NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, *published every day in the year*, Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price, $14.

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JOB PRINTING *of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the lowest rates.*

Volume XXXI.....No. 276

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—HENRY THE FOURTH.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York Hotel.—AMERICAN OPERA—THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.—DER GOLDBAUER.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL IN THEIR MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—IN THEIR ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES—THE BLACK CROOK, AND AFRICAN BALLET TROUPE.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—BODWORTH'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, BALLADS, BURLESQUES, &c.—THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

KELLY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway—IN THEIR SONGS, DANCES, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.—BURLESQUE HIPPODROME.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, &c.—BRIGHAM YOUNG; OR, LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS. Matinee at 2½ o'Clock.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—IN A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENTS, CORPS DE BALLET, &c. STARR STRUCK CHAMBERMAID.

CONTINENTAL HALL, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street.—DR. WILLIAM BERGE'S CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, BALLADS, BURLESQUES AND PANTOMIMES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—LECTURES WITH THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE (twice daily. HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROGRESS. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, October 3, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The European advices by the Atlantic cable are dated to Tuesday, October 2.

Nothing of importance occurred during the day.

Consols were quoted in London at 89⅜ for money yesday. Five twenties were at 71¼.

The Liverpool cotton market was active yesterday. Prices advanced ⅛d. Middling uplands was quoted at 15d. Breadstuffs were easier.

By the steamship City of Paris, at this port yesterday, we received our special mail despatches, correspondence and files, dated to the 20th of September, embracing highly important details of our cable reports.

The French foreign office circular, signed by the Marquis de Lavalette and addressed to the imperial agents abroad, is given in full in our columns. Its publication created a profound sensation in the Old World, and called forth the most anxious comments from the press of England, France and Germany. The London *Times* says that the Emperor's glance at the alliance between Russia and the United States must be accepted as the really "serious point" of the paper. England is not mentioned in the document, but it is hinted that new naval combinations may leave the claim of the "supremacy of the seas" open to discussion.

There were as many as seventy thousand men—Turks, Egyptians and Christians—engaged in the late battle in Candia. The revolutionary Christians, who were defeated, lost, it is said, six hundred.

The Greeks in Stamboul are said to be under the protection of the American Minister.

The consolidation of the Russo-American alliance attracts most earnest attention in France, England and Germany. A leading German paper says that by the union Russia is "protected from unfortunate incidents," such as occurred during the progress of the Crimean war.

No provision had been made in Paris for the payment of the Mexican bonds and coupons now due, and the Maximilian throne was regarded on all sides as bankrupt and untenable.

Napoleon's manifesto states that France is to protect the Pope after the retirement of the troops from Rome.

The American yacht Alice rode gallantly through a severe storm off the English coast just before the City of Paris sailed.

The man Karakasoff, who attempted to assassinate the Czar of Russia, was executed at St. Petersburg on the 15th inst. It is reported from England that the crowd exhibited so much feeling on the occasion that the people were dispersed by charges of cavalry.

THE CITY.

There were six fresh cases of cholera reported in this city yesterday. Three burial permits for cholera dead were issued.

The sessions of the National Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Convention closed yesterday. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Baltimore, on the History of Methodism in America, and by William McArthur, Esq., of the Irish delegation, on the Establishment of a Methodist Educational Institution in Ireland.

The Society for the Increase of the Ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church held its second meeting for the year last evening, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue. The report of the board of directors was read. During the year there have been one hundred and twenty scholars aided, making in all who have received benefit from the society since its organization two hundred and sixty-two. One hundred of the beneficiaries have been ordained. Twenty-six dioceses have contributed to the support of the society.

The office of General Santa Anna was overrun yesterday by parties who are anxious to enter the service of Mexico. It is reported that a firm on South street has been commissioned to buy up six steamers for the service of the liberals. The loan of $5,000,000 which Santa Anna was negotiating has been concluded with three banking houses of this city.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Twenty-second precinct police station on the body of George Benton, a flagman, who was killed by a locomotive belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company, on Thursday last, at the corner of Forty-eighth street and Eleventh avenue. The evidence showed the occurrence to have been purely accidental, and a verdict in accordance with it was returned.

A case came before Judge Clerke yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, in which Messrs. Jeremiah Beall, W. A. Beall and Thomas S. Metcalf complain that L. B. Brasher, formerly a Treasury agent of the United States government, took from them illegally, in February, 1866, at Albany, Georgia, some three hundred bales of cotton, valued at $90,000. Brasher was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $70,000. The case came before the Court on a motion to discharge the order of arrest. After hearing argument of counsel Judge Clerke reserved his decision.

Affidavits looking to the admission of John Morrissey as a citizen of the United States were filed at the City Hall on Monday, by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

The steamship North America, Captain Timmerman, will take the place of the Morro Castle, and sail at three P. M. to-day for Havana, from pier No. 4 North river. The Morro Castle will probably arrive to-day, and Messrs. Garrison & Allen will dispatch her on the 10th inst.

The stock market was excited and strong yesterday. Gold was buoyant and closed at 148¾. Governments were heavy.

The advance in gold occasioned altogether more buoyancy in commercial circles yesterday, and many commodities advanced under a good demand. The improvement in domestic produce was not so marked as it was on Monday, however, and many of the principal articles which then advanced were quiet and steady yesterday. On 'Change flour and wheat ruled steady and firm. Corn was in fair demand and firm. Oats were a shade better. Pork was firmer, while beef was steady. Lard was unchanged. Freights were moderately active. Whiskey was steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Major Hennessy, the Assistant District Attorney for the Richmond judicial district of the United States Court, arrived there yesterday, and states that there will be no term of the court held at present, and that Chief Justice Chase will not preside at the November term. The regularly retained counsel of Jeff Davis will now probably make application for a writ of habeas corpus to bring him before the State courts; but in case they do not make such an application the bar of Richmond will take the matter in hand.

It is asserted that Maximilian has countermanded the evacuation of Sonora by the imperials, and that the French commander, having already embarked his troops, refused to obey his order.

Senator Charles Sumner delivered a lecture before the Parker Fraternity of Boston yesterday evening. His subject was "The Presidential Policy, the One Man Power and Congress."

With the near approach of the election in Pennsylvania the political excitement is increasing. It is supposed the vote will be very large, sixteen thousand new names having been added by extra assessment in Philadelphia. A few shots were fired between the adherents of the different candidates in Philadelphia last evening. Senator Cowan delivered a speech in support of President Johnson's policy of reconstruction at Harrisburg yesterday.

The republican ticket for local officers was elected in Stamford, Conn., on the 1st inst., by an increased majority.

Jerome Park presented a brilliant appearance yesterday afternoon, and the racing was very satisfactory to those who attended. The "Jerome race," mile heats, for three year olds, was particularly fine, as was also the mile and three-quarter dash. Mr. Alexander's colt, Watson, won the former and Luther the other. The hurdle race was won by Citadel.

The match game of base ball between the Atlantics of Brooklyn and the Athletics of Philadelphia, will come off at the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, on next Monday, the 8th instant, instead of the 15th, as was reported yesterday.

Robert Walker, a well known trainer and driver of trotting horses, was shot and killed by some person or persons unknown while exercising his animals on the Centreville, L. I., race course. The object of the murderer in committing the horrid deed is inexplicable, as a large amount of money was found on the person of the deceased by those who first discovered his body. In the Coroner's investigation one witness stated that he saw two men running from the place about the time the murder was committed. The Supervisors of Queens county offer $500 reward for the arrest of the guilty parties.

The Fenian prisoners in Toronto will be tried next week.

Mayor Monroe has furnished a message to the City Council of New Orleans, in which he claims that the members of the Free State Convention of 1864 were responsible for the riots of July 30 in that city. General Sheridan had returned from Brenham, Texas, where he was engaged investigating the recent burning of that town. He concludes that the burning was caused by soldiers. A further investigation had been ordered.

The passengers of the steamer Sheridan, which was wrecked recently off Body Island, on the North Carolina coast, on her trip to New Orleans, have most of them arrived at Norfolk. All on board were saved, but the steamer has proven a total loss. A portion of the cargo was saved in a damaged condition.

Three cases of cholera have appeared in Wilmington, North Carolina, and one in Washington, D. C. Nineteen deaths occurred in Memphis and eleven in Nashville yesterday.

Russia and the United States—The Speech of Prince Gortschakoff.

Prince Gortschakoff, the great representative statesman of Russia, made a remarkable speech recently at a banquet given to the American officials and navy officers at the English Club in St. Petersburg, the text of which is furnished by our special correspondent in our columns to-day. It embodies an enthusiastic endorsement of the *entente cordiale* existing between the United States and Russia from the highest source next to the Emperor in the Russian dominions, and adds considerable weight to the sentiments of friendship and the assurances of sympathy which emanated from so many official, commercial and other bodies at all the leading points of the empire since the arrival of the American fleet. The universality of these feelings, as exhibited by all classes in Russia upon every public occasion is referred to by Gortschakoff as evidence of the genuine sympathy with the interests of this country which pervades the entire vast empire of the Czar, and he significantly took occasion at this farewell banquet to place the seal of his official approbation upon public sentiment in the most emphatic terms.

The affiliation of Russia with the United States in the policy of emancipation receives an intelligent recognition in the statesmanlike mind of Prince Gortschakoff—a policy in which those who made sacrifices for it in both countries acquiesced; nor does he lose sight of the comparative freedom from dangerous complications in Europe with which both countries are blessed. It is true, he says, that Russia may more easily be drawn into European difficulties than America, but she is competent to maintain her dignity, not from her territorial extent, nor the number of her population, but from the bond which unites the sovereign and the people in the consciousness of a common destiny. He looks beyond the ordinary diplomatic influences for the existence of the *entente cordiale*. It does not owe its origin to proximity, because the ocean rolls between the two nations, nor to parchment documents, for none exist in the administration over which he presides. It is providential, spontaneous and reciprocal; the result of the progress of events which have directed the growth of two great countries having many interests in common and enjoying a happy release from foreign entangling alliances. It is true that this "spontaneous" alliance is not a menace nor a peril to any one, as Prince Gortschakoff pointedly remarked; but nevertheless we observe the English press exhibiting some uneasiness, under the cover of a sneer, at the hearty ovations which the American visitors received in St. Petersburg, Moscow and all through the country. The earnestness with which the people of Russia, as well as the nobility, public bodies and official personages expressed their sympathy with the United States and their good wishes for the permanent restoration of the Union to its former power and prosperity, has excited no little attention all over Europe. Napoleon, in his late circular to the foreign representatives of the French government, alludes to it in these words:—

> Although the progress of these two great empires (Russia and the United States) cannot be to us a source of uneasiness, and while, on the contrary, we applaud their generous efforts on behalf of oppressed races, it is proper that, with a wise foresight in respect of the future, the nations of Central Europe should not remain parcelled out into so many different States, without strength and without public spirit.

Here he points to the importance of concentrating a balancing power in Europe against the friendly combination of Russia and America.

We foresee that the *entente cordiale* between the two nations is destined to grow stronger and stronger every day. A community of interests, a singular historical resemblance in recent events, and the independent position occupied by both countries with regard to their foreign relations, as well as their vast territory and growing population, are the natural bonds which unite them in the mission of civilization. Untrammelled by the intricacies inseparable from dynastic quarrels or territorial extension which harass the nations of Europe, Russia and America can exercise an influence upon the progress of the human race which is denied to lesser Powers, no matter how ancient their history or chivalric their descent. In this practical age, when the principles of common sense sometimes outwit the trickery of diplomacy; when the solid growth of science, applied to telegraphs and railroads, leaves speculative philosophy in the rear; when new ideas of the privileges as well as the wants of men prevail, and overshadow the effete doctrines of mediæval nations, it cannot be a matter of surprise to recognize in the United States and Russia the *colossi* of the world, spanning two oceans.

Revival of Racing in America—Decline in Trotting and Its Causes.

The second and third days of the first annual meeting of the American Jockey Club have passed. They have equalled in brilliancy, good order and decorum the opening day and have been stamped with the seal of public approbation. Thus is triumphantly inaugurated a revival in the passion for a high order of horse racing that has not existed in the United States for a quarter of a century. It is so with almost every enterprise involving amusement and recreation engaged in by American gentlemen of respectability and opulence. It was so when the late and much respected Commodore Stevens laid the foundation of the present New York Yacht Club, which gradually grew up from a single little yacht of a few tons to the unrivalled squadron of first class vessels it now presents. This success of yachting in America is in a great measure owing to the personal reputation of those gentlemen who united with the first Commodore of the New York squadron in nurturing the undertaking in its infancy.

Thirty years ago horse racing was a popular amusement among the most distinguished families in America. The most vivid scenes in the American novels of those days were those descriptive of the excitement at horse races. What, for instance, would a novel based on life in Virginia at that period have been without its chapters founded upon the thrilling scenes of the race-course, where distinguished statesmen, the high dames and dazzling maidens of the Old Dominion mingled in the exhilarating amusement of the hour? The same may be said of Kentucky and South Carolina, in the South, at the period we refer to; and then, coming North, we find the blood of our veteran turfmen tingle anew at the recollections of that exciting period when the North and the South were for the first time pitted against each other in the world-renowned contest between Eclipse and Henry. Several other trials, testing the swiftness and endurance of Northern and Southern bred racers, have since occurred here—particularly the famous one between Fashion and Boston—but none ever produced the intense and universal excitement aroused by that between Eclipse and Henry. At that period the best families in New York exhibited a lively interest in racing. The Livingstons, Hamiltons, Roosevelts, Stuyvesants, Quackenbosses and all the heads and scions of the old Knickerbocker houses, were prominent in their personal efforts to make the sport at once healthful, respectable and elevating. Gradually, however, the amusement fell into careless hands. Innovations were allowed to creep in in the shape of gambling, drunkenness, quarrelling and fighting. To "throw" a race became as common as to throw dice. The era of trotting horses then came in, flourished as a creditable pastime for a while, but like racing, the interest in it by respectable people fell off, until, with a few honorable and notable exceptions, it has become an amusement principally indulged in by betting men and professional gamblers, and the courses are so frequently overwhelmed by rowdies, pickpockets and other characters of a low class, that it is dangerous for honest people to visit them.

Evidences of the immoral and criminal tendency of some of these modern horse trots we have lately seen in the atrocious murder of a prominent owner and trainer in Chicago; and again, quite recently, in the assassination of a well and favorably known trainer at our own doors—Centreville, L. I. No calling or pursuit can maintain itself or be supported by decent people if these outrages are allowed to occur; and unless there be a radical reform in the management of trotting courses, and vile and notoriously dishonest and disreputable persons are prohibited from occupying responsible positions in them, we fear the days of trotting in America as a popular amusement are numbered.

How vastly different is the management of the grounds of the American Jockey Club! Here not the slightest disorder has thus far been visible; but everything has been conducted upon a style so elegant and refined that a gentleman need no more fear insult in taking a lady to enjoy the excitement of a nobly contested race than he would in taking her to the new French theatre to see the peerless Ristori. In this respect the Jerome Park throws completely in the shade the management of English racing grounds. There it is no uncommon thing for visitors to be beset by gypsies and other vagabonds and to encounter discomfort and annoyance from a class of people who would not be tolerated upon the new and admirable course of the American Jockey Club. Therefore the highly respectable gentlemen who have the present control of the Park at Fordham may congratulate themselves upon having established a racing institution in America that can be accepted with infinite advantage as a model by any of the most distinguished jockey clubs in Europe.

Much of the good order maintained at the Jerome Park is no doubt attributable to the efficiency of the police, as well as to the judgment of the managers or stewards of the club. It is a pity, however, the police could not have been equally efficient at some of the trotting contests, when scenes of rowdyism, gambling and highway robbery have occurred that have culminated in the recent cruel assassinations. But we are pleased to acknowledge their agency in doing good and maintaining order anywhere, and in that spirit hope they will continue to signalize their efficiency in other fields than that of the Park at Fordham.

In all respects, therefore, is the revival of racing in America to be hailed as an auspicious

ified success and as auguring well for elevating the tone and character of the turf sports of the present generation.

GENERAL DIX AND THE FRENCH MISSION.—It is understood that General Dix assumes the charge of the Naval Office of this port for a month or two, and that then he will take upon himself the duties of the mission to France—a simple solution of the problem, how is he to fill both these desirable offices? It further appears that for this appointment to France he is indebted to the Secretary of State, a fact which is somewhat remarkable when it is remembered that the views of General Dix on the Mexican question are, or at least have been, in direct antagonism to the masterly inactivity and soothing system of Mr. Seward.

The question naturally follows, therefore, how happens it that General Dix should be selected by Mr. Seward at this crisis as the man of all men for the mission to France. We conclude that, from the unsatisfactory results of his soothing system, and from the pressure of public opinion, Mr. Seward has become convinced that a more positive and decisive policy is demanded to meet this case of Napoleon's Mexican usurpation. But whatever may have been the motives of Mr. Seward in this appointment, we are at liberty to accept it as the turning over of a new leaf and the opening of a new chapter in our foreign relations, and that General Dix's arrival in Paris will very soon be followed by Maximilian's departure from Mexico, unless, from the force of circumstances beyond his control, poor Max may be constrained sooner to pack up and turn from the perilous "Halls of the Montezumas" to rejoin his amiable Empress in their more comfortable and peaceable chateau on the Adriatic. When General Santa Anna and Mr. Roberts make up a coalition of Mexican liberals and fighting Irish Fenians for the expulsion of the foreign intruder from the soil of Mexico, the thing will be done regardless of the policy of Mr. Seward; but if it be true that Mr. Seward is also a party to this coalition, then, indeed, we may rejoice at the change which has come over him. What a feather in his cap it will be to find that his blandishments towards Louis Napoleon and his flunkeyism towards England have been abandoned for a vigorous and decisive American foreign policy!

The wise statesman shapes his course to the course of events, and if circumstances demand it his favorite theory or grand idea of yesterday is to-day abandoned. So we would apply the change indicated in the policy of the foreign department at Washington to the domestic policy of the administration. Tenacity to a grand idea is a good thing; but when it has manifestly become a hopeless enterprise it is not only the part of prudence but of true heroism to abandon it. The Bourbons were hurled from power in France because they could not at last be made to learn anything or to forget anything. The marvellous success of Louis Napoleon, on the other hand, is mainly due to the fact that, with all his "grand ideas," he has carefully noted the drift of passing events and has advanced or fallen back or stood still in this or that undertaking as the developments of the day encouraged or admonished him. This is the policy for the administration. Gratified to believe that Mr. Seward, in adopting it, is about to change his system of diplomacy from soft soap to sulphur, if necessary, we still entertain the hope that the administration will in season adapt not only its foreign but its domestic policy to the inevitable course of events as marked in the drift of the ruling public opinion of the country.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER STREET CASUALTY—CORONER'S INQUEST—CITY AUTHORITIES CENSURED.—The inquest on the body of Mr. Oliver Robinson, residing in Madison street, near Bedford avenue, and carrying on business at 474 Water street, New York city, was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner Lynch, and the testimony elicited the following facts:—On Thursday afternoon last the deceased, who had been drinking quite freely, returned to his office in Water street and slept for several hours, and about six P. M. he was awakened by a woman who resided next the store. On being awakened, he left the store, apparently sober, in company with the boy. Charles Drake testified that he was coming off the ferry bridge and going towards Water street when he saw the deceased in the act of crossing as the car was coming towards him; the witness caught hold of the coat of deceased and pulled him back; that in about ten minutes afterwards he heard a car jump the track and run on the cobble stones; that he went to see what was the matter, and found the deceased on the track. Several witnesses were examined as to whether the man was intoxicated, and whether the driver saw the man attempting to get on the car; the driver and conductor say that they recollect the car jumping off the track, and believed it to be a block of wood or a stone that caused it, but that it soon righted, and they did not know that a man was run over until they were returning. It seems that the street is a dark, narrow passage, even when the lamps are lighted; but in this case they were not; it is a dangerous thoroughfare to travel. The case was submitted to the jury under a charge of the Coroner, and they found the following verdict, after remaining out about one hour:—"We find that Oliver Robinson came to his death by being run over by car No. 46 of the Coney Island Railroad Company, on the 27th of September, 1866; but censure the city authorities for not having the streets properly lighted."

STABBING AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.—A seaman named John Elord was brought before Commissioner Jones yesterday on a charge of having stabbed a fellow shipmate named Thomas Miller, on board the brig McIntyre, while in port at Santiago, Cuba. The injured man was brought to this port and taken to the hospital, and Commissioner Jones committed the accused to await examination.

THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—The Court of Sessions organized yesterday for the October term, when the following gentlemen were empaneled as a Grand Jury:—Robert S. Hussing, foreman; Henry D. Nichols, G. W. Oakley, A. Andrew, Nichols R. Stillwell, George C. Austin, Joseph Crocker, G. B. Carhart, Thomas Cassidy, Lewis W. James, A. J. Crapsey, John Quirk, John Drew, Jr., Henry Hadden, Tunis Bergen, Simon Dehise, John Antonides, Philip Clapp, Andrew Nicholson, H. Chamberlain, John Tinnet and Bernard B. Remsen. Judge Dikeman charged the jury upon the subjects required by the statute. He charged them particularly to inquire into the violations of the Excise law and policy traffic.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shock of an Earthquake at Kodiak—Meeting of the Nevada Union State Convention—A Japanese Prince on His Way to Yale College, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2, 1866.

The ship Imperial, from Kodiak, reports a violent shock of an earthquake at that place at four P. M., of September 5. Three houses and nearly all the chimneys in town were shaken down. The sensation on the ship was terrific. She seemed as though passing over rocks at great speed, while articles were shaken down which the most violent gales had not disturbed. In the southern parts of the island large rocks were torn up and thrown down the mountain. The shock lasted forty seconds. No lives were lost. The Captain of the Imperial acknowledges the courtesy of the Russian Governor General, who sent a steamer to the ship's assistance, and took her to sea without charge.

Twenty miles of the Western Pacific Railroad, extending from San José to Vallejos Canon, were finished today.

The Nevada Union State Convention met at Carson to-day.

The bark Clara R. Sutil, from Yokohama, brings six thousand cheese and forty jars of tea.

Ay-Tung, a Japanese Prince, *en route* for Yale College, came a passenger on the same vessel.

Arrived—Ships Black Hawk, Crowell, New York; Dashing Wave, Carlton, Boston.

Mining shares are quiet. Yellow Jacket $740; Choliar Potosi $112, Imperial $85. Legal tenders 70½.

STRIKING OIL AT TERRE HAUTE, IND.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 2, 1866.

Oil was struck this morning at a depth of about 1,300 feet, in an artesian well in this vicinity.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A CLEVER THIEF CAPTURED—A NUMBER OF STOLEN ARTICLES FOUND IN HIS POSSESSION.—Yesterday morning Mrs. Mary Owens appeared before Justice Dodge to prefer a charge of larceny against a man calling himself Belcher Hildenbrand. The prisoner is a Prussian, of about thirty-five years of age, with an expression denoting much latent shrewdness and cunning. His face is covered with a thick growth of black whiskers, and a pair of small gray eyes twinkle nervously beneath heavy overhanging eyebrows. On Monday morning the complainant, who lives at No. 214 East Twenty-first street, left her room to call upon a neighbor, and, returning about five minutes after, found the defendant in her room. He had in his arms a bundle of of her clothing, worth about $100, and when she opened the door he rushed past her and down on the street. She followed and raised an alarm, whereupon a man who was passing knocked the thief down and secured him. Hildenbrand was taken to the Eighteenth precinct station house, where he was searched. There were found on him four silver watches, a number of pocket-books, one of which contained $25, a case of draughting instruments, and many pawn-tickets for a great variety of articles, such as clothes, writing desks, jewelry, &c. He has evidently been a very successful operator. Justice Dodge yesterday morning committed the prisoner for further examination.

HOW HE GOT HIS LIBERTY.—Peter Mundey is an individual who has attended the sessions of the Jefferson Market Police Court for years as regularly as the presiding magistrate himself. His head is covered with a spare growth of hair, which is now white from age; his face is wrinkled and his step is somewhat infirm, although his form is yet erect, and the brightness of his mild blue eyes, which constantly twinkle with suppressed humor is yet undimmed. He always wears a somewhat faded coat of gray, and his black pants, though decent, are threadbare. What he does and why he is forever passing in and out from the court room no one knows. Rumor says that he is a lawyer in a small way, and there are those who say they have heard him argue in a case. His nativity is unmistakably Irish, and good humor and a keen sense of wit is one of the component parts of his nature. On Monday night Peter fell from grace, and an officer, that he might get into no worse hands, locked him up. In the morning the old man was brought before Justice Dodge. There was a strange mixture of sheepishness and of the ludicrous observable in his manner as he stood up charged with drunkenness, and a feeling of shame and humor seemed to be struggling within him. He was very anxious to get away, for he said that "he had a case" over in Brooklyn at eleven o'clock. What the case was did not transpire. The Court told him that he had been grossly drunk and made a great noise. "Oh, y'r Honor," said he, "there wuz no noise at all, at all; it wuz a grate dale worse nor that. It wuz in Eighth avenue, sir, and I got sick. I didn't say much about it, but I wuz very sick; that is inoubitably the thruth, sir. It wuz on account uv me sickness that I lost me supper, sir; it wouldn't stay on me stummick at all." The Court told him that he had been a nuisance, and that he was afraid he would have to commit him. The old man's eye twinkled merrily as he responded with a sly wink, "Ah, y'r Honor, y'r Honor knows that y'r Honor couldn't commit a nuisance." This had the desired effect, and Peter's jest procured his freedom.

A CASE OF COLOR.—Martha Meyers is the only direct descendant of the reigning house in Timbuctoo now resident in this country. It is plain to see that she is entirely thoroughbred, for she is the duskiest-hued female, it is perfectly safe to say, in the United States. At present this royal scion performs the menial duties of a domestic. In the house adjoining that in which she serves works an amalgamated female named Sarah Brown. Thoroughbreds and mongrels do not agree, the former turning up her nose at the inferior blood which courses through the veins of the latter. Many have been the petty disputes and wranglings which have occurred between the two, and words have risen high on both sides. On Monday they met, and the oft-debated question of color was again raised. Sarah thrust her fingers into the woolly cranium of her opponent, giving it so violent a pull as to arouse all the latent dander. Martha made a desperate thrust with her thumb at her opponent's eye; but, falling short, the unfortunate member rested between the ivories of Sarah, who closed them with the firmness of a vise. She bit through bone and flesh, and only released her hold when the end had been bit off. Martha, howling with pain, hastened after an officer, and the victor in the sanguinary encounter was yesterday bound over for trial by Justice Dodge.

SHOOTING AFFRAY—NOBODY HURT.—On Monday evening, Thomas M. Castello, living at 341 East Thirteenth street, and John C. O'Laughlin met in an up town porter house, and while there became involved in a quarrel. Blows were freely exchanged between the belligerents, and O'Laughlin, not being satisfied with his arguments in reducing his adversary to submission, drew a six barreled revolver and discharged the contents of one chamber at Castello; but fortunately the bullet missed its aim and he escaped unharmed. An officer of the Fourteenth precinct then interfered, and took the desperate O'Laughlin in charge. After spending several hours in the Spring street police station, the prisoner was taken before Justice Hogan and committed to the Tombs for trial in default of bail.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—Titus Jackson, of 177 Navy street, Brooklyn, came near losing his head on Monday night during an encounter he had with William McBlair, a youth only eighteen years of age. What these parties quarreled about did not appear, but it is certain they came in violent collision, and during a struggle for the supremacy McBlair caught up a hatchet and aimed a powerful blow at Jackson. The weapon took effect on his head, and committed a deep and somewhat dangerous wound. Before the hatchet had again been brought to bear on Jackson's head an officer reached the spot and arrested McBlair. On the affidavit of the injured man Justice Hogan sent the accused to the Tombs to await trial. McBlair is a native of Washington, but is now a resident of this city. His occupation is that of a clerk.

DIRK KNIFE EXERCISE—CUTTING AND STABBING.—Patrick Haley, to redress some real or imaginary wrong he had suffered at the hands of Dennis Shea, determined to inflict summary punishment upon the offender, and accordingly made an onslaught on Dennis with a dirk knife. The attack was so unexpected that Dennis was quite unprepared to meet it, but defended himself to the best of his ability. During the struggle, however, Dennis was severely stabbed in the shoulder, besides which Patrick cut him on the head with the steel. Shea was conveyed to his residence, 102 Bayard street, where he remains under surgical treatment. Haley was arrested by the Sixth precinct police, and held by Justice Hogan to await his trial.

A YOUNG MAN ROBBED BY BOGUS DETECTIVES—ARREST OF AN ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE.—A strange tale of misplaced confidence and robbery was related to Justice Hogan at the Tombs yesterday afternoon, from which it appears that about the middle of July last Andrew G. Lyons, a young man of fine accomplishments, then stopping at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, formed the acquaintance of Thomas Brotherton, and soon they became quite intimate. After spending a few days in the Quaker City and seeing all the sights, Lyons and Brotherton concluded to start for New York, and accordingly took the next train. They arrived here on the 23d of July, and Lyons took rooms at the Tremont House, 655 Broadway, immediately after which, for greater security, he deposited $570 in Treasury notes, and his gold watch and chain, worth $125, in the hotel safe. Brotherton, who is quite young, having relatives in the city, took up his abode with them, but was to return to the hotel that night and sleep with Lyons. Seeing, however, that Lyons had his money in the safe, Brotherton declined staying and left for home. The following day the friends took a pleasure trip to Coney Island to indulge in sea bathing, and, after returning to the city, Brotherton slept with Lyons at the hotel. The third day the young friends amused themselves by travelling about the city, but previous to starting Brotherton induced Lyons to withdraw his money from the safe, under the plea that they might want to use some of it before returning. In the evening they returned to the apartments of Lyons in the hotel, soon after which Brotherton left for a short time, and returned in a state of considerable excitement. They sat down and entered into conversation, during which a rap was heard at the door, which was opened by Brotherton. Two men entered, and seeing Lyons asked him his name. He responded promptly, when they announced themselves as detectives, and said, "You are the man we want; we have come to arrest you." Lyons asked what crime he had committed, and demanded to see their warrant of arrest; but they gave him an evasive answer, and at the same time commenced searching him. These men rifled his pockets of the $570 which he had withdrawn from the safe, and also his gold watch and chain. They asked him what amount of money he had, and, being told, they replied, "That's all right," and left the room after pretending to search Brotherton. The latter remained a few minutes and also left, saying that he would soon return, but he failed to make his appearance. On making inquiries Lyons learned that the pretended detectives were thieves, who had assumed to be officers only for the purpose of robbing him. Lyons immediately reported his loss to Police headquarters, since which time the officers have been on the alert for the bogus detectives, but have been unable to find them. Yesterday, however, two genuine detectives arrested young Brotherton on suspicion of being an accomplice to the robbery, and the Magistrate committed him for examination. That Brotherton informed the unknown thieves that Lyons had the money in his possession just previous to the robbery is doubtless true, but may not be susceptible of proof.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.—In October, 1865, Charles S. Sharpe was doing business at No. 2 Broadway. Sharpe says that at that time he was solicited by Abram Isaacs to sell him two hundred and fifty cases of canned oysters, worth $1,757, upon the following terms, viz:—$500 cash, the balance in three months. Sharpe refused. The reason of Sharpe's refusal was that he was unacquainted with Mr. Isaacs. Isaacs referred to Robert S. Ross, a broker in Pine street. Sharpe says that he called on Ross, and was informed by him then and in subsequent conversations, that Isaacs was perfectly good and responsible for that or a larger amount, in fact that he (Ross) was discounting his paper, and considered him quite solvent. Sharpe says that upon this recommendation he allowed Isaacs to have oysters upon the terms offered. He further says that the balance of $1,257 has never since been paid. He now charges Isaacs and Ross with having entered into a conspiracy to defraud him of that amount; that at the time of the negotiation Isaacs was bankrupt, and that Ross knew this when he represented to him otherwise. Ross and Isaacs were arrested yesterday upon a warrant issued by Justice Connolly, and gave bail each in $1,000 for examination.

ROBBED HIS BROTHER.—Patrick Cuddy, residing at No. 335 East Sixteenth street, appeared yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court and entered a complaint, charging his brother Edward with stealing his watch, worth $20. The erring brother was arrested and held for examination.

AFTER TWO YEARS.—A man, who gave his name as T. G. Leaycraft, was brought before Justice Connolly yesterday, charged with passing a bogus check for $70 upon Beck Bros., clothiers, Third avenue, on November 2, 1864, in payment of a clothing bill. He was committed for examination.

SURREPTITIOUS VISIT TO A GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY.—Yesterday noon Mr. Robert Bradley, residing at No. 300 West Thirty-first street, visited his library to obtain a book, when, to his astonishment, he observed the figure of a man engaged in ransacking the book case, from which he had removed several volumes. The stranger, on finding that he was cornered, picked up a package of books and was on the point of leaving, when he was captured by Mr. Bradley. A policeman was immediately called in and the prisoner was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was recognised as an old offender. Not being able to account for his surreptitious entrance into Mr. Bradley's library. He was sent to the Penitentiary for the term of six months.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The first meeting of the New York Historical Society after the summer recess was held last evening at their rooms, at the corner of Second avenue and East Eleventh street. In calling the meeting to order the President, Mr. De Peyster, made a brief speech, reviewing the stirring events which had transpired since the adjournment of the society. He said that the Atlantic cable and the needle gun had afforded new and striking illustrations of the superiority of mind over matter. Prussia owed her success in the recent European struggle to her military sagacity, and not to her material power. The Atlantic cable, which had at length become a fact, owing to the untiring energy of Mr. Cyrus Field, was destined to exert an immense influence on the future history of the world and would be a potent means of linking together the whole family of man. The minutes of the last meeting were then read, together with a communication from the Provincial secretary of the society at Ottawa, conveying information of a donation of maps and surveys which had been made to the society by the Canadian government. Mr. Bidwell, in behalf of Mr. Hall, presented a portrait of Colonel Stone, a former member of the Society. The remaining time of the meeting was occupied by the reading of a paper on "George Bruce and his connection with printing," by Mr. C. Savage. Mr. Savage gave an interesting biographical sketch of Mr. Bruce and his successful operations as a type founder, enlivening it with numerous anecdotes of his eccentricities.

THE UNITED PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTERS.—This organization held its usual weekly meeting last night at its room, No. 19 Clinton Hall. Its object is to cultivate and establish the interests of the workingman of the painters' trade, to obtain an amount of wages sufficient to support their families and insure respectability. This is the sixth organization of the kind in the city. The principal business of the meeting consisted in accepting candidates for membership and in appointing two delegates to the National Union Convention to be held in January next.

OLD SOCIAL CLUB.—The first anniversary ball of this society will take place this evening at the Walhalla Assembly Rooms, Nos. 50 and 52 Orchard street. It is a social club, composed of young men who aim at social and intellectual progress.

NEW YORK MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The sixty-first annual meeting of the New York Medical Society was held, on last Monday evening. The treasurer presented the annual report, which set forth that at the beginning of the year there was a bal