CITY POLITICS.

The Recent State Contests and Their Probable Effect on the New York Election—Plain Facts Plainly Told—Candidates in the Field—Sinking Up the Slates—Banker John Morrissey—James Brooks Explains to the Fenians—Political Bargaining, Swapping and Trading, &c.

THE LATE STATE ELECTIONS.

The result of the election in Pennsylvania continues to be eagerly discussed in all political circles, and it has this good quality: that it seems to make both sides happy. The radicals point triumphantly to the fact that every State yet heard from has given its verdict in favor of Congress, while the democrats and conservatives, with equal earnestness, claim that the vote of Pennsylvania argues clearly and unmistakably in favor of a triumphal election of the ticket in this State; and they argue that in Pennsylvania, with such a candidate as Mr. Clymer, who made himself odious to the great body of loyal voters by his distinctly copperhead antecedents, they stood prepared to find the State carried against them by from 35,000 to 40,000 majority. It appears, however, as they allege, that the strength of the party and its principles have been sufficient to overcome the verdict of the many wise and just objections which have prevented the adoption of Mr. Clymer as the conservative nominee; and they think the fact that the radicals were not able to increase their majority with so excellent a soldier as General Geary, and against so decided a copperhead as Clymer, should be taken as proof that the conservative policy is slowly but steadily gaining ground. They claim that all the candidates of their State ticket are unexceptionable loyal men, and that during the progress of the rebellion even Governor Fenton had no better silent record than the candidate who is pitted against him. All this, however, is town talk, and only town talk; every State yet heard from has, with unanimous voice, sustained the course of Congress, and has repudiated the policy of Mr. Johnson, despite all the efforts, the power and patronage which have been brought to bear by the latter. It is for New York alone, if her people so choose, to stem the universal tide of radical victory, and be not only the first, but the only State holding out the olive branch to the South. It is conceded, however, even by the most active and straightlaced democrats that the course of the HERALD in regard to the constitutional amendment has been sensible and correct; and that the South must either accept that amendment or fare much worse. It is their intention, therefore, to continue their present contest only till after the first Tuesday in next November; if defeated in the State of New York they will say to their friends in the South that "You must accept this amendment in so far that only those classes of your population possessing votes shall be represented in Congress, as the irrevocable judgment of the vast majority of the people of the Northern States; accept this with what good grace you may, and we, who have always been your friends, will make one more effort, and we believe a successful one, to defeat these further and harsher amendments. Grant universal suffrage to the negroes; disqualify all persons who served with the rebellion, which otherwise the radicals will most certainly press to a successful issue." So much for the State ticket.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

While other political organizations show all their inherent weakness, and dreading, from evident signs, that the power of the "machinery" is failing and that the people, with irresistible voice and force, are preparing to assume control of their own affairs, stand hesitating on the brink and endeavoring to make bargains, compromises and combinations which shall perpetuate their unjust and odious existence, the young men, the independent manhood of the Cooper Institute Democratic Union democracy have boldly met in public council, avowed their principles, selected their standard bearers, and are now on the war path, courting and defying opposition. They did not stand shivering on the brink, letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would," and fearing that the current was either too cold or too strong for their unhackneyed limbs, but into it they plunged head foremost, with splendid confidence, and are now buffeting with lusty and determined strokes to a landing place on the shore of victory, which they may or may not reach. Heaven speed them is the wish of seven-eighths of the democratic masses, nearly all of whom are tired of the old party domination, and who admire intensely the pluck and vigor with which the new organization is striving for success. This organization, though new and untried under its present name of Democratic Union, consists of strong representative men, who have, sometimes singly and sometimes working under the banner of other organizations, tried, tested and confirmed the popular strength in every ward of the city. The democratic Union party is, in fact, an agglomeration of the best energy and independence of such former outside organizations as Mozart Hall and the McKeon democracy, men who would not sell themselves to become the tools of Tammany Hall, who have too much pride and force of character to continue allowing themselves to be sold out from year to year for the personal interests of the Wood family, and who became convinced that only in a new republic of ward chiefs, instead of under "Boss Fernando" or McKeon's aristocracy, could their just deserts as members of the democratic party be attained. Last Tuesday, therefore, they assembled in convention and nominated for Surrogate, Robert B. Holmes; for Recorder, John R. Anthon; for Register, General Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly); for Supervisor, Smith Ely, Jr.; for Coroner, William Schirmer, all of which nominations, except that of Mr. Holmes, were accurately given as the probable candidates in the HERALD a fortnight ago. All of these nominations were made unanimously, some fifty-four votes having been cast for Gideon J. Tucker as Surrogate on the first ballot, but Mr. Holmes on the second ballot received every vote in the convention.

Mr. Holmes is a lawyer of twenty-five years' standing at the bar, of high character, very widely known, of large fortune, and was twice elected and re-elected to the high position of Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York.

John R. Anthon is a lawyer, has served one or two terms with credit as an Assemblyman; is a young man of good family, liberal education, at present enjoying a large practice, and is one of the best public speakers in the city of New York—an accomplishment which will be of material service to him in the State campaign and in the series of ward mass meetings as the democratic Union proposes to hold.

Smith Ely, Jr., has signalized himself as an honest legislator in the present Board of Supervisors, resisting, both in the Board and at Albany, the new Court House and other similar swindles; he is a leather merchant in the "swamp," of large fortune, and will command a wide support outside of party lines from his past record.

Brigadier General Charles G. Halpine is so well known by his military record and by his literary labors as "Miles O'Reilly," and as a prominent journalist of New York, that it can be only necessary to say of him that he has been endorsed by a numerous force of the army and navy, headed by such names as Admiral Farragut, General Meade, General Hawley (now Governor of Connecticut), Major General Dix, Captain Worden (old Ironsides), United States Navy, and others of the nation's true defenders. He will receive along with Smith Ely, Jr., the earnest support of such gentlemen as Peter Cooper, Chairman of the Citizens' Association; Robert B. Roosevelt, the manager thereof, and very many radical republicans who accept his record as sufficient commendation for the office, which is one of political significance.

Coroner (Dr.) Schirmer is a German of high professional accomplishments and largely enjoying the confidence of his own class of citizens, who once before, for a term, filled the position of Coroner most acceptably, and, as his friends claim, was cheated out of a re-election last year by an alteration of votes in the Sixth ward in favor of Coroner Collins, deceased, who was the special friend of certain prominent conservative republicans. How this really was we cannot say. This only is sure—that by the count of the poll clerks appointed by the Police Commissioners Schirmer was elected by a small but effectual majority, while by the count of the County Canvassers—all belonging to Tammany Hall and conservative republican persuasions—the shoe was put on the other foot and Collins was declared elected by a majority equally small but equally effectual. Collins did not live long to enjoy the position, and Schirmer has got to go through the canvass and election for that place, which probably of right, he should have filled a year ago, without further contest. This nomination of Schirmer is rather a bitter pill to the Tammany leaders, who, now that he has received one democratic nomination, cannot fail to endorse him, under penalty of yet further enstrangling the Teutonic element, while their programme was to have placed a German of their stripe on the ticket for Supervisor in Smith Ely, Jr.'s place. One German they must have, and as they cannot hope to defeat Schirmer, they will have to settle upon some other interest for their supervisorial candidate. It is just possible, however, that from the desire to perpetuate the Board (Supervisors), discretion may be made a virtue, and Smith Ely receive the January nomination, for this thing is pretty sure—that if he be not first in the popular roll he will be second, thus destroying the present iniquitous balance of power in that Board, by making it seven democrats and five republicans, leaving no further pretext to our present legislators at Albany for allowing our Board of Supervisors in its present shape to encumber the earth any longer.

THE MCKEON DEMOCRACY.

On the same evening there was a convention of the New York, or so-called McKeon democracy, which renominated for the office of Surrogate the present incumbent, Gideon J. Tucker and did the same for Recorder John K. Hackett. These nominations were then made formal, after which, on a formal ballot for Register, General Halpine received fifty-six votes against three for John Michael and two for Thomas H. Ferris—Judge Striker's friend—and one for a certain Michael Halpin. But whether ex-Police Captain Halpin or Halpin of the First ward, or the affable proprietor of Tammany Hall and various other liquor stores, will receive the nomination of Tammany, no living mortal has yet been able to ascertain. After preceding to a formal ballot the Convention then adjourned, as it had only been called together for the purpose of nominating a Judiciary, and not a County ticket.

RADICAL REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Meanwhile the radical republicans held a county convention on the same evening, and adjourned without making any nominations until next Tuesday night. This was done to give further time for consultation and a comparison of views, many of the wise leaders of the party recommending as this city is democratic by a hopeless majority, that acceptable democrats of good character should be either nominated or endorsed. This course has been earnestly advocated by the radical organ of this city, the poetical (blanket) newspaper, and in the columns of the workingmen's paper. It was urged that such a course more than any other would aid to break up the powerful machinery which has held the democratic party together; and that it would be an olive branch to men of all parties, showing that when representatives of the right character were put forward the republicans will offer no violent or moral partisan opposition; the control of what will be the final course of this organization is centred in Mr. Ben. Field, representing its interests throughout the State, Horace Greeley and Waldo Hutchins, who are its most prominent managers in the city.

RADICAL JUDICIARY TICKET.

The radical judiciary convention met last Wednesday night and nominated John Sedgwick for Recorder, by acclamation, and had a fierce contest over the office of Surrogate, which was finally carried for Alexander W. Bradford and subsequently made unanimous in his favor. This must be held as indicating a compromise, on the judicial offices, between the conservative and radical wings of the republican party, for Mr. Bradford was the nominee selected by the conservatives in their caucus at the house of Senator Thomas Murphy, for their November standard-bearer, and it is not possible that the Fenton people would have given their nomination to so pronounced and unchangeable a friend of Mr. Weed, had they not been guaranteed a corresponding act of courtesy by the endorsement of John Sedgwick, their candidate for Recorder, in the conservative republican convention which is soon to meet. What other nominations the radicals or conservatives, or either, may make for the offices of Register, Supervisor or Coroner, only the future can determine; but the chances are that when all of the outside tickets shall be put in the field special conference committees will be chosen to decide what candidates are strongest and shall therefore remain in the contest and who shall be withdrawn. In a word, if it be found that any political schooner is overloaded, making it doubtful whether she can reach the sanguine harbor of success through such storms as will prevail for the next three weeks, common sense will demand that such portions of the cargo as it is thought can best keep shall be left for a second voyage. The great object of producing a total change in the present political management of affairs in this city must be held paramount to any claims or aspirations either of individual candidates or their friends, and, with prudence guiding the general counsels and a disposition to secure success at whatever cost, there can be little doubt that the result will redound to the interests and pride of the community.

MOZART HALL DEMOCRACY.

As to Mozart Hall, what it will do or fail to do, is not regarded as of much consequence. It is believed there are popular men yet lingering within the porches of its departed power; but so long as these remain content to let their votes be cast on this side or on that, at the bidding of one exclusive dictator, they must remain a political nonentity, so that few will ask what they are going to do, though many may inquire what new trick their "proprietor" is about to play in the coming elections. Already in his Congressional candidacy in the Ninth district he has wholly repudiated and ignored the name of Mozart Hall, though yet claiming its support; offering himself as a non-partisan candidate, who is "only anxious to enter Congress as a popular rebuke (ha! ha!) to those who uttered the malicious falsehood (ho! ho!) who have the audacity (hi! hi!) to assert that he—(roars of laughter)—was not perfectly sound—(screams of merriment)—on the goose during the entire war." (Speechless convulsions of merriment among all who hear him.) Was ever hypocrisy more palpable than this?

Second only to himself the Mozart proprietor adheres to John McCool, the present Register, who it is rumored gives several thousand "substantial reasons" for securing that nomination in the first instance, and whose fidelity to the Mozart party has continued in contributing a full one-half of all he possessed to the public treasury of the Mozart proprietor; all of which, of course, went carefully and accurately into the public treasury of that organization, and not one dollar of which ever got tangled by any accident in the pocket of the honorable and respected principal stockholder of the said Mozart Hall.

McCool is an estimable gentleman of no particular qualities either way. He has held many offices through favor of the democratic party. On the principle of rotation in office the great majority of the "boys" believe that one term, or even half a term of so lucrative an office as the registership is said to be should be enough, and a receipt in full even for these brilliant services, with tongue and pen and otherwise, in the public service which Mr. McCool has rendered.

For Supervisor the Mozart people are divided on Owen Keenan, a strong popular democrat of the Eleventh ward, and Patrick Cuff, a wealthy manufacturer of strong drink, and a gentleman named Lockwood, an "accidental," who has been specially imported from Westchester, or one of the river counties, by the Mozart proprietor, to fill this important position. Keenan, however, labors under the misfortune of believing in the "one term rotation in office" principle, and as he is a sturdy, independent man who will not always bow to autocratic dictation, his chances are believed to be shaky, notwithstanding his past record, fidelity and services.

Mr. Cuff is also popular and believes—which we do not by any means—that his respected candidate for Congress in the Ninth district is intriguing, and intriguing successfully, to obtain for him (Cuff) the radical endorsement.

Rumor runs that the reason why the Mozart County Convention adjourned this week without making any nominations was that it was composed of rather heterogeneous materials, who had not been sufficiently canvassed, caucussed and sworn to blind obedience in advance of their assembling together. A majority or full half of the delegates, not recognizing the chief proprietor's right to be also proprietor of their opinions, were strongly in favor of nominating General Halpine for the Registership, and would have done so, or at least made a formidable attempt to do so, had not the wily manager, foreseeing that some of the elements were beyond his control, secured a hasty adjournment.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

In the Fourth district it is found, after all, that General Daniel E. Sickles, contented with his Colonelcy in the regular army and present command of a military district, will not resign in order to become a candidate for his former seat in Congress. "Brother Ben" announces that he will certainly be the Mozart Hall candidate; while the Tammany machine is being worked vigorously in favor of Mr. S. S. (Sunset) Cox of Ohio, by certain powerful interests, not exactly in, but in alliance with the present management of the "Wigwam." Cox has been nominated by the McKeonites, and this fact may be considered as a foreshadowing of what Tammany Hall will do; while the Democratic Union party (Cooper Institute), who are really strongest in this district, and able to return whosoever they may please, have not as yet decided whether they will give their nomination to Mr. Cox or send some other man to Congress. Their action in this, as in other Congressional and Assembly districts, will, no doubt, be largely governed by the availability and willingness of each nominee to help the general county ticket which they have put forward, though there are just as good and true national men within their own ranks as can be found outside of them; nor will they strengthen their common enemy in any case by accepting as candidates, either for Congress or Assembly, any man who distinctly represents or adheres to any hostile interest, or who are not willing to avow that they will treat all classes of their supporters fairly. It is not unlikely that Hiram (Bombastes Furioso) Walbridge will be set up as the candidate of the radicals, merely to be knocked down like a wooden doll. The nomination would afford a good excuse for Hiram to bore the electors of the district with some of the many thousand spread eagle manuscript speeches which he has safely locked up in his trunk only waiting for an opportunity to work off his surplus political gas.

In the Fifth district, General Nelson Taylor's chances seem to be at present enjoying a hectic but shortlived revival. Banker John Morrissey is still the political Hercules who can hold all the political serpents aspiring to Congress, while yet in his infancy; and if he is to have any opponent it is believed that a young and active lawyer named Gibbons will be more formidable finally than General Taylor. Some wise men from Washington came on here recently cautioning the innocent democrats of the city of New York, not to universally ruin their reputation by acceding to Mr. Morrissey's schemes; they were sent back, however, with good sized fleas in their ears, and were told that the democratic party of the city of New York believed itself fully competent to take care of its own affairs; and, also, that throwing Morrissey off the ticket, would not add ten so-called "respectable" votes to their State candidates, and would be such a flagrant breach of faith and confidence with that large class who have only confidence to give upon, inevitably resulting in the loss 5,000 votes, at least, to the State ticket, in the city of New York. As things stand to-day, the brawny, thunder-toned Gladiator, whose head-quarters are in the Anson house, where he is anxious at all hours of the day to see his friends, will be the next Congressman from this district. What has become of Wm. R. Maclay is an agitating question at the present time. Whether he has gone up in a balloon or into the sea in a diving bell, his most anxious friends have not been able to discover. Neither hide nor hair, neither bones nor blood; not a growl from any cellar, nor a gleam of his brown mustache on any thoroughfare, can be seen within the precincts of his district, which it was fully hoped by his admirers he would again represent in Congress.

In the Sixth district, it is believed that a portion of the Philadelphia bargain, subsequently ratified at Albany, and to which "that man Wood" clings with such tenacious fidelity, though the "little man" of the local conservative organ repudiates it, will be carried out by the nomination of some conservative republican, most probably Thomas E. Stewart, formerly of the Assembly and one of its most active members, to be the standard bearer of Tammany Hall, and of the Twenty-third street "Old Guard." Colonel Price positively refuses to give up the luxurious ease of private life for the hostile "bear garden" of Washington; while James T. Brady, who is the unanimous choice of the democratic Union party, and who could be elected by more majority than all the other candidates would receive votes, has not yet signified either way, whether he will accept or decline, in answer to the informal and private tender of the nomination. It is hoped that Mr. Brady, for once, though holding a detestation for public office, will consent to hold a seat as a representative of independent and patriotic men, in such a powerful and historical body as the next Congress will undoubtedly be. Should Mr. Brady decline the honor, either Udolpho Wolfe or Wm. M. McIntire may be given the nomination of all the outside democratic factions. The radicals have nominated Charles S. Spencer as their candidate.

In the Seventh district there is no serious opposition to Mr. Chanler's re-election, all the outside factions being content with him for the reason that if he has done nothing for them, neither has he done anything for Tammany Hall; and that a close scrutiny of all the acts of his political life leaves them utterly in doubt what side of the democratic fence he is upon, or to which faction his influence—supposing him to have any—would be thrown. He is a respectable, wealthy and conscientious democrat; no self-seeker, and, unfortunately, no seeker of promotion and reward for his friends; but, such as he is, having had the experience of King Stork, who devoured them in the person of John Cochrane, they prefer to retain Mr. Chanler as good King Log, who is a handsome object to look upon, though he may not be of any particular use to anybody.

In the Eighth district the radicals grow more hopeful every hour with their great Teutonic swordsman, George F. Steinbrenner, who may be called the Congressional Bismarck of this district, and will be able to accord victory to their banners. Steinbrenner will make a good fight, we know; but he has to overcome six thousand democratic majority—rather too heavy even for him to swing. He will do well, however, and better by a thousand or two votes than any other man they could name. Assessor Merwin R. Brewer, however, who was born in this district, and has resided in it all his life, will be a power with the Germans in favor of the democratic nominee; for Brewer can talk their language, crack more Dutch jokes and drink more lager—when it is for his political interest—than any live German within thirty miles of the city of New York.

In the Eighth district the radicals appear to join to their idols, and have nominated Wm. E. Dodge, who will certainly be defeated. Had they taken up a new man, carefully and wisely selected, it was quite probable they could carry the district, as there would seem to be a certainty of two or three democratic candidates. James Brooks, apart from certain alleged Fenian errors, made an able and, on the whole, successful democratic representative, and his expulsion from the House of Representatives by a strict party vote has given him strong claims upon many of the democratic organizations. Upon the Fenian question, however, it is alleged that he was fatally wrong, both in some of his own speeches and in the whole tone of his paper, and the chances would seem to be to-day with ex-Congressman Thomas J. Barr, who will be the stump nominee against him, receiving the support of a great part, if not the greater, of the Irish element, and secretly supported by one large faction of the regular Tammany Hall party, which it may not be necessary to name. Whether the explanations offered by Mr. Brooks in his speech at Twenty-third street, last Thursday night, endeavoring to explain his speech in Congress with regard to Fenian privateers which were fitted out in this city for service on the Fishing Banks on the termination of the Reciprocity treaty, may be accepted as satisfactory by Colonel Wm. R. Roberts and Patrick J. Meehan is yet to be seen. There is no doubt if those gentlemen can be satisfied—for they hold the balance of power in this district—Mr. Brooks will receive the nomination of the democratic Union party and be triumphantly re-elected.

In the Ninth district the radicals have renominated Wm. A. Darling, the present incumbent. Outside democratic factions, including the Cooper Institute people, urge that either Alderman Robert McGinnis or else Alderman Thomas McSpedon should be selected for this place. McSpedon's absorption would consolidate whatever is left of the old McKeon democracy with the new and more vigorous organizations.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Services To-Day.

At the Yorkville Free Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Eighty-fourth street, near Fourth avenue, the Rev. Wm. Dymond will preach this evening on "Unexpected Deliverance."

The Rev. Dr. Price, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, will hold divine worship at the French Church du Saint Esprit, on Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at half-past ten in the morning and half-past seven in the evening.

The Rev. Dr. Deems will preach in the chapel of the University, Washington square, this morning at eleven o'clock.

The Rev. Tresham D. Gregg, D. D., of Dublin, will preach to-day at Argus Hall, 600 Broadway, near Houston street. Services at half-past ten in the morning, and half-past three and half-past seven in the evening.

At St. Ann's free church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, the Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach at half-past seven and half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and three o'clock in the evening, the afternoon service being for deaf mutes; and the Rev. Dr. Higbee at half-past seven in the evening.

At St. Barabas' chapel (Episcopal, Rev. S. H. Hilliard), 306 Mulberry street, near Bleecker, there will be divine service and sermon at half-past ten in the morning and half-past seven in the evening.

The Rev. Dr. S. A. Corey will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist church, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and at half-past seven in the evening. The ordinance of baptism will be administered in the evening.

The Rev. William P. Corbit, pastor of the Seventeenth street Methodist Episcopal church, between First and Second avenues, will preach this morning and evening.

The ninth anniversary of the Kincaid Missionary Union will be held this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Macdougal street Baptist church. Eminent speakers are expected to be present.

The Pilgrim Baptist church will hold its ninth anniversary services to-day. Preaching, morning and evening, by the Rev. Halsey W. Knapp. Anniversary sermon at half-past ten in the morning.

A lecture for Jews, on "The Birth of the Messiah," will be delivered by the Rev. Wm. Wardlaw, in the large hall corner of Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, at half-past seven in the evening.

Lessons for the clergy from the newspaper accounts of the wreck of the Evening Star will be the subject of a discourse to be delivered by the Rev. Charles B. Smyth, D. D., at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson streets, at half-past three in the evening. There will also be a sermon at half-past ten in the morning.

At the Fifth avenue Baptist church, corner of Forty-sixth street, the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., pastor, will preach, at half-past ten in the morning, a funeral sermon. Subject, "Thoughts of Consolation for the Afflicted." At half-past seven in the evening, subject, "Christ's Prayer for His Murderers," being the first in a course of sermons upon the seven sentences uttered on the Cross.

At the Forty-second street Presbyterian church, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, there will be services by the pastor, the Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., at half-past ten in the morning and half-past seven in the evening. Subject for evening, "Sixth Article of the Creed, He Ascended into Heaven."

At the Christian church, Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, Elder Alfred N. Gilbert, of Syracuse, will preach at half-past ten in the morning and half-past seven in the evening.

Bishop Snow, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, at three in the evening, on "That Terrible Shepherd."—Zechariah xi., 16.

At No. 814 Broadway, Sunday meetings will be held to-day. At half-past ten in the morning, by a lady medium; at three in the afternoon, discussion, "Is the Bible of Divine Origin?" at eight in the evening, religio-philosophical lecture on "The Deluge."

At the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth street, services every Sabbath, at three o'clock P. M. Singing by over two hundred children. The friends of the poor are invited.

The Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., will preach in the Fiftieth street Presbyterian church, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, to-day at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

The Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., will preach at Cooper Institute this morning and evening, services commencing at eleven o'clock and eight o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity parish, will preach in All Saints' church, in Henry street, corner of Scammel street, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The public are invited.

In the Church of the Resurrection, Thirty-fifth street, east of Sixth avenue, the rector, Rev. Edward O. Flagg, D. D., will preach in the morning; in the evening Rev. George F. Seymour, of Brooklyn. Services commence at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

At the New Jerusalem church, Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, the Rev. Chauncey Giles, pastor, public worship will be resumed this morning at half-past ten o'clock.

At the Central Presbyterian church, Broome street, two blocks east of Broadway, there will be preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. B. Dunn, at half-past ten in the morning and half-past seven in the evening. Services at the chapel, Palace Hall, Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, at half-past three in the afternoon.

In University chapel, Washington square (late Rev. Dr. Hawks' charge), divine services will be continued every Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, until the completion of the new Chapel of the Holy Saviour, in Twenty-fifth street. Sermon this morning by the Rev. J. W. Payne.

Services will be held in the large school hall attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral to-day at the usual hour. It is understood that at this gathering of the congregation the Very Rev. Vicar General Starrs will explain fully everything in connection with the project of rebuilding the cathedral. Contributions towards the object are pouring in rapidly, and some Catholic gentlemen have subscribed quite liberally. Henry L. Hoguet and John Murphy have put their names down for $500 each, and some, whose names are not given, have contributed still larger amounts.

THE CENTREVILLE TRAGEDY.

The Inquest Resumed—No Further Developments—Acquittal of the Suspected Parties—Verdict of the Jury, &c.

The inquest in the case of Robert Walker, the horse trainer, who was found shot through the head on the racecourse, at Centreville, L. I., on the morning of the 1st of October, was resumed yesterday at Jamaica, Long Island, before Coroner Curtis, of Queen's county. The evidence revealed no new facts and resulted in the acquittal of the parties who had been held on suspicion, the testimony being deemed insufficient to justify their further detention.

Alfred E. Gove, the young man who, as stated in the HERALD's previous reports of the assassination, was suspected of complicity in the murder, and who was mentioned as being in charge of some horses in Boston, upon learning of the opinions entertained regarding his share of the transaction, promptly returned and surrendered himself to the authorities for examination.

Robert Mariner, the party who was arrested at a livery stable in Wooster street in this city, also succeeded in proving an alibi. The following testimony is the only evidence, materially differing from that previously adduced, which was elicited in the examination of yesterday:—

THE EVIDENCE.

Alfred E. Gove, being duly sworn, said:—I reside in Williamsburg, at the corner of First and South Ninth streets; on the morning of October 1 I left Williamsburg at about five minutes past seven o'clock; I boarded with Mrs. Terrell; I was at her house one week; I lived at Mr. Walker's previous to that; I was in Williamsburg on Sunday night, September 30; when at Walker's I was in the employ of John Bowles, taking care of horses which he had at training there; I first heard of the murder of Mr. Walker at Mr. Snedeker's, at the Union course, on the morning of October 1; after hearing of the murder I proceeded to the residence of Mr. Walker to ascertain if the report was founded on truth; I went to Bowles that morning; I went to Snedeker's to meet Mr. Charles Taylor, by whom I had been engaged; I went to Woodhaven, and from thence to Walker's; Mr. Taylor was over in the stand; I was directed to go there to meet Taylor, to go to Boston in charge of his horses; I left Mr. Walker's place because Mr. Bowles said he had sold his horses and paid me off; I had no difficulty with Mr. Walker while there; I arrived at Snedeker's between a quarter and half past eight o'clock on that morning.

By a Juror—I first heard of the murder from Robert Mariner at Snedeker's; he arrived there about the same time that I did; he said nothing to me more than to other persons there; he said Walker was dead, that was all he said.

Henry Kozenquest corroborated the testimony of this witness in regard to the time he left Williamsburg on the morning of the 1st of October, as did also Samuel Verity, a car driver, who testified that Gove rode in the car which he drove to Snedeker's.

Anson B. Forbell being sworn, deposed as follows:—I reside at Mr. Snedeker's; I saw Robert Mariner there on the morning of the 1st of October; he came there about five minutes before Gove came; he either asked me whether I had heard that Walker had been killed or told me of the occurrence; he said Walker's brains had been kicked out by a horse; he said he had not seen Walker since he (Walker) left the stables to go on the trotting track.

Maria L. Dodd testified that a man who was taking care of some horses at Walker's stables acted in a very singular manner on the morning of the murder, was very excited, and, contrary to usual custom, could not partake heartily of breakfast on that morning.

This man was believed to be one Owen Leonard, who formerly had charge of some horses at Walker's and is now employed in some stables near the Fashion Course.

Anson Forbell, recalled, testified that on one occasion this man remarked in his hearing that "the old s—n of a b—h is dead," referring to Walker; this was after the murder.

Robert Mariner, being sworn, testified as follows:—I reside with Mr. Chandler, at Dover, N. J.; he is the owner of the mare which Mr. Walker was driving at the time of his death; on the 1st of October I was at Mr. Walker's place; I slept the preceding night with Mr. Hall's man (Owen Leonard) in the stable.

The remaining testimony adduced from this witness was to show in what manner and where he was engaged at the time Walker was murdered. His statements were supported by two other witnesses, showing clearly that in the interval between the time of his rising from bed until Walker was found dead on the track, he (Mariner) was busily engaged in his stable duties.

Owen Leonard, being sworn, testified to the manner in which he also had been engaged on the morning of the murder, which proved satisfactory, and admitted that, when speaking of Walker's death, he had used an expression to the effect that "if Walker had been the cause of the sickness of a man named H. W. Walker, who was formerly in his employ, shooting was too good for him." This feeling seems to have had its origin in the fact that, among some persons, Walker was considered to be a hard master to those in subordinate capacities under him.

THE JURY THEN RETIRED

for deliberation, and after a short absence returned, stating that in their opinion the evidence was wholly insufficient to justify the further detention of the parties suspected, and rendered a verdict that "Robert Walker died from the effects of a pistol wound inflicted by some party or parties unknown. The inquest was then adjourned *sine die*.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 10	MOON SETS	eve 9 32
SUN SETS	5 23	HIGH WATER	eve 11 24

PORT OF NEW YORK, OCTOBER 13, 1866.

Cleared.

Steamship City of New York (Br), Leitch, Liverpool—J G Dale.
Steamship Manhattan, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz—C A Whitney & Co.
Steamship Enterprise, Eldridge, Galveston—C H Mallory & Co.
Steamship Tybee, Cankins, Galveston—Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamship Mississippi, Sumner, New Orleans—Garrison & Allen.
Steamship Geo Cromwell, Vaill, New Orleans—H B Cromwell & Co.
Steamship Marmion, Hazard, New Orleans—R Lowden.
Steamship Agnes, Bourne, New Orleans—Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship Gulf City, Stewart, Mobile—Smith & Dunning.
Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah—Garrison & Allen.
Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston—A Leary.
Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—G Heinicken & Palmore.
Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship Valley City, Snyder, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—J Hand.
Steamship Thames, Swift, Washington and Georgetown, DC—R Lowden.
Steamship Mayflower, Robinson, Alexandria—J Hand.
Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland—J E Ames.
Steamship Mary Sanford, Rudolf, Boston—W P Clyde.
Steamship Miami, Clark, Boston—W P Clyde.
Steamship Mystic, Burton, Boston—Neptune Steamship Co.
Ship Richard Robinson, Robinson, San Francisco—G D Sutton.
Ship Eastward Ho (Br), Byrne, Sydney, NSW—R W Cameron.
Ship Rhine, Moore, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Brig Annie M Young (Br), Doane, Bremen—Boyd & Hincken.
Brig Cairo (Br), Corbett, Bremen—Sloman & Edye.
Brig Mary (Br), McCulloch, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.
Brig B Ingenue, Gray, Port au Prince—E Murray Jr.
Brig H F Colthirst (Br), Emery, Manzanillo—Davison & Spearing.
Brig T H A Pitt (Br), Covell, St George, Bermuda—Middleton & Co.
Brig Union (Br), LeBrocq, Pasqubac.
Brig Martha (Br), Ganion, Halifax—B F Small & Co.
Brig Herbert (Br), Barker, Windsor, NS—D E DeWolf & Co.
Brig Martha (Br), Dwyer, St John, NB—J Boynton, Son & Co.
Brig Maria White, Bryant, Coleraine, Ga—H W Loud & Co.
Brig Webster Kelly, Haskell, Boston—Thayer & Sargent.
Schr Rey, Borden, Tabasco—Miller & Houghton.
Schr America (Br), Nicholson, Point-a-Pitre, Guad—D E DeWolf & Co.
Schr Reward (Br), Masters, Windsor, NS—D E DeWolf & Co.
Schr Frank & Emily, Colley, Jacksonville—H A Coddis & Co.
Schr Mott Bedell, Bedell, Savannah—M Bedell.
Schr Annie Lewis, Darling, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Caroline & Cornelia, Davis, Georgetown, SC—Bently, Smith & Co.
Schr Isabella, Weeks, Wilmington, NC—Thomas & Holmes.
Schr Julia A Crawford, Buckley, Newbern—Thomas & Holmes.
Schr C C Smith, Barrett, Washington, NC—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr J H Lockwood, Sharrett, Washington—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Amanda, Samson, Calais—Snow & Burgess.
Schr Bay State, Bassett, Boston—Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.
Schr Princess, Lovell, Boston—S W Lewis & Co.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Reeve, New Haven—L D Stannard.
Sloop Emily, Allen, Bridgeport—C H Allen.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Boston (Br), Brooks, Liverpool Oct 3, via Queenstown 4th, with mdse and 593 passengers, to J G Dale. 7th inst, lat 50 26, lon 29 40, passed steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool.
Steamship The Queen (Br), Grogan, Liverpool Sept 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse and 408 passengers, to the National Steam Navigation Co. Was off the lighthship 11th inst, but was obliged to put to sea in consequence of the storm. Oct 7, lat 45 16, lon 50 03, passed a bark rigged steamer, bound E, supposed the Java; 13th, 5:30 PM, ran into and sunk schr Mary Ann Magee, of and for Philadelphia. (See Disasters).
Steamship Hibernia (Br), Munroe, Glasgow Sept 26 and Moville 27th, with mdse and 572 passengers, to F Macdonald & Co. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage.
Ship Trimountain, Stouffer, Liverpool, 40 days, with mdse, to Chas Carow. Oct 5, lat 41 15, lon 67 30, exchanged signals with steamship Saxonia, hence for Hamburg.
Brig Kate (Br), McDougal, Windsor, NS, 5 days, with plaster, to A Smithers & Co.
Brig Gazelle, ——, Calais, 4 days, with lumber, to Bred, Son & Co.
Schr I B & F L, Butler, Providence.
Schr Helen F, ——, Portland, Ct.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Rondout for Boston.

Sailed.

Steamships Arizona, Port au Prince (from the lower bay), Bremen, Teutonia, City of New York, Manhattan, Mississippi, Marmion, Geo Cromwell, San Salvador, Saragossa, Niagara, Hatteras.
Wind at sunset NE.

Marine Disasters.

SCHR MARY ANN MAGEE—The steamship The Queen, which arrived last night from Liverpool, when coming up the bay, about half-past six o'clock, and when off Coney Island, ran into the schr Mary Ann Magee, Capt Finch, of and for Philadelphia, striking the schooner amidships, tearing the foresail and mainsail, and capsizing her. All hands, except one man (Hosea F Casto, who is supposed lost), were saved and brought to the city. Capt Finch and his mate were slightly injured by the collision. All hands lost everything but what they stood in. The M A M was 9 years old, 299 tons burthen, and owned in Philadelphia, where she was partly insured.

BRIG ELLEN F STEWART, Holland, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, before reported dismasted, encountered a terrific hurricane 1st inst, in lat 24, lon 69 30, which lasted 12 hours, during which had to cut away both masts in order to preserve the vessel and cargo. After the most strenuous efforts on the part of Capt Holland and crew, they succeeded in erecting jurymasts, and safely reached Key West 5th inst, vessel and cargo in apparent good order. Capt Holland took passage at Key West in the steamship Cuba, from Havana for Baltimore, and reached Philadelphia 12th, for the purpose of procuring spars and sails, which he intends taking to Key West, and, after having repaired, will proceed on his voyage.

SCHR L BROWN, with a cargo of fish for Newburyport, was abandoned off Green Island 1st inst, and was towed into Isaac Harbor, NS, 4th, where her cargo was being landed.

SCHR J N M BARNES, owned by Matthews & Davis, Eastport, heavily loaded with fish, sunk five miles SE of Country Harbor. The vessel and cargo were insured for a small amount. The crew were all saved.

SCHR JOHN NELSON, Jr, owned by Mr John Nelson, of Gloucester