

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All business or news letters and telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXII. No. 290

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WORLD SISTERS NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—ANGEL OF MIDDON. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—SINGING OF FRANKLIN. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—BLACK CROSS. OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—NIP VAN WINKEL. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th Street—A DANDY'S DREAM. GERMAN STAGE THEATRE, Nos. 63 and 67 Bowery—DAS AUFGEBROCHENE ZWISCHEN. FRENCH THEATRE, Broadway—TWO DEER'S WALKS. BROADWAY THEATRE, Fourteenth Street—GRAND DOUGLAS. BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Third Street—HIS MAJESTY'S ACTOR. STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street—GYMNASTICS, EQUITARIANISM, &c. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 24th Street—ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL CAMP, &c. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—WHITE, COTTON & SWEETENED MINSTRELS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 93 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINERS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUE. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 70 Broadway—SONGS, DANCES, ECCECITRICALS, BURLESQUE, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery—COMIC VOCALISTS, NABO MINTRELS, &c. MATHIAS AT 7 1/2 O'CLOCK. BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 47 Broadway—DALLAS, PAPA, FANTASIES, &c. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLADS AND BURLESQUE. BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg—UNDER THE GALLOTT. BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM—PICTORIAL AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. FINE ART GALLERIES, 54 Broadway—REMINISCENCE OF FANTASY. AMERICAN INSTITUTE—REMINISCENCE OF NATIONAL HISTORY. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth Street—MARY STUART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 17, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, October 16. The national press of Italy is unanimous in demanding an advance on Rome. The insurgents and Garibaldi were still victorious in the Papal territory, where many sharp skirmishes occurred. The soldiers of the Pope were falling back on Rome. Plus the Ninth called an immediate assemblage of the Cardinals to consider the situation.

England was excited by a rumor to the effect that the Peninsulars had planned the seizure of the person of Queen Victoria, and the household guard at Palermo was doubled. The alarm about the Peninsulars was extended. Troops and gunboats were being dispatched to Ireland, and extraordinary vigilance was displayed in guarding the west coast of the island. The Spanish Cabinet is said to have offered to Napoleon to aid him in sustaining the Papal temporalities. Napoleon and Eugenie returned to St. Cloud from Biarritz.

Consols closed at 92 1/2 in London, with a declining market. Five-twentieths were at 67 1/2 in London and 7 1/2 in Frankfurt. The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet, with midland uplands at 8 1/2. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions without marked change.

The steamship Germania, from Southampton for New York, put back to Falmouth, England, disabled by loss of her screw.

THE CITY.

An immense gathering of republicans took place at Cooper Institute last evening, to ratify the nomination of the convention at New York. Speeches were made by several prominent leaders, in which Grant was hailed as the champion of the party for the Presidency in 1868. At the Metropolitan Police Department yesterday, a resolution was passed directing the District Attorney to bond all distillers now under seizure the owners of which belong to the Distillers' Association; which releases them from seizure while holding the premises under the bond pending the further decision of the cases.

At the Jerome Park yesterday three cases were run—the first, for the Champlain Steaks, being won by Messrs. the second, Nursery Blocks, by Leighton, and the third, for all ages, by Lusk.

The Metropolitan Fire Department yesterday ordered a tax of \$100 to be levied on the Chief Engineer, and proportionate same on the other employees of the Department to defray the expenses of the republican party at the next State election.

Senator Morgan, it is said, has obtained the consent of Secretary McCulloch to leave Gallatin's vacancy in the Brooklyn Revenue district unoccupied until that gentleman's trial takes place. An individual posted in revenue matters says there are six hundred illicit distilleries in full operation in that district.

There were 22,770 voters registered in New York and Brooklyn yesterday, making a total registered for the two days of 70,114.

To pay the interest on the five-twenty bonds, which falls due on the 1st of November, \$24,900,000 in coin will be required. At New York there will be \$17,400,000 if it disbursed.

Thomas A. Lambert was yesterday convicted, before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of the crime of arson in the first degree, for having, on the morning of the 10th of August last, wilfully set fire to the sailors' boarding house No. 65 Oliver Street, in this city. The case presented the most remarkable and complete chain of circumstantial evidence that has been developed for many years.

The North German Lloyd steamship Weser, Captain Wenke, will leave Hoboken at noon to-day (Thursday) for Bremen, touching at Southampton. The mails for the United Kingdom and the German States will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The steamship Hatteras, Captain R. Adams, will leave for No. 4 North river at three P. M. to-day for Havana.

The steamship Nightingale, Captain Breaker, belonging to C. H. Mallory & Co.'s southern line, will sail from pier 20 East river this afternoon for New Orleans direct. The stock market was weak and unsettled yesterday. Government securities were strong. Gold closed at 143 1/2 & 143 3/4.

There was less activity in commercial circles yesterday, though there continued a good demand for breadstuffs for export; in many commodities business was restricted by the exceedingly high rates of freight. Coffee was quiet and heavy. Cotton was in fair demand and a shade higher. On Change four was active, but rather heavy at the close. Wheat opened firmer, but closed lower. Corn was firmer and in fair demand, while oats were 10 to 25 higher and active. Pork was dull and heavy. Beef was unchanged, and lard, though in more active, was again lower. Freight was less active, but firm. Naval stores were depressed and lower. Petroleum was also depressed, and prices were 3/4 lower.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chief Justice Chase heard argument in Baltimore yesterday in the case of the colored girl, Elizabeth Turner, who applies through her next friend to be restored to the liberty of which she alleges she is now deprived by virtue of certain indentures of apprenticeship made in

accordance with the laws of Maryland. The Chief Justice decides that the petitioner should be discharged from restraint by the respondent, on the grounds that the indentures do not contain important provisions for the security of the apprentice, as required by the laws of Maryland relative to white apprentices. His special dispatch from Medicine Creek Lodge, Kansas, states that the Peace Commissioners had arrived there to attend the Grand Council of Warriors. Five thousand Indians were assembled, and the Commissioners were escorted by two companies of troops and two Colton guns. The prospects for peace were good. By the arrival of the steamship Columbia from Havana on the 12th inst. we are placed in possession of our despatches and news to that date. The project of creating new ports in Cuba was under consideration by the home authorities. It is probable clean bills of health will be issued to vessels clearing from Havana about the 15th inst. Mr. Hall, who killed the mate of the bark Adela, had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment. General Sheridan and ex-Secretary Stanton attended the marriage of General Forester, of Sheridan's staff, at Columbus, Ohio, last evening. Several mercantile firms in Philadelphia have suspended payment. One of them reports liabilities to the amount of \$200,000.

Henry A. Wise made the address at the opening of the Horticultural and Pomological Society of Virginia, in Richmond last night. His remarks, of course, touched mainly upon the present political situation; but the most remarkable portion of them consisted of advice to the young men of the State to become farmers, do their own labor and get rid of negroes and European immigrants. Deficits to the amount of \$30,054 have been discovered in the accounts of the City Chamberlain of Troy by a committee of the Common Council selected to examine them in view of the Chamberlain's profligate resignation. The Chamberlain himself, Mr. James M. Brewer, protests that he can satisfactorily explain away all deficits, if accorded time, and will, if necessary, replace them from his private funds. His office was declared vacant by the Council and another Chamberlain has been appointed.

We publish this morning a document issued by the State Department giving general information in regard to the trading posts in our new possessions of Waiwerau. Two of the alleged robbers of the Norway, Mr. Rank and another, are in London yesterday, through the discovery they made while quarrelling. The Dean Richmond has been almost repaired and will probably leave Port Kewen for New York to-day. The verdict of the Coroner's jury, as officially published, is substantially the same as reported several days ago in the Herald. It strongly charges the whole disaster on the carelessness or criminality of the officers of the Vanderbilt.

The judicial election in California took place yesterday. Few returns of importance are received, but the democrats are conceded San Francisco by one thousand majority.

The trial of Walsh and Farrelly for the murder of Patrick Tormay was continued in the Essex County Court at Newark, N. J., yesterday. Considerable testimony was taken and the Court adjourned until this morning.

A colored man named Benjamin Hogan was murdered at Tyburn, Pa., on Tuesday night by Abraham Brown, also colored. A dispute arose between the parties about the horse and wagon of deceased, which Brown drove away. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Brown, who is at large.

The Roman Question.

Our latest news from Italy is startling. The situation in and around Rome daily becomes more serious. The insurgents, headed by the son of Garibaldi, slowly, it is true, but steadily, approach the walls of the Holy City. Fighting in real earnest continues; blood, so to speak, has been tasted, and it is safe now to take it for granted that the insurrection will go on. Garibaldi is still at Capraia, but his words find their way into print, and inflammatory addresses freely circulate over the Peninsula, awaking responsive echoes in every Italian breast. Joseph Mazzini, who has never gone in with the kingdom, and whose hatred of Victor Emmanuel is scarcely exceeded by Garibaldi's hatred of the Pope, sees, or thinks he sees, his opportunity and calls upon the Romans to rise and proclaim a republic. Napoleon, on the other hand, watchful of the movement and evidently biding his time, is getting his ships in order. Whether the Italian people will arm at the bidding of Garibaldi, whether the Romans will proclaim a republic at the bidding of Mazzini, and whether French ships will be detailed to points of observation in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, are questions which a few days will be sufficient to determine. Meanwhile, it is safe to say that the situation of the Peninsula is critical almost beyond precedent, even in its own critical and eventful past.

How events will issue it would be extremely hazardous in present circumstances to predict. Any one of many things may happen. The Roman populace may arise and hail the insurgents beyond the walls as their liberators, compelling, or permitting the Pope and his Cardinals to flee for their lives. The insurgents, without even the intervention of foreign aid, may be defeated, and this grand movement of the party of action, at one time so big with promise, may result in a miserable fiasco. Victor Emmanuel, hurrying his troops across the frontiers, may make himself master of the entire Papal territory, Rome included, and, by an appeal to Europe, may compel such an arrangement as shall be satisfactory to the Italian nation and conformable to the demands of the age. Or, again, the Emperor of the French may land an army on the Papal territory and by a second occupation of Rome beget difficulties European in the range of their influence and disastrous beyond all precedent in their results. Any one of these, to say the least, lies within the limits of the possible.

There is, however, another possibility—a possibility suggested to us chiefly by the manifesto of Mazzini. The Romans may declare themselves in favor of a republic, or an empire, which some think is only another name for a republic. The Italian liberals, sick as men of them are known to be) of the shiftless and indeterminate policy of a ruler who is but a tool in the hands of the imperial master of France, may join the cry of the Roman patriots, and compel Victor Emmanuel to keep Pio Nono company in his unwilling and unhappy flight. This possibility is not discouraged by a careful consideration of the state of feeling which is prevalent in Italy, which is leavening the masses in Spain, which is cropping up in France, and which, of late, has been making itself very visibly manifest in the dominions of the Austrian Kaiser. Europe, in fact, has for some time past been passing through one of those crises which have been periodic in her history. The revolutionary wave has again swept over her. What was felt in 1789, in 1820, in 1832, in 1848, has again been making itself felt in 1867-7. The people have again, so to speak, been aroused from their slumbers, and with fearless energy have commenced to assert their rights. It is this peculiar state of the public mind in Europe that constitutes the danger. A republic in Italy would be immediately followed by a republic in Spain. The examples of the two peninsulas would rouse

the slumbering energies of the republicans in France. The contagion would spread itself over the Continent; not a throne would be safe; Victoria herself would scarcely sit secure. The possibility to which we have been referring is a possibility fraught with danger to the crowns and thrones of Europe. The proclamation of a Roman republic would, in the present state of the public mind, be a declaration of war against monarchy, and would be accepted as such. If, therefore, on the advice of Mazzini Rome is declared a republic, we may expect to hear of the formation of some holy or unholy alliance, and to witness again a monarchical coalition attempting to set its heel on popular liberty. Republicanism, if it does at this time attempt to lift its head in Europe, may again be crushed; but it may not. Whether it is crushed or whether it is not crushed, a struggle is possible; and the struggle may prove to be one of the most serious in which the forces of Europe have ever been engaged.

Curious Movements in Partisan Journalism. The leaders of the republican organization, in this and other States, have for some time been rendered very uneasy and discontented by the erratic course of their journals and reputed organs in this great metropolis, particularly their two morning dailies, the Tribune and the Times. The Tribune has been in the habit of endeavoring to run the republican machine with all the ridiculous isms of the day as its motive power—such as bloomism, and woman's rights in general; spiritualism, in its various phases; vegetarianism, including squashes and bran bread; prohibition, Sunday laws, and Fourierism in all its shapes and conditions. It has constantly been found flying off at tangents; now up Niagara to beg peace of George Sand's, Jake Thompson and the rest, and to offer four hundred million dollars to the Southern slaveholders as a bonus; and now down to Richmond to proffer air ball for J. F. Davis. The effect of its freaks and vagaries has been made manifest in the recent State elections. The Times, which has never been distinguished for much force of character, has been continually trimming its sails to catch every anticipated change of wind, and hauling in its canvas in alarm as soon as it has begun to feel the effect of the breeze.

Such being the unreliable and vacillating condition of the principal republican journals in New York, a consultation was some time since held by the leading men of the party in the city and State, including United States Senators Morgan and Conkling, ex-Mayor Opdyke, William M. Everts, Marshall O. Roberts, Isaac Sherman, ex-Congressman Frederick A. Conkling, William H. Webb, A. B. Cornell, S. B. Chittenden, Amos R. Eno, William T. Hodget, and others of equal prominence, which has led to an important financial combination, by which it is proposed to establish a new republican organ in the metropolis, on a secure basis, free from the erratic propensities of the Tribune and the jumping-jack peculiarities of the Times. The gentlemen who have undertaken this enterprise, having secured the co-operation of the President of the Broadway Bank (which institution enjoys the large profits of the city deposits), have agreed to subscribe the following sums to commence operations:—Messrs. F. A. Palmer and Marshall O. Roberts, twenty thousand dollars each; Messrs. Morgan, Conkling, Opdyke, Sherman, Webb, Everts, Cornell, Blodgett, Eno, Murphy, Chittenden, Butler, McMartin, Blake and Cowden, ten thousand dollars each. These parties command a capital of six hundred thousand dollars, which will be doubled if necessary to carry out their purposes. They have purchased Tammany Hall, entirely remodelled the building, and made arrangements to issue a morning paper, to be called the Telegraph, and to commence its sale at two cents a copy, subject, of course, to such changes as may hereafter become advisable. This new republican organ will be under the editorial management of Charles A. Dana, formerly one of the principal editors of the New York Tribune, in connection with the brother of United States Senator Conkling. Its object will be to check the tolls, absurdities, vagaries and vanities of the Tribune and Times, and to take the position of the recognized republican organ in the State of New York.

This important political enterprise is backed by a large majority of the leading men of the republican party. The first movement made by the contemplated new organ was to apply to the old Associated Press for the privilege of purchasing their state, stereotyped reports. Fortunately for the parties interested, they were positively refused admission into the Association, principally through the jealousy, alarm and narrow-mindedness of the Tribune and Times. Since their application was rejected a number of persons connected with the press and the telegraph lines have, we understand, formed a new and live association for the collection and sale of news, free from the absurd restrictions and selfish regulations which characterize the old Association—of which we are a member—and have chartered their company under the laws of the State of Connecticut, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, to be increased to one million if necessary or desirable. The stock first called for has been all subscribed, and the new and vigorous republican political combination to which we have alluded has taken a large interest in the new news association, and will back it with its capital and influence. It is probable that Dana will be the President of the Independent Associated Press, while the management will be in the hands of D. H. Craig, who is about to make a Western journey to contract with such papers as may desire to secure their news from the new association.

These two important undertakings will together work a complete revolution in a double direction: on the one hand, in newspaper enterprise and in the manner of procuring news, and, on the other, in the political situation of the country. The new republican organ will secure a better class of news than its older party rivals can obtain, and will soon take with it, in its new association, the most important journals of the Union; while, in a political point of view, it will create a profound sensation and have a powerful effect all over the country. Taking a conservative position in favor of Grant for the next Presidency, and showing overboard Chase and the extreme radicals, these movements will carry New York next month and the Presidential election next year, and will entirely override and demolish the Tribune, the Times, and all the other organs, radical, jumping-jack and copperhead, which

have been floundering about in the mire of ism, twisting and turning towards every point of the compass, or deriving their inspiration from whiskey for the past two or three years. Abatement of the Yellow Fever in the South. We recorded yesterday with pleasure the fact that the yellow fever is abating rapidly everywhere in the South. On Tuesday, up to noon, there had been but seven deaths in Memphis. In Vicksburg there had been no deaths within the previous forty-eight hours. During the same period there were only four deaths in Galveston and only two in Mobile. The secretary of the Howard Association at New Orleans has telegraphed that no further contributions are needed, inasmuch as the number of victims of this fell disease is daily decreasing. In anticipation of the coming frosts it seems to have already stayed its course, although we must warn those who have fled northward to escape from it not to venture to return south before the frosts have actually appeared and the newspapers of the infected districts have wholly ceased to report deaths from yellow fever.

The epidemic has this year been of a somewhat peculiar type, and has upset many preconceived notions regarding its origin and spread. Singularly enough, it has for the most part originated in interior towns and villages which have had no communication with infected ports. In Louisiana it made its first appearance at the little village of New Iberia, and spread thence with amazing rapidity over the country. It had already done its fatal work in several places before a single case was reported in New Orleans. In many marked particulars it has been quite unlike any preceding epidemic. That of 1853 is the only one to which it can be compared. But never before has the yellow fever been so prevalent. In New Orleans alone there have been between fifty and sixty thousand recorded cases. The proportionate fatality, however, has been less than ever. This may be owing to the peculiar type of the disease; or to the increased skill of the physicians in its treatment. It is noted among its peculiarities this year that it has attacked young children and even infants, persons born in the city, and, in some instances, those who have previously had it, as well as a large number of unaccompanied Northerners and foreigners who have arrived in New Orleans since the close of the war. In Mobile there have been few cases, and in the cities up the Mississippi the fever has not been severe. Texas, however, has suffered terribly, and few of its healthiest interior villages have escaped the scourge. For some time past the weather has been cool and favorable to the decline of this disease. Frost has already reached as far south as Corinth. Within a few weeks we trust that Yellow Jack will have been utterly vanquished by Jack Frost. The return of health will brighten the prospects of the South; and we hope that there may be ere long a political convalescence which shall brighten the prospects of the entire country.

Our City Politics.

We publish to-day a full and final review of the political situation in the city prior to the nomination of the various candidates to be voted for with the State ticket next month. There is a remarkable lack of interest and excitement about the result in the State, the general feeling being that it matters little which of the two lists of copperhead and negligible politicians shall be put into a few unimportant offices, when it is certain that in three or four months' time the popular organization for Grant for the Presidency will sweep all the scuffling factions out of existence. But with regard to the city election a very different state of feeling exists. All the interest with drawn from the State contest on our city affairs, and the nominations and votes in November for county officers are watched with eagerness as indicating the probable result of the Mayoralty struggle in December. At present Fernando Wood is doing all the active work, and appears to be the foremost candidate. Hoffman, who is a nonentity, only serves as a foil to the bolder rascal, and is really helping Wood and advancing his prospects of success. If Tammany should yield to Sweeney and Tweed, and nominate Hoffman, the chances will be all in favor of Wood's election, unless the people should solidly vote on a third candidate. He will beat Hoffman out of sight. Although Wood would certainly be the preferable candidate in the choice of the two evils, we should regret such a result. We do not want either a nincompoop with a black mustache, or a magnificent rascal with a white mustache, at the head of the city government. We hope, therefore, that Tammany may yet be wise enough to throw Sweeney, Tweed and Hoffman overboard, and to unite with the citizens in the nomination of some sound, respectable, practicable man, such as John Anderson or John Kelly, for Mayor, and thus render Fernando Wood's defeat a certainty.

The New Harlem Bridge—The Job Finished at Last.

The country wayfarer from Westchester county must have been considerably astonished yesterday to find the long expected and seemingly endless job of the new Harlem Bridge completed sufficiently to enable him to cross, without trusting himself on the rickety wooden affair beside it. The anti-exercise devotee of lager and whiskey, whose Sunday Mecca is Westchester county, will be also astonished and delighted at having safe footing and plenty of sea room to vent his zigzag way New Yorkward on Sunday night. Every citizen in the metropolis, and visitors from the "north country" lying beyond Harlem river, will breathe easier and hobnob together with beaming countenances, because there is one job disposed of and one less in the State treasury. A great principle is settled—namely, that there can be an end, some time or other, to a job of the Corporation spoils. Of course the obstacles to be surmounted in building this bridge were enormous. There was a mighty stream to be crossed, although some ill-natured people call it a good sized ditch or drain, and insinuate that a person can almost wade over it in summer. Then, three years were necessary for the Commissioners in charge of the work to deliberate before they commenced it. Alternations were also made in the design and materials of the structure, until it seemed to be a positive exclamation. At length, after seven years, the main part of the work is finished, and there are special means of communication between Gotham and the mainland. Some

grumblers say that the greatest rivers on the American Continent have been spanned by the greatest bridges in the world in less time than it took the Harlem Bridge Commissioners to get through with their job. However, the public may be thankful that jobs sometimes end, and hope that by the end of the present century the new Court House also will be at their disposal. The Late Elections—Curious and Instructive Results. As we got nearer and nearer the actual figures of the late elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio the results become more and more interesting and instructive. Thus, in Pennsylvania, it appears, the only real gain in their vote of last year made by the democrats was in Philadelphia, where they gained some 3,000 votes. The vote of the two parties in 1866 (not 1865 as the Tribune has it over and over again) and 1867, in the city, was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Party Name and Vote. Republican Vote: 48,817. Democratic Vote: 48,017. Total: 96,834.

Here a republican loss of 4,000, excepting some 1,400 votes, is turned over to the democrats. And why? Because they had three popular soldiers on their city ticket, and there was not one soldier on the republican ticket. Three thousand Philadelphia soldiers who voted for their comrades-in-arms, General Geary, in a year, voted for their comrades on the democratic ticket this year, and they have thus given the State to the democrats by some seven or eight hundred majority. But still General Geary's seventeen thousand majority of last year has been upset. So it has, but how? In this way: The election went by default. The whole vote of the State, as compared with last year, shows that this year about fifty thousand voters stayed at home, and in the proportion of 34,000 republicans to 16,000 democrats. Two to one of those stay-at-home voters being on the republican side, they have given the State to the democrats. These indifferent voters, on both sides, will be apt to come out at the proper time in a body for General Grant, thus giving him Pennsylvania by fifty thousand majority.

Next, with regard to Ohio, while the vote of the Governor is less than the full vote of the State, the majority against the proposed negro suffrage amendment of the State constitution is so emphatic—from fifty to sixty thousand—that it cannot be misunderstood. Thus this radical ultimatum of immediate and universal negro suffrage goes by the board, for the verdict of Ohio in October will be the verdict of New York in November. Mr. Chase is distanced and ruled out of the Presidential race, and Grant is the coming man.

The Question of Paying the National Debt in Greenbacks.

The late elections in the West brought out rather prominently questions relative to our national finances, especially with regard to the national banks and payment of the debt in lawful money. While the elections generally did not turn upon these questions, they had their influence. It is claimed by a portion of the press that Mr. Cary was elected in the Second Congressional district of Ohio on the negro question. There is no doubt that the subject of our national finances is looming up greatly in the West, and will soon become the most important one before the people. The Eastern press, in the interest of the national banks and the bondholders, misrepresents the real issue about paying the debt in greenbacks, and improperly call it repudiation. It is not proposed to issue wholesale a flood of greenbacks with which to pay off the debt, but the mass of the people in the West, and, we believe, throughout the country, want the debt paid off as fast as possible while there is a depreciated and an abundant currency. They do not want the currency contracted until a portion, at least, of the enormous weight is removed from their shoulders. They see no justice in paying a hundred in gold for fifty loaned in paper when there is no legal obligation to do so. That is what is meant by paying the debt in greenbacks, and which is becoming so popular in the West. If repudiation ever comes, it will be brought on by the unscrupulous and grasping efforts of the bondholders, aided by the national banks, and not because the people desire it.

Moral Aspect of the Theatre.

The various places of amusement in this city are at present developing tastes and propensities of the most opposite nature among their patrons. While such pieces as the Devil's Auction and the Black Cross are acting as powerful agents in the cause of immorality, we have, fortunately, in drama, what could not be found in Sodom and Gomorrah, namely, ten just people. The example of Ristori, Janaschek and such artists, is doing much to check the demoralizing influence of undressed ballet on the stage. The high, pure tone given to drama by its legitimate representatives will, it is hoped, be sufficient to stem the torrent of immorality before all our theatres are wrecked in it. The very play in which Ristori has won her highest honors, and which now attracts hundreds of admirers to the French theatre, is typical of the state of the stage this season. Legitimate drama is like Marie Antoinette, as it is now hemmed around by the same cadettes of ballet and spectacle, and is jeered at in burlesques of the broadest kind. Let us hope that it will not suffer her fate. Miss Fanny Janaschek, a German tragedienne of the very highest order, is also doing good service in the cause of drama. Both artists appeal to the intellect and the purest feelings of the mind, while the tinsel, scanty drapery and miserable twaddle of the spectacular drama, excite only the grosser passions of human nature. The issue of the contest is yet doubtful.

Chief Justice Chase's Bull Run.

Chief Justice Chase's services in crushing the rebellion "were more arduous and required a more original genius than those of any other man." So says the great radical organ, which, of course, ought to know. Chase, in fact, did manage the war at the commencement. He organized the first Bull Run. He had the army in his hands; McDowell was his man and the Tribune was his penny trumpet. Through that trumpet he blew the "on to Richmond" signal for many days, and by his own "arduous services" and "original genius," exerted in all ways and shapes, precipitated the army into its first disaster. He was the author of that Bull Run. Now there has been another Bull Run, of which he is both the author and the victim. This last Bull Run,

which is Chase's own in all respects, is the election in Ohio. Who has heard from Chase since the great disaster? Is he among the killed, the wounded, or is he only missing? Perhaps he has fallen into the hands of the embalmers, and this is why the radical organ begins to chant a funeral eulogy of his virtues and his greatness. Advice of the Politicians to Grant. It is astonishing with what solicitude the politicians watch over the fortunes of the great soldier, now that the people have so clearly declared for him as the next President. A copperhead journal warns him to beware of the republicans making him the victim of factious tactics. It says that though Le may be the candidate of the conservative element of the party the radicals will run a candidate in opposition, and that between these two and the democratic candidate there will be no choice before the country, and the election, thus falling into the hands, will go to the radicals. This is a very pretty calculation from the point of view that the politicians take; but it will be observed that the people are left out of sight in this plan. The fact is that will Grant fall on the ticket it makes no difference who the radicals may run, or the democrats either. The only candidate that will be heard of after the election will be Grant. The friends of other candidates will be ashamed to print the votes they receive.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. A Woman Killed on the Hudson River Railroad. The Dean Richmond Coming to New York To-day.

As the down train on the Hudson River Railroad which left here at noon yesterday was starting King Street engineer observed a woman walking on the track, and how his alarm whistle, when she stepped off one side just before the locomotive reached her she was stepped on the track, when the engine struck her, hurled her in the air. When the body came down it lodged on the front end of the engine, and remained there a moment or two, when it fell to the track. When picked up it was ascertained that she was dead. The engineer thought that she had been pushed off the track, but on her head which completely covered her ears, and as the wind was blowing fresh from the south he thinks she could not have heard or understood, which track his train was crossing. The unfortunate woman's name is Rieby, and she was an old resident of Big Spring. An inquest will be held on the body to-morrow.

ALLEGED DAFALCATION OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN OF TROY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Troy, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1867.

The accounts of the Chamberlain of the Comptroller of the city were found, at a meeting of the Common Council last evening, to be deficient and wholly unaccounted for in the sum of \$30,054. Mr. James R. Brewer, the Chamberlain of the city, has for some time publicly announced his intention of resigning his position and making the tour of Europe, and to this end his resignation of the office was some time since placed in the hands of a committee of the corporation of Troy, who withheld it from the Board for the purpose of affording an opportunity to investigate the accounts. Subsequent to this a committee was appointed, and expert accountants, comprising two cashiers of city banks, were employed to scrutinize the accounts and ascertain the alleged deficiencies. The report of the committee of the Common Council was submitted to the Board last evening by Mayor Flegg, chairman, and shows that there are three items of \$100,000 each, taken in connection with an issue of interest money drawn by Mr. Brewer from the savings bank of the city, and the Hamilton Bank of New York city, accruing from the four per cent interest paid by the bank to Mr. Brewer upon this debt, amounting to \$117,000, renders the total of his alleged deficiencies \$330,054. The following is an official schedule of the items making up the entire deficit:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Total of 1866: \$23,250. Total of 1867: \$1,250. Total of 1868: \$4,554. Total of 1869: \$117,000. Interest from New York deposit: \$1,000. Grand total: \$330,054.

Accountant Sims stated to the Mayor that he had not extended his examinations so far as to include the tag rolls of the provision department, but he has in mind to do so. He also stated that he had not examined the accounts of the Mayor's private expenses, nor the matter of assessments nor the percentage upon the collection of taxes. The disclosures already made will, however, fully in the opinion of the Board, justify the Board in the opinion that the Chamberlain of the city is a defaulter. The following is an official schedule of the items making up the entire deficit:—

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THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Mr. S. Humphreys Gurteen, a graduate of Jesus College, Cambridge, proposes to repeat at the New York University Building the lectures which he delivered privately last spring in this city on "Early English Writers and their Language." These lectures will comprehend a complete survey of the successive changes which have eventually converted Anglo-Saxon into modern English. The course will be divided into two parts, each supplementary to the other, the first consisting of lectures on language; the second of lectures on literature, accompanied with illustrative readings. The writings of Marsh and Dwight, and other American scholars, have given such an impetus to philological studies as to prepare our public to appreciate and enjoy the study of the English language. The lectures are intended, we believe, with Dwight, that certain enthusiasts of Anglo-Saxon exaggerate somewhat the proportion of Anglo-Saxon terms in English. Garrison, for instance, estimates it to be fifteen-twentieths of its entire bulk, and others, in enumerating what they call Anglo-Saxon words, might amuse any true etymological scholar, for they will include by the score, because so short and pithy, multitudes of Latin-English words. It is nevertheless true that the English language has been enriched, enriched and vitalized by all Latin, Greek, and other foreign elements which have entered it since its birth. A very small portion of its vocabulary is Celtic, and of this Celtic the history of our language has never been furnished by any language upon earth, is rich with its own strength." It will be interesting to trace with Mr. Gurteen the history of our language through its Anglo-Saxon, semi-Saxon and early English stages.

THE PRIZE KING.

McClellan's Challenge to Coburn. The telegram from St. Louis announcing that McClellan had despatched \$1,000 with a challenge to meet Joe Coburn, of this city, in the flat race, is genuine. The money and the challenge have arrived, and are now in the hands of the editor of the Clipper. That Coburn will be immediately met with challenge and sport an equal amount. A fight that will interest the sporting men of the United States, as well as the readers and England, may be the result.