# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—PHEDRE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—FANCHON.

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

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.—THE RICH MAN; OR, THE WATER CURE.

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 COOK, AND AFRICAN BALLET TROUPE.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, BALLADS, BURLESQUES, &c. LOVE AND MEDICINE.

KELLY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway—IN THEIR SONGS, DANCES, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.—MY-DE-AR RES-TORE-HER.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM—NEGRO MINSTRELSY BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, &c.—THE UPPER AND LOWER TEN THOUSAND.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—IN A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENTS, CORPS DE BALLET, &c. THE SHADOW PANTOMIME. Matinee at 2½ o'Clock.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—AURORA FLOYD.

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

SEAVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—GRAND ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

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

SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING—GRAND SACRED CONCERT AT IRVING HALL, Irving place.

SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING—GRAND SACRED CONCERT AT THE GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 291 and 293 Bowery.

New York, Sunday, October 14, 1866.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

We beg and entreat of our advertisers to send in their advertisements as early in the afternoon as possible, in order to enable us to classify them properly and to relieve us in some measure from the increasing pressure on our columns. For a long time past the circulation of the HERALD in the metropolis and the surrounding cities has exceeded that of all the other papers put together. Being the vehicle of communication with the public upon all subjects relating to their social, political and commercial interests, no one can well go to business in the morning without reading the HERALD, from which he can ascertain the state of the markets, what is to be sold, and where he can buy what he requires, &c. Our advertisers, therefore, will see the advantage to us and to themselves of sending in their advertisements at an early hour, so that we can insert them in such place and in such regular form as will render them most available for the public benefit and secure the greatest good for the advertisers.

## THE NEWS.

### EUROPE.

A news report by the Atlantic cable, dated in London last Wednesday, October 10, reached us yesterday afternoon, the London and Liverpool markets report of Friday, the 12th instant, from the same source, having been published in the HERALD in the morning.

The despatch first referred to intimates that Prussia and Saxony have concluded a peace treaty.

The steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool on the 3d and Queenstown on the 4th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

Our special correspondence from Vienna, dated on the 25th of September, contains matter of much interest, announcing as it does, from a source quite likely to be inspired by the court, that Maximilian's arrival was expected at any moment, and that his wife Carlotta looked for the news of his abdication by a steamer from Vera Cruz, then due. A family party, made up of the Emperor and Empress of Austria and Empress of Mexico, was to receive the ex-monarch.

Some of the Paris journals circulated a report to the effect that the Emperor of Austria intends to abdicate in favor of his son, with Maximilian, from Mexico, as regent.

Our special correspondent with the French imperial party at Biarritz furnishes two letters from that romantic and now fashionable watering place, dated on the 26th and 27th of September respectively, in which he gives an exceedingly interesting description of the reception accorded to Napoleon—as a convalescent—Eugenie and the Prince Imperial on their arrival, with an account of their every day life and health-giving recreations. There were quite a number of other distinguished personages in the town, including Marshal O'Donnell, of Spain, and Count de Goltz, the Prussian Minister in Paris.

The Emperor Napoleon looks careworn and anxious. He reviewed a portion of the iron-clad fleet, boarding the Magenta, flagship, in a very agreeable manner, and decorating some of the officers with the insignia of different orders on her deck. The Empress, the Prince Imperial, Marshal O'Donnell, and others of a brilliant party, accompanied him by invitation. The Empress Eugenie, as usual, was affable and agreeable, and peculiarly condescending and attentive to the American representation.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Later news from Mexico confirms the reports regarding the dissentions among the rebels on the Rio Grande; and also of the previous accounts of preparations for a battle at Monterey. The liberal General Escobedo had to send a thousand men to Matamoros to put down Canales, who had proclaimed for himself.

We publish this morning some official correspondence relative to Jeff Davis and his imprisonment. The Attorney General states that the President can do nothing further to hasten his release or trial, and asserts that the prisoner will be delivered to the civil authorities on proper application. The Virginia District Attorney says no demand has been made for his person by the civil authorities, because he would have to be confined in a common prison, where he would be deprived of the personal comforts provided for him at Fortress Monroe.

James Stephens has issued an address calling a free public meeting at Jones' Wood on the 28th inst. This, it is understood, will be his last public address in this country, and he promises on that occasion to tell "who are and who are not the friends of Ireland." This evening he will leave for St. Louis, and afterwards call at Chicago and Detroit on his way back to New York.

Great excitement was caused at Fort Erie, Canada, yesterday by the circulation of a rumor that an organized party of Buffalo roughs contemplated a raid upon the frontier. A squad of police was immediately detached to patrol the river between Buffalo and Niagara Falls; a company of volunteers patrolled the river in the vicinity of Fort Erie, and other precautions were taken. But the raiders failed to put in an appearance. On the same day the Fenians had a picnic excursion down the river, and when passing Fort Erie and the Canadian gunboat Rescue, the band played "The Wearing of the Green" and other popular Irish airs, and the excursionists waved the sunburst in front of the redcoats and cheered for Roberts and O'Neil. These menaces so much exasperated the captain of the gunboat that he ordered the excursion boat away and threatened to fire into the party.

A series of extensive forgeries, on several of the banks and bankers of this city, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, has just come to light. Some of the forged checks were deposited in the Hanover Bank by an importer of the name or Eugene Durard, who succeeded in obtaining $10,600. Two checks were drawn in the name of Trever & Colgate, bankers, of Wall street, one for $7,500 and the other for $3,600, and were drawn against after having been deposited. The North American, Park, Merchants' and Chemical banks are among the victims. Thus far, it appears, only about $12,000 have been lost on this forged paper. An alleged accomplice of Durard was arrested yesterday, and taken before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court. A partial examination was made in the case, when proceedings were further adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock A. M. Durard, the alleged principal in the affair, is at large.

The Republican Executive Committee met last evening at 600 Broadway, but the business transacted was of a private nature. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

The inquest in the case of Robert Walker, the horse trainer, who was murdered on the race track at Centreville, L. I., on the 1st of October, was concluded yesterday. The evidence elicited was deemed insufficient to justify the detention of the suspected parties, and they were accordingly discharged. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The inquest on the body of policeman Hipwell, who was assassinated on Monday night last in Williamsburg, was continued yesterday, but no clue was obtained of the murderer. The inquest adjourned until Wednesday next. The deceased was buried yesterday at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The charges preferred against Street Commissioner Cornell were officially served on him yesterday, and the Governor has requested his defence to be filed forthwith. He will then act in the matter personally, or appoint a commissioner to take testimony and investigate the subject. It is understood that the defendant will ask the latter privilege under the act of last winter.

The wills of the following named deceased persons were admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court of this city during the past week:—Sidney S. Blackwell, George Paris, Rutu Madin, Jane Rutgers, Joseph Ludlum, Henrietta P. Coster, Harriet Hunter, Joseph Piggott, Mary Jane Roach, Julia A. Delaplaine, Bowes Reed McIlvaine, Abraham R. Mesier, Solomon D. Moss. The will of S. D. Moss bequeaths to the Jews' Hospital, New York, and to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum $200 each. The will of Julia A. Delaplaine bequeaths to the institute of the Deaf and Dumb, New York, $1,000; to the Home for the Friendless, $2,000; to the Foreign Mission of the Dutch Church, $2,000.

During last week the wills of the following named deceased persons were admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court of Brooklyn:—James Gaffney, Henry Lyon, Jacob Darmstadt, Sarah Ann Howard and Maria Middleton. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Elizabeth Voorhees, William Currie, Rebecca M. Hardenbrook, Henrietta Wheeler, John O'Donnell, Sarah Muir, Robert E. Dunspaugh, John Grok, Thomas D. Andrews, Elias Coombs and James Creighton, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, on Friday last took official leave of the President, previous to his departure for Europe. Waldemar Bodisco, for some time connected with the legation, is his successor.

The telegraph announces that the rain has ceased in the vicinity of Washington, where it had been falling in great quantities for two or three days past. The water in the Potomac river is nearly as high as ever before known. Considerable damage has been done to the various railroad lines in Maryland and Virginia. Vessels arriving at Fortress Monroe yesterday report a heavy northeast storm prevailing along the coast.

The Louisville theatre was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The Webb sisters had just commenced an engagement there, and lost property in music, dresses, &c., to the value of four thousand dollars.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Gold was firm and closed at 153.

There was no essential change in the state of general trade yesterday. With few exceptions, business was moderate in both foreign and domestic produce, as is almost invariably the case of a Saturday, yet in certain commodities there was an active movement. For cotton there was a vigorous speculative demand, based upon the advance quoted in the Liverpool market, and prices rose 1c. a 2c. per pound. Groceries were fairly active. Dry goods firm and moderately active. Freights quiet. On 'Change flour was steady. Wheat heavy. Corn 1c. higher and active. Oats 1c. better. Pork lower and dull. Beef easier. Lard heavy. Whiskey quiet, and petroleum quiet but firmer.

By proclamation of the Governor the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Health have been extended indefinitely from the 15th inst. In this city there were but two new cases of cholera and no deaths reported at the Registrar's office yesterday. On board the Helvetia, now at quarantine, the disease is still prevalent. There have also been three new cases, of a mild type, on Governor's Island since the last report.

## The Rebel Cotton Loan—Absurd Foreign Ideas of President Johnson's Policy.

"The times have been," says Macbeth, "that when the brains were out the man would die, and there an end;" but this general rule will not apply to the English holders of the bonds of the famous rebel cotton loan. These deluded men still keep up their executive committee, and one of the members of it, a Mr. William Morgan, still thinks that in Pollock's course of time these bonds must be redeemed, in cash or in cotton at sixpence per pound. The London *Daily News*, having stated that the supposed Northern reaction resulting from President Johnson's Southern policy had created such an impression in England "that even the disappointed holders of worthless Confederate bonds have flattered themselves that some little value even yet belonged to the rebel promises to pay," Mr. Morgan comes to the rescue. He says that his committee "have the greatest confidence in rebel promises to pay," if they are allowed to pay; and he cites the testimony of General Lee on the subject; and the hopeful Morgan declares that "no such political blunder was ever committed by any statesmen who had the restoration of the Union at heart as compelling the South to repudiate their debts, and especially this paltry foreign debt of two million four hundred thousand pounds, for which cotton (at sixpence per pound) was hypothecated." The result, it appears, has been a denial of any further loans to the South from Europe, and "that fatal word repudiation, although forced on them," says the indignant Morgan, "has been the stumbling block to their obtaining a shilling." But "the committee believe that this fatal word, so far as the cotton loan is concerned, is destined shortly to be blotted out, and then the money markets of Europe will be again open for the promotion of Southern enterprise."

Now, in the way of good advice to Mr. Morgan and his committee and all concerned, we have to say that if they can get a penny in the pound for their bonds of this cotton loan they ought to sell. They will, while they live, never have a better chance. Those bonds would not bring one-tenth the price that could be obtained in New York to-day for the bonds of Sir John Blount's South Sea bubble, or those of John Law's Mississippi scheme or Yazoo speculation, or the assignats of the first French republic. Somewhere between the Bay of Fundy and the western end of Long Island Sound, tradition has it, there lies buried in the earth several millions of specie, salted down in his time of prosperity by Captain Kidd, the pirate, to meet the chances of a rainy day. When that money is discovered, or when the American contributions to Kossuth for the liberation of Hungary shall have been returned to the subscribers, this rebel cotton loan will probably be redeemed in cotton raised on the Grampian hills.

But the real question we have to consider in this connection is the alleged effect, here and there, of President Johnson's restoration policy abroad. In England, as it appears, the idea has been created that the administration will at least make an opening for the redemption of this rebel cotton loan; and in Canada they so interpret the conflict between the President and Congress as to talk of sending over "a few Armstrong guns to assist the copperheads in breaking up the Union." Even in the city of Mexico this rupture between the legislative and executive departments of our government is supposed to mean another civil war. Maximilian, as our special correspondent at the Mexican capital has informed us, on reading that President Johnson had been hissed and hooted at some way station on his late profitless pilgrimage to the tomb of a disappointed politician at Chicago, Maximilian, who ought to have known better, exclaimed, "Ah! this is good for us!" meaning that we are on the verge of another civil war, as the natural culmination of this rupture between Congress and the President, and that therefore we shall have no time to spare and no power to intervene in the settlement of the Mexican question.

Such are the absurd but humiliating ideas created in foreign countries by the conflict between the President and Congress and their late violent denunciations of each other. We dare say, however, that the recent elections will convince the English bondholders of the rebel cotton loan, including the unlucky Morgan and his committee, that that debt is gone beyond remedy, and that the Canadians will not "send over a few Armstrong guns to assist the copperheads to break up the Union," and that poor Max will pack up and pack off from Mexico as fast as possible. Still the duty none the less devolves upon President Johnson of placing himself right before the country and the world in reference to this conflict with Congress. By yielding to the pronounced popular judgment in these late elections, and by proclaiming his adoption of the policy of Congress, he can and he should put an end, without further hesitation, to all these outside opinions, conjectures and conclusions so prejudicial to his administration, his character and the credit and character of our government.

## Results of the Elections—Their Influence On the Future.

While politicians are twisting and turning the figures in the late elections to suit this party or that, and endeavoring to extort consolation and hope out of a pretended gain of a few hundred votes here and there in some city or county or district, the great fact stands forth before the world that the people of every Northern State that has spoken through the ballot box have declared in favor of the principles of the republican party and of the policy of that party as laid down by the majority in Congress. The elections which have already taken place indicate with unerring certainty the result of those which remain to be held in November. As Pennsylvania and Ohio and Indiana and Iowa have been carried by the republicans, so will the remaining Northern States give their verdicts in the same direction. The question as to the past and the future of political organizations may therefore be considered as in reality settled, although the bulk of the State elections yet remain to be decided.

We find, then, on looking over the field, that the last remnant of the democratic party is utterly and totally annihilated. The silly attempt to revive that organization on the strength of dissension in the republican ranks has proved a signal failure. Everywhere it has been scouted by the people. The aid of the federal patronage has been powerless to impart to it even a temporary vitality. It has not a foothold in a single State government. Out of sixty Representatives to Congress it elects ten, or at the outside, twelve. The democratic party is, therefore, as dead as Julius Cæsar.

We find, as a further lesson of the elections, that the people of the North, after conquering the rebellion at so heavy a cost, will not consent to be debarred from demanding any terms at all from the rebel States precedent to admitting them to a full share in the government they attempted to destroy. They are resolved that the terms shall be in harmony with the constitution; that they shall not be subversive of a republican form of government; that they shall not evince a malignant spirit of hate; that they shall be such as will not humiliate and degrade the conquered people; but that, while satisfying the stern demands of justice, they shall partake of the generosity and magnanimity of a great and powerful nation. But they are resolved that terms such as these shall be required of the South. We find, also, that a vast majority of the Northern people approve the plan of settlement embraced in the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress, and have, by their votes, issued their instructions to their Representatives to firmly adhere to and carry out that policy.

In view of these facts the problem of the future construction of parties is easy to be solved. The democracy must accept the verdict of the ballot box, because they cannot help themselves, and must and will make up their minds to bury the offensive carcass of their dead organization out of sight. They will be left without a single Northern State and with only a handful of Congressmen to sit in their places at Washington and watch the current of events, powerless to control them in any degree. The radicals will not accept the verdict, emphatic as it is. They are a new party, ambitious and unscrupulous, and heated by the fire of fanaticism. They will lead off at the commencement of the next session of Congress in the attempt to ignore the constitutional amendment as a final settlement of the question of restoration, and will demand negro suffrage or some further concessions from the South. They will break ground for their campaign with Chase as their candidate for the Presidency. The conservative republicans will, on the other side, keep straight on in their course, and will adhere steadily to the policy with which in the last session they overcame and defeated the radicalism of Thad Stevens. They will draw around them the conservative men of all parties and will necessarily absorb the small remnant of the democracy, who will not be likely again to act as the allies of the radicals. Thus will be formed the two great political organizations of the future—on the one side the conservative republican element, backed by the great bulk of the Northern people, and offering terms to the Southern States which they will find it to their interest to accept, and on the other side the radical party, composed of all the ultra fanatics, monomaniacs and political demagogues in the country, bent upon keeping the Southern States unrepresented at any hazard until after the next Presidential election.

It is time that all live men should decide to which of these organizations they desire to belong. Those who are silly enough to adhere in this State to the rotting carcass of democracy for the sake of making a vain effort to elect a "ring" leader to power and extending for a year or two the term of office of a clique of selfish politicians, will find themselves left behind in the race for influence and position by their wiser neighbors who take time by the forelock and link themselves at once to the rising power of the future. A vote for the dead democracy will be utterly cast away—a seed thrown upon barren rock; while a vote for the conservative republican platform laid down at Syracuse will give the elector who casts it a pre-emption claim in the party that will be likely to control the government of the United States for the next quarter of a century. It will be a seed sown in fertile soil and likely in due season to bring forth pleasant fruits.

## France and the Eastern Question.

According to the latest news about the Eastern question in Europe we are led to infer that the Greeks will receive little or no support from the Western Powers, at least none from France. If the advices from Constantinople can be relied on, the new French Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis Moustier, has declared "that the general state of political affairs in Europe did not permit France to support any revolutionary movement against Turkey." This was said, it is reported, to a delegation of Greeks who presented him with a congratulatory address asking for the protection of France. The Marquis expressed at the same time the desire of France for the moral and intellectual development of Greece. This is cold comfort for the heroic Christians of the East who are struggling to shake off the Mahometan yoke, and we think the delegation had little reason to congratulate or thank France for her protection.

The truth is that all the fine talk of Napoleon about the unification of nations according to race and religion, of the consolidation of nationalities, of the progressive spirit of the age or of sympathy for the Greeks, amounts to nothing when ambition or great international questions stand in the way. Unless the Greeks are strong enough to acquire their independence by their own arms and stout hearts we fear they must fail. Russia will scarcely be permitted to aid them without lighting up a universal war in Europe, and this she may not deem prudent or be prepared for. The Ottoman rule in Europe is maintained through the rival jealousy of the great Powers. This Asiatic and semi-civilized empire remains a blot upon the fairest portion of Europe because the Western Powers are afraid of the advance of Russia or of Rusian influence to the Golden Horn. This is the meaning of the Marquis Moustier's declaration. But though the question of driving the Turks from Europe may be deferred, it must come in time. The progress of European civilization cannot be always retarded by diplomacy or the rivalry of nations. It is the great question looming up in the future, and it must either be settled by the advance of Russia or by the establishment, through a general European Congress, of independent Christian governments.

## Position and Policy of the South.

There are gratifying indications of a growing disposition on the part of the South to accept the conditions offered by Congress in the constitutional amendment now before the States for their ratification. Since the emphatic verdict of the Northern people, which confirms the policy of the present Congress for the remainder of President Johnson's term of office, the tone of the Southern press has been greatly modified, and a Charleston paper now tells its fire-eating neighbors that it is plain "the South will only cease to occupy its present anomalous position" when the constitutional amendment shall have been ratified.

The majority of the people of the excluded States would rejoice to see the present uncertainty and turmoil ended. They are weary of the strife and have ceased to interest themselves in political affairs. The old radical fire-eaters alone busy themselves with politics and misrepresent the tone of the people in their violent speeches and through a portion of the press. It is their inflammatory language that furnishes fuel to the Northern radicals with which to rekindle and feed the fire of sectional hate. But they do not speak the true sentiments of the Southern masses any more than Ben Butler and Thad Stevens reflect the real feelings of the people of the North.

This improved tone of the Southern press inspires the hope that the better class of citizens will arouse from their apathy, and, thrusting aside their mischievous leaders, make themselves heard in favor of the settlement of the question of representation by the ratification of the consitutional amendment. Common sense must point out to them the advantages they will derive from such a course. Since the close of the war they have been suffering from the want of capital and the stagnation of trade consequent upon their unsettled condition. It is time that they should cast away all passion and prejudice and calmly decide upon a policy by which they can most surely and speedily restore their prosperity and happiness and resume their position and influence in the government of the country. The past is gone forever. Let them bury it out of sight, and, as far as may be, out of memory. The South is still a portion of the Union, and by prudence and wisdom can speedily reassume the important position which her commerce renders it impossible to deny her.

In the present political condition of the North it is easy to see that the Southern States would be benefited instead of injured by accepting the terms offered by the majority of the conservative republicans in Congress. In case of the ratification of the constitutional amendment the question of suffrage would be left wholly to the States where it belongs. No negro would be entitled to a vote unless the State in which he lives should voluntarily place the ballot in his hand. But if not entitled to vote he would not be enumerated in the apportionment of representatives to Congress. Taking it for granted that the excluded States would not at present enfranchise the negroes, they would lose a few representatives; but by the very act of accepting the constitutional amendment they would unite themselves politically with the conservative republicans already in a majority in Congress, and would at once assume an importance and strength which could not fail to exercise a material influence upon the future legislation of the country. They would find in the conservatives of the commercial and producing States allies against special protective legislation as well as against the sectionalism and fanaticism of Northern radicals. And in setting aside their old fire-eating secession leaders they would rid themselves of dangerous agitators on their own side as well.

On the other hand, if they remain in their present position and obstinately refuse the terms offered them, what are they to do? Even if it were possible for them to obtain admission to Congress by some *coup d'état*, with their basis of representation unchanged, they would have no party to ally themselves with save the small remnant of the dead democracy. They would have no power or position in the government. The whole republican party, conservative and radical, would unite in opposition to a common enemy. Do they suppose they could receive any efficient aid from the democracy? Let them look at the carcass of that organization now rotting in the North, without the power to carry a single State. Their full representation in such a case would have far less political influence and power than would their reduced number when acting in harmony with the conservative republicans. These facts are worthy the serious consideration of the Southern people, and we invite their attention to them.

## SANITARY.

### The Powers of the Board of Health Extended to the 1st of December—The Cholera in the City, on Governor's Island and in the Lower Bay—New Cases on the Steamship Helvetia, &c., &c.!

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held on the 4th instant resolutions were adopted to the effect that in their judgment there is the presence of great and imminent peril to the public health in the Metropolitan district, by reason of impending pestilence, and in good faith declare that the public safety and health demand that for the preservation of the public health it is necessary to have their powers (which by limitation of law expired on the 15th of October) extended until the 1st of December. The Governor, seconding the express request of the Board, has accordingly issued the following proclamation:—

GOVERNOR FENTON'S PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 10, 1866.

It appearing that the authority heretofore conferred upon the Metropolitan Board of Health, with reference to extraordinary measures to guard the public health in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New York, will expire by limitation on the 15th day of October instant, and it further appearing that the presence of contagious disease, in the judgment of said Board, requires the extension of the period, I do, therefore, by virtue of the authority contained in section sixteenth of the act mentioned in the foregoing resolutions, approve of the Metropolitan Board of Health taking the several measures, and doing, ordering and causing to be done the several acts therein specified, and making the expenditures necessary to carry into effect the several measures, and to do and cause to be done the said several acts; and I do hereby unite with said Board in making the aforesaid declaration. R. E. FENTON.

THE CHOLERA IN THE CITY.

But two new cases of cholera were reported in this city yesterday. The names reported were Mary Constantine, residing at No 61 James street, and Thomas Gill, No. 2 Mission place. There were no deaths from cholera reported at the Registrar's office yesterday, and the cases that had occurred were said to be of a mild type.

The Battery Hospital has been closed.

IN THE LOWER BAY.

The cholera is still prevalent on board the steamer Helvetia, which arrived at this port a few days ago from Liverpool, and is now at quarantine in the Lower Bay. Owing to the prevalence of a heavy gale in the bay for a day or two past the hospital authorities have not been able to bury the dead. Yesterday Mr. Curtiss received the "sick list" from the hospital ship, accompanied by the following letter:—

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, Oct. 11, 1866.

CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., President Commissioners of Quarantine:—

DEAR SIR—Herewith please find report of admissions and deaths on board the hospital ship Falcon for the last twenty-four hours.

The storm here is very severe, so much so that we cannot bury the dead at present. Respectfully yours,

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

LIST OF DEATHS.

HOSPITAL SHIP, Oct. 13, 1866.

The following deaths have occurred since last report:—October 11, Johanna Johannsson, aged three years, of Sweden; Augustina Anderson, aged six months, of Sweden; October 12, boy unknown, aged four years; Johanna Conner, aged twenty-one years, of Kerry, Ireland.

NEW CASES.

The following list comprises the new cases that were received on the hospital ship from the Helvetia since the publication of the previous report:—William Harper, aged twenty-eight, Manchester; Ann Jones, aged thirty-seven, Wales; Anne C. Anderson, aged thirty-eight, Moro, Sweden; Mary H. Batterson, three weeks old, born at sea; Choice Davies, ten months old, Durnham; Michael Brown, aged thirty, Clare, Ireland; John A. Mohl, aged five, Brista, Sweden. It was also reported at Mr. Curtiss' office that twelve victims of the epidemic were buried on Friday last.

ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Since the last report three new cases of cholera have appeared on the island, but not of a nature to cause excessive alarm. One of the men, whose cases have already been reported in the HERALD, died in hospital yesterday. It is to be hoped that this is the last death from cholera we shall have to report. The other patients under treatment are progressing towards convalescence.

## CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

### Great Excitement at Fort Erie—Raiders Expected from Buffalo—Precautions—The Captain of the Canadian Gunboat Rescue Threatens to Fire into an Excursion Party of Fenians—Confederation, &c.

TORONTO, Oct. 13, 1866.

There was great excitement at Fort Erie this morning. A raid has been expected by a party of organized roughs from Buffalo. The Canadian authorities having been notified this morning by the British Consul at Buffalo, Superintendent Reynolds, of the N. F. P., has detached a squad of his force to patrol the river from Buffalo to Niagara Falls. A company of volunteers, under the command of Captain Webb, patrols the river in the vicinity of Fort Erie. The Rescue has sent out two boats' crews to Frenchman's Creek.

Yesterday the Fenians of Buffalo had a picnic down the Niagara river; and, when passing Fort Erie, the band played "The Wearing of the Green" and other popular Irish airs. The captain of the boat on which the excursionists were, ordered the engineer to run as close to the Canadian gunboat Rescue as possible, to allow the Fenians to wave the sunburst, and cheer Roberts and O'Neil in front of the red coats. The captain of the Rescue ordered the boat off, and threatened to fire into them.

The Fenian prisoners in the jail are under obligations to our Consul, Mr. Thurston, for his kindness in supplying them with a change of clothing. The Consul has endeavored to induce some of the legal gentlemen of this city to act as counsel for the prisoners; but having no official authority to engage counsel he has met with no success.

Petitions against confederation until the new Parliament has assembled and settled the school question, are to be circulated through the province.

A cargo of rifles arrived this morning by the steamer Achilles at Montreal.

The duty on imports collected at the port of Montreal for the last three month amounts to $1,600,000, being an increase of $350,000 over the same period in 1865.

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

### The New Orleans Frauds—Guilt of Lowenthal and Several Prominent Washington Paymasters Established—Other Developments—The Tone of the Southern Press Becoming Very Violent Against Congress—The Secret Society Stories Mere Election Canards, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13, 1866.

Further investigations made here into the Lowenthal forgeries establish clearly his guilt, as well as that of prominent Washington paymasters.

Mr. Blow has just made an affidavit setting forth other transactions of an astounding character. The paymasters here are not all mixed up in the swindles, but rumor says one or two staff officers may lose their straps unless they can show how they obtained several of Lowenthal's checks found in their possession.

Since the recent elections the tone of the Southern press is very violent against Congress, especially those who before seemed to look upon the constitutional amendment with a little favor. The *Times* declares that Louisiana will not ratify it. The general idea is that President Johnson will stand by his policy, be impeached, and that civil war will ensue.

Stories telegraphed North about secret societies to renew the rebellion are all bosh—mere election canards.

It is rumored and credited that Governor Wells has secretly issued, or is about publicly issuing, a proclamation removing all the Sheriffs elected last spring and appointing others to fill their places. The decision of the Supreme Court is that he cannot do this.

## THE EVENING STAR CALAMITY.

Among the passengers on the ill-fated steamship Evening Star, whose names did not appear in the published passenger list, were Lieutenant W. P. Dixon, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, who graduated at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, in June last; also Wylde Hardinge, of the late pirate ship Shenandoah. He was the husband of Belle Boyd, who is now in this city.

# MEXICO.

## The Monterey and Matamoros Difficulties.

## Escobedo Sends a Force Against Canales in Matamoros.

## THE FRENCH MOVING ON ESCOBEDO.

### Further Dissentions Among the Liberals.

&c. &c. &c.

OUR MONTEREY CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Sept. 19, 1866.

THE TROUBLES AT MATAMOROS

have thickened, and the clouds upon the Rio Grande, instead of breaking into sunshine, grow darker. Canales, after usurping the power, imposing a *prestamo* or loan of $100,000 upon the people of Matamoros, and losing $30,000 in one night at gaming, has finally wound up by refusing to recognize the newly appointed Governor General, Tapia, whom he has imprisoned, with several other notorieties. To arrange matters upon the Rio Grande, a portion of General Escobedo's force, about one thousand strong, under General Trevino, left here last night for a forced march upon Matamoros. It is anticipated that this force will be joined by the notorious Cortina, who, with a small force, now occupies one of the towns on the Rio Grande above Matamoros. Cortina has many adherents among the people within Matamoros, and many of the troops of Canales are in his favor.

The force under Canales, with the men he can press into service, will amount to twelve hundred to thirteen hundred men. Besides these a force of Americans, some two hundred strong, and rapidly recruiting, occupy the forts on the main bank, have eighteen guns, and are within easy communication with the Brownsville side. This force, commanded by Colonel Ford, (ex-Confederate) is strongly in favor of Canales, and a bitter enemy of Cortina. It may therefore be anticipated that the force which will appear soon before Matamoros will be just strong enough to invite a fight in which I consider the chances are against them, from the fact of the equality of forces. Matamoros is, moreover, quite well fortified—a very good line of earthworks having been thrown around the city while under command of the imperial troops under General Mejia.

PROBABLE ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH.

The weakening of the forces of Escobedo at this point to send troops to the Rio Grande may induce an advance movement of the imperialists under Mejia, who is now at San Luis Potosi, as I informed you in my last, organizing a native Mexican force for the army of the north, which, under the new plan of occupation, he is to command.

THE INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES REGARDING THE LIBERALS.

The trouble at Matamoros may retard but not materially affect the result of the liberal efforts throughout the country, which every day are growing more sturdy and persistent against imperialism. It is patent to any observer that the days of the empire are numbered, and that the force at its disposal is not even sufficient to hold the country providing there were not an organized liberal body of troops in the country. The very personal opposition to the imperialists is such that they starve in the midst of plenty, they lose their forces without knowing how they lose them, and the only ground that an imperial soldier can for a second call his own is that which his foot occupies.

THE ADVANCE ON TAMPICO.

There is nothing new from the direction of San Luis Potosi. It is not anticipated now that any immediate attempt will be made to recapture Tampico. Du Pin and his contraguerillas have turned back from their march on that sea port.

MOVEMENTS ABOUT SALTILLO.

Late last night news reached Monterey that a small body of imperialists, under Colonel Quiroga, had advanced northward to a point about half way between Matehuala and Saltillo. Nearly all that remains of Escobedo's force has been sent to Saltillo to resist any further advance of the enemy. This force is, however, small, and the whole number of troops at Saltillo will not be—even with this reinforcement—sufficient to hold the place should the French make an advance upon it with their forces at San Luis Potosi. There is, however, one great advantage which the liberals possess in case of an attack upon either Saltillo or Monterey. They can organize a considerable militia force from the city and surburban population, who are firm adherents to the cause and will undoubtedly fight hard against another French occupation, under whose lash they have been so severely scourged within the past few years.

### Latest from Matamoros.

NEW ORLEANS, October 13, 1866.

The latest intelligence from the Rio Grande, which is to the 4th inst., states that Henajosa had made another abortive attempt to take Matamoros from Canales, but had failed.

There was also a report that Cortina had gone to Monterey to help Escobedo and Trevino defend that city against General Mejia, who, with a force of from eight thousand to twelve thousand imperialists, was said to be approaching it.

Another report was that Cortina was about to attack Canales in Matamoros, and that Trevino was on his way from Monterey with a like purpose.

## A SERIES OF HEAVY FORGERIES.

### About $30,000 in Forged Checks Already Discovered—One of the Forgers Detected and Arrested—The Principal at Large—History of the Checks—The Amounts and the Names of the Losers.

Wall street was in a feverish state of excitement yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a series of heavy forgeries having been discovered, and the arrest of one of the guilty parties. But few of the particulars concerning the matter are yet known, but forged checks to the amount of nearly $30,000 have already been discovered, and search is being made for others supposed to be in existence.

It appears that on the 11th instant a man known as Eugene Durard opened an account in the Hanover Bank and deposited two checks on the Bank of North America, amounting to nearly $15,000, one purporting to have been drawn by Trever & Colgate, and the other by Messrs. Stehn & Wulfing. Both checks were certified, but there being some doubt concerning the certification of Messrs. Trevor & Colgate's check it was returned to them, and that firm pronounced it to be correct.

The same day Durard drew from the bank, on his own check, nearly the amount of the checks he had deposited, and the next day deposited three more checks on the Chemical National Bank, Merchants' Bank, and the National Park Bank, amounting to about $16,000, drawn by well known firms, and purporting to have been duly certified. In about an hour after the last deposit Durard drew his check on the Hanover Bank for $15,200, but before the check was presented and paid the forgeries were discovered and payment of the check stopped. Search was made for Durard, but he could not be found. It was learned, however, that Edward Urwick had been concerned with Durard in forging the checks, and yesterday afternoon Urwick was found at the gold broker's room, Wall street. He was there for the purpose of buying gold, after which he had arranged to meet Durard in New street, but the detection of the forgeries reached the ears of the principal in the crime, and he made his escape. Urwick was taken into custody by an officer detailed at the Post office, and arraigned before Justice Dowling, who committed him to the Tombs for examination, which is set down for ten o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning, when doubtless all the particulars will be developed.

Some of the checks had the certification of the bank on which they were drawn also forged, while others were so skilfully done as to procure the genuine certification of the bank on which they were drawn. The names were so much like the original as to make it difficult for the parties on whom the forgery was perpetrated to pronounce them, without a rigid examination, to be forgeries. It is alleged that the Hanover Bank will not be a loser by these frauds, as the genuine certificates amount to more than had been paid on Durard's account. Messrs. Trevor and Colgate and the Bank of North America are the sufferers by this swindle, which would, however, have been of much greater extent, had it not been timely detected, and would have extended to the other firms who certified the checks. As it is, this successful operator has managed to secure and carry away with him $10,600. It is said that Trevor & Colgate have made some change recently among their employes, and that the men in the present positions are not so experienced as their predecessors. They have also had a press of business for the last few