts not below five hundred. Many of the letters returned to the Dead Letter Office show that the fact is not generally known that Revenue stamps are not recognized for postage. The stamped envelopes will, on this account, serve to render more certain the conveyance of all letters.

Treasury Clerks Asking for Additional Pay.

The chief of bureaus in the Treasury Department held a meeting last week, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Secretary to recommend the payment of additional compensation to such of the clerks as may be recommended, and a committee was appointed to call upon Mr. McCulloch to present the petition.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has just decided that pit and cross cut saws are not exempt from taxation as hand saws; that bank note and card paper is not exempt from taxation as printing paper; that printed envelopes are taxable five per cent on their full value; and that deduction of bottles, barrels, boxes, cases, spoons, &c., used in putting up goods for sale, and here, before allowed to manufacturers as an expense of sales, cannot be allowed under the act of June 13, 1866.

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