THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Another Manifesto from Thaddeus Stevens.

His Views Upon the Past and the Present.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 30.]

MY DEAR FRIEND—I shall not decline to suggest a few ideas in reply to your question, although, I am quite sure you are as capable of answering them as I am. But our ancient intercourse has inspired you with confidence, I see, in your friend, which would be better justified had I possessed the opportunities of deep thought and study into the law of nations which you had before I knew you.

Whatever construction shall be given to the constitution in its present condition by this Congress, and those nearest the great events which have modified it, will be likely to be accepted, through future time, as its true meaning. It is important, therefore, that the most beneficent interpretation should be given to it, and that it should be most liberally construed, so as to secure all human rights.

In the changed condition of our country and of that instrument, which, while it, as to the old States, may not be perverted, is not so inflexible as to be incapable of yielding to the changing necessities of humanity.

Before the constitution was amended, I could not agree with some of my learned friends that Congress could intermeddle with State laws relative to the elective franchise in the United States. The circumstance of slavery seemed, while it was submitted to, to prevent it. After the amendment abolishing slavery I still doubted, and proposed a constitutional remedy on the 4th of December, 1865, in the following words:—"All national * * * laws shall be equally applicable to every citizen, and no discrimination shall be made on account of race and color."

Since the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, however, I have no doubt of our full power to regulate the elective franchise, so far as it regards the whole nation, in every State of the Union, which, when tried, I hope will be so formed as to be beneficial to the nation, just to every citizen, and carry out the great design of the framers of the government, according to their views expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

It cannot fail to be beneficial and convenient when we consider the trouble and inconvenience which a citizen of one State encounters when he travels temporarily into another. Instead of being a brother at home, he is now an alien in his native land. While he participates in all the burdens and anxieties of the government, he is forbidden, if a non-resident, to take part in selecting the magistrate who is to rule his destinies for the next four years.

In this there is no principle of republican justice. The constitution of 1789 did not carry out the principles of government which were intended by the fathers when in 1776 they laid the foundation of the government on which this nation was to be built. Then they had been inspired with such a light from on high as never man was inspired with before in the great work of providing freedom for the human race through a government in which no oppression could find a resting place.

They contemplated the erection of a vast empire over this whole continent, which in its national character should be governed by laws of a supreme, unvarying character. While municipal institutions might be granted, with self control, for convenience, it was never intended that one-half of this nation should be governed by one set of laws, and the other half by another, and conflicting set, on the same subject. The laws, the principle, which was to apply to the dwellers on the Penobscot, was to apply to those on the Savannah and Susquehanna; else the Declaration would have proclaimed the one—the people on the Penobscot or Susquehanna—were born free and equal, and those on the Savannah with a modified equality; that the one had inalienable rights, among which was liberty; that the other had inalienable rights, but perfect liberty was not among them.

The grand idea of these immortal men was that there were certain rights, privileges and immunities which belonged to every being who had an immortal soul, none of which should be taken from him, nor could he surrender them in any arrangement with society. So essential to the repose of the whole community was it that every man should possess each of these rights, privileges and immunities, that he was forbidden by his Creator to part with them. He could not sell himself, he could not sell his children, into slavery. He could not sell his life for a price. He could not surrender the right to pursue his own happiness. Every attempt to do so was nugatory. Every instrument founded on such a contract, no matter how solemn, no matter how hedged about by broad seals, no matter how stamped by State legislation and Executive approval, none of these things gave it life. It was null and void; it was a corpse incapable of animation.

I am speaking now of the original design of the framers of the Declaration of Independence, who had determined that there were certain principles which, to give perfect liberty, should apply alike to every mortal being. Who can deny this position without laying a heavier burden upon one human being than another, without being authorized to do so by their common Creator? Who can doubt that if you put such power into the hands of the best men it will be abused, unless restrained by equal laws? Why should one man be more responsible to his temporal or eternal governor than another, and be punished by different rules?

I know that when they came to frame the constitution, slavery having increased, they were obliged to postpone some of those universal principles, and allow individuals and municipalities to violate them for a while. I thank God that necessity no longer exists. The law givers of America are now as free to act as Samson when the fire had touched the flax. May they never again be beguiled by any conservative Delilah—suffer their locks to be shorn and their limbs to be bound by the withes of a twisted constitution. The laws which were then intended to be universal must now be made universal. The principles which were intended to govern the whole American nationality must now be made to cover and control its whole national action throughout this grand empire. Towns, corporations and municipalities may be allowed their separate organization not inconsistent therewith, but must not incorporate any principles in conflict with those great rights, privileges and immunities.

What are those rights, privileges and immunities? Without excluding others, three are specifically enumerated: Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These are universal and inalienable. It follows that everything necessary for their establishment and defence is within those rights.

You grant a lot or easement in the midst of your estate, you thereby grant the right of way to it by ingress and egress.

Disarm a community and you rob them of the means of defending life. Take away their weapons of defence and you take away the inalienable right of defending liberty. This brings us now directly to the argument by which we prove that the elective franchise is a right of the Declaration, and not merely a privilege, and is one of the rights and immunities pronounced by that instrument to be "inalienable." If, as our fathers declared, "all just government is derived from the assent of the governed;" if in federal republics that assent can be ascertained and established only through the ballot, it follows that to take away that means of communication is to take away from the citizen his great weapon of defence, and reduce him to helpless bondage. It deprives him of an inalienable right. This clearly proves that the elective franchise ranks with "life" and "liberty" in its sacred inalienable character.

But while the Declaration clearly proves what the intention then was, the action of the convention in framing the constitution of the United States, it seems to me, bartered away, for the time being, some of those inalienable rights, and, instigated by the British institution of slavery, suspended one of the muniments of liberty. Having thus shown that the elective franchise is one of the inalienable rights of man, without which his liberty cannot be defended, and that it was suspended by the arbitary constitution of 1789, let us see if that suspension has been removed, so as to leave our hands unrestrained in restoring its full vigor, while still acting under the constitution. That right appertains to every citizen. But while this suspension existed, the natural love of despotism induced communities to hold that each State might fix the qualifications, rights and deprivations of its own citizens.

The fourteenth amendment, now so happily adopted, settles the whole question and places every American citizen on a perfect equality of rights, so far as merely national rights and questions are concerned. It declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

If by the amended constitution every American citizen is entitled to equal privileges with every other American citizen, and if every American citizen in any one of the States should be found entitled to impartial suffrage with every other American citizen in any State, then it follows as an inevitable conclusion that suffrage throughout this nation is impartial and universal, so far as every human being, without regard to race or color, shall be found concerned, and so far as it affects the whole nation.

Can he who swears to support the constitution in all its parts refuse to aid in carrying this into effect without clear direct perjury? a worse perjury than would have been committed by those who, under the old constitution, could not agree to that construction, and thus refused their aid to their fellow men.

What a grand compulsion have these despots, rebels and murderers finally forced upon the American republic by their impatient, rash and bloody acts! How they have aided the just men of the nation in producing this great good! It were well if they could claim some merit as a compensation for so great a crime. But if evil must come into the world, "woe unto him through whom it cometh." I fear that if good does come into the world through compulsion, no merit will be attributed to the unwilling actors. Let no man now, then, who belongs to this great government dare to stand up in the face of high Heaven and longer deny to God's immortal beings the high, the inalienable, the God-granted rights which his immortal Father gave them. Let no one in the past or in any future age attempt to palliate his offence, either before an earthly tribunal which is to decide between God's creatures, or who is to plead his cause at the bar of a higher tribunal, venture to insult Divine Justice by longer pleading his inability to execute that justice.

We must remember that most of us are separated from the dread tribunal occupied by a Judge who cannot be deceived by the narrowest isthmus that ever divided time from eternity.

If every citizen of any State is entitled to all the inalienable rights, privileges and immunities of this government, and if one of those inalienable rights is the right to cast his ballot for every man who is to take part in the government, show me the man who is so impudent as to deny that suffrage by ballot is due to every being within this realm to whom God has given immortality. He must be an impudent citizen, and ought never to profess to believe in the existence of a Deity; for that a world could be created and governed without an overruling reason is more feasible than such a proposition. What would be the effect of conferring this just right upon every citizen in this republic according to the original intention of our fathers?

If ever there was a spot on earth where it could be tried with perfect success, and bestow perfect happiness upon all those who are their own rulers and their own subjects, that spot is the continent of North America.

In less than ten years it will contain a sound population of more than fifty millions of people, girt round with deep and broad waters which no force could cross without our consent. The sea-girt isle of Great Britain, which was said to be cut off from the rest of the world, was not half so secure from its water defences alone as this continent. That would be a tall and bold admiral who hereafter, with a hostile intent, should venture this side of the pillars of Hercules. Before any monarchical nation shall again attempt to erect their institutions on this side the isthmus of Darien they will find that exists a republic composed of the islands of the sea more powerful than the European portion of Great Britain—not less powerful than was the Achean League—which republic we shall not blush to call an ally because a meridian sun and the tyrant's lash have planted into their color and into their souls the deep and inextinguishable principles of abhorrence to human bondage. A people now but little understood, but in a few years of progress, with their own institutions really free, instead of being ground by the nominal freedom but real despotism of Jamaica, will have made as long and rapid strides in the cause of civilization as our Southern States are now making. The seed of such an empire is already planted and is germinating. It may not be known to all that the Danish possessions of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. Johns are sustained by republican institutions, though all the legislators and most of the executive officers, chosen by themselves, are colored.

They have free schools, and can, with scarcely the exception of a single individual of the proper age, read and write, and have all of the essential requisites of a free republic, except, perhaps, the appointment of a few of the executive officers by the home government, when the wishes of the people are always consulted. Let a tyrant attempt to place his foot upon such a bombshell and he will be blown, with all around him, to inevitable ruin. Before the time supposed for such action shall have arrived Cuba, the most fertile and productive spot of its size, except perhaps the Delta of the Nile, will have become so saturated and ripe with the bursting principles of freedom, and together with St. Domingo, Hayti, Jamaica and their cognate races will be ready to leap to arms and defend their appropriate dominions, if such aid should be needed in the cause of freedom, and if they shall not then have been added to our own dominion by our enterprising foreign Secretary.

"All of these islands are now free except Cuba, which is now oppressed by the proudest and most cruel tyrant of Europe, himself of a mixed race of swarthy Moors and sluggish white blood. He may as well take warning that the day is very near at hand when he must knock the shackles from every Cuban, or have them torn from them by the spirit of liberty. She is within sight of emancipated America, and surrounded by islands of the sea every one of which is free. The sound of the overseer's lash and the cries of the agonized slave will not, must not, be longer permitted to mingle with the sweet peans to liberty which are shouted forth through every freeman's voice in the western world. All the golden rivers of Africa will never again purchase sufficient power to reinslave those just made free by the spirit of liberty, much stronger than all the power of Hercules or of Samson."

Before any other nations are prepared to establish their institutions in any part of this western world, the broad, bold shoulders and swarthy frames of the inhabitants of this island empire will have established governments that Spain and the other European nations will willingly surrender to freedom, lest they should corrupt their despotic land and hasten their own governments a half century along the railroad path of liberty. But whether such an ally shall then exist or not, without boasting, this government, counting upon her position and power, can entertain no fear of all the world beside. Traverse her twenty thousand miles from the Russian possessions around the Isthmus of Darien, up the Gulf stream to the bold shores of the Granite State, which, with the islands of the Gulf, soon, I hope and believe, will be added to this mighty nation, to which they naturally belong; thence up to where the Esquimaux roam, and where we have lately employed the protection of the mighty walrus, on the strait which no hostile foot will ever attempt to tread, around to where the herring, the codfish and whale are seeking to find a permanent refuge; but no time which the eye of man shall ever see, or his imagination depict, can ever screen them from the hearty enterprise of this mighty empire; and you have such a vast, impregnable and sea girt domain as the world never saw. If anything more were wanting, more iron-clads than all Europe could send to this distance could be brought into active operation in any time necessary for the defence of the nation. Then take your route northward from the southern isthmus and you cross every latitude necessary for the production of all the industrial products of civilization. No mineral, no vegetable that ever God created for the wealth, comfort or ornament of man, would be wanted. Her southern climate, never more to be polluted by the unholy and infamous institution of slavery, bears upon every breeze the balmy odors that delight the senses. Its soil is filled with burning sapphire, its rivers run sands of gold, while its more rugged parts bear quartz equal to the fabled Ophir, and lodes of silver.

If its more northern climate is held in firm delight by the hardy sons of "Greenland's icy mountains," its moss-clad granite will always be protected by the Goddess of Liberty. How much better than the delicious isle over which continually blow the soft breezes of spicy Ceylon, where

"Though every prospect pleases,
Man alone is vile."

The ingenious artist of the gods, when procured by the mother of Achilles to engrave coast surveys and geographical delineations upon his invincible shield, never depicted a land so glorious and so variegated with gold and silver and every precious metal, and so bewitching to the senses with the odors of God's happiest creations. Its enchanting products grow in abundance on every inch of her variegated soil, and since the curse of slavery is removed, if we do the justice which the Declaration of Independence proposes and we now propose, will soon contain a greater abundance of riches than either Europe, Asia, or Africa.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

INSPECTION OF THE FIRST ARTILLERY.

In consequence of the drenching and continuous rain which fell on Tuesday, October 29, it was impossible to inspect and muster this organization at the time first named in orders. General Postley therefore countermanded the same, and postponed the inspection until Thursday, November 7, in consequence of the election taking place November 5, and the Twenty-second regiment occupying Tompkins square on Wednesday, November 6.

INSPECTION OF THE THIRD CAVALRY.

The different troops of this regiment assembled upon the parade ground in very good shape, prompt to time; but it was nearly eleven o'clock when General Postley, attended by Major Tweed and Captain Davis, appeared. They had been delayed in walking for the Brigade Inspector (Major Kent), who did not turn up. This brought the regiment to a standstill. After going through the usual review, which was fairly done, if the troops had not ridden by platoon instead of squadron and taken up such an immense and unnecessary space. When broken into column for inspection, the captain of the second troop in line took ground enough to the rear of the first troop to have marched a company with twice the length of his front, or a small battalion, between the same. The actual count of the regiment was as follows:—Present, 432; absent, 137—total, 569. There were 592 present last year. The great falling off may be accounted for by the fact that one of the largest troops was transferred to the First cavalry. Upwards of one hundred men appeared dismounted, they having no saddles, &c.

INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

The Seventy-ninth Highlanders, as they are called, did not reach Tompkins square until about a quarter to eleven o'clock yesterday morning. The delay was attributed to various sources. They mustered two field, two commissioned officers, two non-commissioned officers, nine drums, fifteen band, and seven companies of thirteen files front. So soon as a space could be cleared for the purpose they were posted on the west side of the square, the rear rank being toward avenue A. General Aspinwall, who rode upon the ground in a barouche drawn by two spirited gray horses, accompanied by two members of his staff—Acting Brigade Inspector Captain Skidmore—being already in attendance. The review was well done; all the salutes of the officers were excellent, and the men kept up the fronts without much irregularity; but while standing in line they were not as steady as they might have been, raising their hands up and down too much, and moving their heads about here and there.

INSPECTION OF A CAVALRY SQUADRON.

This morning, at ten o'clock, the Washington Gray squadron will be inspected at Tompkins square. It is an old organization, and formerly belonged to the Eighth regiment, but is now attached to the cavalry brigade.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

The Poisoning of an Entire Family.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Oct. 24.]

A curious case of poisoning occurred in this city on Monday last, which proved very nearly fatal to an entire family. The facts as we learn them are, that on Saturday Charles W. Hunt, who resides at No. 34 Columbia street, went and purchased a quantity of beefsteak at a market on Beaubien street, which was put into a refrigerator, where it was left until Monday morning. Upon taking it out the cook observed that the sticks upon which it had lain had by some means become displaced, letting the meat fall through on the zinc covering. Some doubts as to the propriety of eating the meat were expressed, but it was finally concluded that no harm would result from it, and the steak was cooked and eaten. Not long afterwards Mrs. Hunt, her little daughter and the servant girl were seized with violent spasms and retching. A physician was sent for, who upon investigation pronounced the family poisoned. A Miss Hall, who also ate a portion of the meat, after breakfast came down town, and when near the Post Office was attacked in the same manner. Assistance was procured, and it was intended to carry her home; but she grew worse so rapidly that she was taken to the house of Mr. Fay, 299 Woodward avenue, and for several hours it was believed that the attack would prove fatal. Happily by prompt and skilful action a fatal result was averted, and the young lady, although still weak, is likely to recover. The others are also considered out of danger.

Whether the meat was poisoned by contact with the zinc in the refrigerator or whether it was diseased has not, we believe, been determined.

THE NEW CALIFORNIA STATE HOUSE.—The noble proportions of the new State House of California, at Sacramento, are now being rapidly developed. There are about one hundred and forty men engaged on the building and the second story will soon be completed. The building covers, with its angles, nearly 60,000 feet, and from its present ground line will be 228 feet to the top of the dome, the circumference of which at the roof will be 267 feet.

OBITUARY.

John A. Andrew, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

Ex-Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, died at his residence in Boston at six o'clock last evening. At nine o'clock on Tuesday evening he was at his own residence in Charles street, conversing with a friend, his family being present. He had premonitory symptoms of apoplexy and requested his family to leave the room, which they did, under the supposition that he had private business to transact. He then requested his friend to call in Dr. Derby, and subsequently Drs. Bigelow and Cabot were in attendance. He remained unconscious from the time of attack until he died.

The announcement of the sudden and unexpected death of this distinguished citizen of Massachusetts will be received with general regret throughout the country. The deceased ex-Governor was a native of Maine, having been born in Windham, Cumberland county, in that State, on May 31, 1818. His father, Jonathan Andrew, was a merchant of that town, and was descended from a most respectable family, formerly citizens of Essex county, Massachusetts, where many of its members held honorable official positions during the early history of that State. The deceased graduated at Bowdoin College, in Maine, about the year 1837, and subsequently studied law in the office of the late H. H. Fuller, of Boston, to which capital the student removed for the purpose of pursuing his studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1840 and speedily obtained a large and lucrative practice. For eighteen years Mr. Andrew kept himself aloof from politics, bestowing his entire attention to his profession, and gaining much reputation for legal acumen and for those oratorical powers which so greatly distinguished him in later days. He was, nevertheless, known to be in sympathy with the whig party, and consistently cast his vote for the nominees of that organization until 1848, when the anti-slavery agitation won him over to the abolition party. Thenceforward, although still declining to seek or accept political preferment, he became known as a bitter and determined enemy of the pro-slavery element, and in all cases of law where the two opposing principles came in contact he was ever to be found defending the interests of the anti-slavery cause. In 1858 the abolitionists of Boston urged him to accept a nomination for the Legislature from them, and upon his acquiescence he was elected by a decided majority. During the following year the offer of a Senatorial nomination by a republican convention was peremptorily declined by him, as was also a judgeship of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, offered to him by Governor Banks. In 1860 Mr. Andrew was appointed one of the delegates to the Republican Convention, held at Chicago during that year, and was a strong supporter of the late Mr. Lincoln for the nomination for President. He actively canvassed the Eastern and Northern States during the campaign in behalf of the republican ticket, and added greatly to his reputation by the forcible and eloquent manner in which he set forth the claims and principles of his party. His speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston, soon after his return from Chicago, was his ablest effort, and created much comment and excitement at the time. It brought him so prominently before the public, however, that he received the republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, and was elected by an immense majority in November, 1860. Believing that war would inevitably follow the secession of the Southern States, he set to work to prepare his State for all emergencies as soon as he entered upon his official duties as Governor of Massachusetts. So energetic was his course that within a week after the President's first call for troops he was able to forward five regiments of infantry, a battalion of riflemen and a battery of light artillery to aid in the defence of Washington. It was one of these regiments (the Sixth) which was attacked by a mob of secessionists in Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861.

During the entire war Governor Andrew was unremitting in his efforts to strengthen the hands of the government. An ardent abolitionist, he was impatient at the delay of Mr. Lincoln in issuing his emancipation proclamation. As early as May, 1862, he addressed a communication to the Secretary of War, in answer to a call for more troops, in which he declared that if the President would sustain General Hunter in his call for negroes to take up arms (which action was countermanded), "and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks were willing to manifest, and let them fight, with God and human nature on their side, the roads would swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey the call." At the same time he declared that unless this was done the men of Massachusetts, who felt they were "going into the South to help fight rebels who would kill and destroy them by all means known to savages as well as civilized men," would feel the draft for more troops "heavy on their patriotism." Having thus urged that the war should be conducted with a view to the abolition of slavery, while the conflict was yet in its infancy, it was natural that when at last the celebrated proclamation of emancipation was issued he should hail it as the greatest and most important measure of Mr. Lincoln's administration. Nor did his views in this respect shake his popularity with the people of Massachusetts. Five successive times was he elected Governor of his State, and each time by a large and flattering majority. Throughout the war he rendered most important aid to the government. Determined that his State should not fail to supply her quota of troops, he labored constantly to encourage enlistments, and so signal was his success that every requisition made upon him was answered by his promptly forwarding the full complement of men called for.

In January, 1866, Governor Andrew's fifth and last term of office expired, and he was succeeded by Governor Bullock, the present Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts. A short time previous to the election of his successor he was offered the Presidency of Antioch College, in Ohio, but he declined the offer. He took no prominent part in politics after his retirement from office, excepting his defence of the liquor dealers, and his advocacy of a liquor license law in Massachusetts. On several occasions his name was mentioned in connection with an appointment to the Cabinet of President Johnson; but the rumors never resulted in anything. The deceased ex-Governor was a man in the prime of life, having but a few months passed his forty ninth year. In personal appearance he was a stout, fine looking man, with large features, dark eyes and curling hair. In his private life he was a most social and entertaining gentleman, and was as much esteemed by his large circle of friends as he was popular with a large majority of his fellow citizens.

THE CHOLERA IN TEXAS.

[From the Houston Telegraph, Oct. 25.]

We have witnessed a number of epidemics within the last twenty years, and have been cognizant of many sad scenes caused by the ravages of the pestilence, but we have never known anything of the sort so sad as the destruction which the yellow fever has wrought in the family and kindred of Colonel J. J. Diamond, chief proprietor and editor of the *Journal*, of this city. There were two families, first, that of Colonel J. J. Diamond, and that of Colonel W. W. Diamond, his brother. In addition there was a large family of orphaned children of deceased brothers in Georgia, who had come to Colonel Diamond for protection. Both the Colonels Diamond have died, and also twelve of the above mentioned kindred, making fourteen in all.

[From the Galveston News, Oct. 25.]

By private letter from Victoria of the 21st we learn the epidemic was still raging, and has been more fatal than in this city in proportion to the number of cases. Dr. McGill, of this city, who is there at the instance of the Howard Association, has been busy from the moment of his arrival.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.—This morning Jerry Allen and Tom O'Donnell, two young sports of the Twelfth ward, crossed over into Westchester county and had a lively little "mill," which lasted nearly one hour. They fought twenty-seven rounds, and both were pretty well punished, yet neither one showing the white feather. At the conclusion of the last round the owner or occupant of the ground made his appearance and threatened them with arrest. They at first refused, but the approach of several men led them to suppose the authorities were after them, and they by mutual consent declared the fight a draw. They then made tracks for home. It is said, however, that they will try their hand again, and pay a visit to Jersey.

THE AGROTE AND CREAMER FIGHT.—The last deposit was made in this match yesterday, and the fight will come off on Monday next within twenty miles of Norfolk. Agrote is training near Fortress Monroe and Creamer near Norfolk. This will, no doubt, be a hard battle.

THE LATE SHANNASSEY AND WARD FIGHT—THE LATTER OUT WITH ANOTHER CHALLENGE.—Billy Ward and Johnny Shannussey met in the ring last week near Denver City, Mo., and contested for stakes amounting to $1,000. They fought sixty-seven rounds, and Shannassey won by a foul, Ward repeatedly getting Shannessey by the leg and throwing him. He was warned not to do so, but still continued, and so lost the fight. Ward is now out with another challenge to fight Shannassey in two weeks for $2,000 a side.

BACKED OUT.—Tom Allen has failed to put in an appearance against Bill Ryall, and also to make good his challenge to any man in the world. This undertaking of English pugilists to play the bluff game here will not do. They will find plenty here to accommodate them, and they must put up or shut up. The fact is Allen could not raise the price.

THE COLLYER AND KELLY FIGHT.—Both these feather weight pugilists are undergoing a thorough training and have deposited in all $800, nearly half the amount. Sam is training near Baltimore, and is said to be in fine condition. Kelly is quartered at the "Inwood," Westchester county, better known as Rocky Moore's "Head quarters," where he is being handled by several leading pugilists. This will be, without a doubt, one of the hardest fought battles ever witnessed between two light weight fighters.

THE GREAT SCULLING RACE FOR $2,000.—The great match between Johnny McKiel and Harry Coulter, for $2,000 and the championship, comes off this afternoon on the Monongahela river, at Pittsburg, Pa. They are to be at the starting point at four o'clock, should the weather prove favorable. It is, therefore, somewhat doubtful whether they will pull to-day owing to the late storm. The distance to be rowed is five miles, two and one-half miles up the river and around a stakeboat and return.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Great Britain now contains thirty millions of people, an increase of two and a half millions since 1852, and during the time she has furnished three millions of emigrants to this country, Australia and other parts of the globe. During the last fifteen years Ireland has decreased in population nearly eight hundred thousand.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Meeting of the Board Yesterday—Counter Affidavits in the Matter of the Railroad Agents.

The weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the commission, Castle Garden, the session beginning at three o'clock. The opening of the new labor agency founded by the commission, through the workings of which emigrants are to be supplied with employment free of expense, was the first topic that occupied the attention of the Board. The office, which is located at Castle Garden, and Germanically named the "Arbeits Bureau," will be open from half-past seven A. M. to six P. M. from May 1 to November 1, and from half-past eight A. M. to five P. M. during the remainder of the year. Employers are to report to the Superintendent, who registers their names and the nature of the employment proposed. All emigrants are to report immediately to the Superintendent, by whom they will be duly registered and numbered. Employers must furnish proper reference or be properly introduced. No person in the employ of the commission will be permitted to receive any fee or compensation either from employer or person employed. The Superintendent must report to the committee weekly; and all moneys received by him must be paid over to the treasurer. The following weekly statement of business transacted by the commission was submitted and adopted without correction:—

Number of emigrant arrivals to Oct. 23, 1867		204,519
Number of emigrant arrivals from Oct. 23 to Oct. 30		3,879
Total for the year 1867 to Oct. 30		208,428
Total for the year 1866 to Oct. 30		202,170
Excess of 1867 over 1866		6,258
The following financial statement was also submitted:—		
Balance in bank January 1, 1867	$24,072	
Aggregate receipts to Oct. 23	$474,431	
Received since to Oct. 30 for commutation of passengers, &c.	14,205	
		488,636
Total balance and receipts		$512,709
Disbursements as per previous accounts to Oct. 23, 1867		351,857
Balance in bank		$160,851

Affidavits have been made by the parties, Johann Deicken and William Dickelman, showing that the deponents were never solicited by any employé of the commissioners to buy tickets, and that the Castle Garden agent did not refuse to refund the money paid for tickets, but asked the applicants to wait a few minutes until the press of business was over. Deponents did not wait, however, and were induced to make affidavit that the agent had refused him, without returning as requested. The controversy between the railroad agents and the Commissioners remains in *statu quo*—the Commissioners declining to admit the present agents into Castle Garden, and the railroad companies declining to employ others who will be admitted.

THE DEAN RICHMOND DISASTER.

Further Investigation of Witnesses—Corroborative and Other Testimony.

Yesterday morning the searching investigation that is being held into the circumstances attending the Dean Richmond and Vanderbilt collision was resumed, and from ten to four o'clock witnesses were examined on behalf of the owners of both vessels. No fresh light was thrown upon the case, although corroborative testimony was given upon some of the ticklish points on which the case and the blame to either party rests.

George Wise was first called for the Dean Richmond and sworn. He said he lived at Cold Spring, and was the captain of the sloop Samuel Scott, which plies between Kingston and New York on the Hudson; on the night of the collision he was bearing right up abreast of Hyde Park when the Vanderbilt passed him; he heard her give two whistles, and then he heard the Dean Richmond answer with two whistles; he was looking out all the time, and he saw the Dean Richmond give a rank sheer to the eastward after the Vanderbilt whistled to her, and soon after he saw the Vanderbilt sheer also, and then both the vessels came together; this was somewhere about the middle of the night, altho gh he could not fix the exact time; the boats, he said, were about two lengths from the east shore; he got up soon afterwards and he rounded to near the Vanderbilt, and then went on up the river; he did not stop because they did not hail him, and thinking they wanted no help and that he might be run into by them, as they were backing and turning, he went on his way; he heard the crash of the collision quite plainly, as he was only about a quarter of a mile off to the westward of them. He said he had been seventeen or eighteen years on the Hudson river boating, and believed he was quite acquainted with steamboat whistles and knows what they mean—their separate signals. In cross-examination the witness still averred that he had heard the whistles, two in number, from the Vanderbilt, and that they were answered by the Dean Richmond. He said he had talked a little about the collision with Keys, the captain of the sloop W. Bridge, on the night before, but that the conversation did not amount to much; and he did not know how the opposite side had got hold of him as a witness: he had heard no other whistles but those he spoke of; he had seen no schooner or other vessel at the time; but, in answer to the Board, he said he was looking straight forward, and a vessel might have been within ten lengths of his boat (his sloop was stated to be seventy-five feet long) without his having observed it.

Cornelius Van Schaick was then called as a witness for the Vanderbilt. He was employed as lookout and general watchman on board the Vanderbilt on the night of the collision; his place was all about the boat, to look after the freight and to keep watch, although on dark nights his place was to keep on the forward promenade deck to look out, while another man was employed to mind the freight and look out below; on the night of the collision he was round about the boat generally, and saw the Dean Richmond. When she was about a mile and a quarter or a mile and a half off the Vanderbilt gave a single whistle, to her, he supposed, and this was answered by a propeller alongside with a single whistle; then when the Dean Richmond got within about three-quarters of a mile he heard the Vanderbilt give another single whistle; then some two or three minutes, more or less, afterwards he heard a curious sort of whistle or sound from the Dean Richmond, a kind of whistle let up and sounded loud again, and then the collision came. He saw the boats distinctly; but on being asked to show their positions, he placed them differently, both before and after the collision, to what the other witnesses on the same side had done; he heard the bells also, and saw the captain and officers of the Vanderbilt assisting in getting the passengers off, although he did not see any of the officers of the Dean Richmond assisting them. On cross-examination he repeated the same evidence, although he stated that when he was on the forward deck he might not have noticed all the men there particularly, as there was a good deal of confusion and running about. On being asked by the Board, he said he had seen all the lights of the Dean Richmond when he first noticed her, which would make her to be in a different direction to what he said formerly.

William Lyon, who has been called William Lamb by some of the previous witnesses, was then examined, also on the side of the Vanderbilt. He was the second wheelsman of that vessel on the night of the collision, and his evidence was corroborative of those previously examined on the same side.

William Smith, the officers' cook of the Vanderbilt, was next examined, but no new points were opened nor fresh light thrown on the case. He had been on the hurricane deck all the time, and had, according to his statement, witnessed all that passed before and after the collision; he was positive the Vanderbilt had only blown one whistle each time she signalled and had only signalled twice, and he heard no whistle from the Dean Richmond at all but the alarm. This gentleman being of the Ethiopian persuasion his examination was the only amusing point in the investigation.

The case will be continued this morning at the same hour.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The Metropolitan Board was in session yesterday, but very little important business was transacted.

Twenty-seven barrels of whiskey, said to belong to a gentleman holding a high office in the Distiller's Association, were seized and held to prove tax paid.

Ten barrels were held in detention at the Erie Railroad pier, North river, and fifty barrels of another lot were detained to prove tax paid.

Four barrels of apple whiskey were found on a Roosevelt street ferry boat, and seized in order to prove tax paid.

Sixty-five barrels of whiskey were detained at Woolruff & George's, 42 New street, to prove tax paid.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN EMIGRANTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

A Quick Passage by a Pioneer Steamer.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Oct. 26.]

The Hamburg steamship Bavaria somehow eluded the customs officials, who had intended to stop her and prevent her landing, and steamed up at an early hour to the company's wharf, where she now lies moored. It is a little singular how this vessel could have arrived in front of the city without being telegraphed. No notice whatever was given of her having crossed the bar, and the authorities were in consequence unable to prevent her coming up to her dock. It will be almost miraculous if these emigrants, who have been brought directly into the infected atmosphere of New Orleans from the pure salt air of the ocean, do not contract the disease which has attacked our old and acclimated citizens. The Bavaria is a splendid ship and remarkably swift, having made the passage from Southampton in the short space of eighteen days and twenty hours, bringing a large cargo and some 350 passengers, mostly emigrants. The Bavaria is the pioneer ship in the line which has been established between this port and Hamburg.

A COUNTRY OF MAGNIFICENT DISTANCES.—The day is fast approaching when the remotest corners of our great republic will be connected by continuous lines of railway. The progress of the great Pacific Railway across the plains is the marvel of a marvellous century in material progress. While this great central route across the Continent has been pushing ahead for the Bay of San Francisco, the northern route to Nootka Sound has made progress by the completion of the remaining link from New York to St. Cloud. The whole distance from New York to St. Cloud is now accomplished by rail—over fifteen hundred miles. Nearly one-third of that distance is over the lines of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. At St. Cloud the distance is less to the Pacific ocean by the great northern route than from the present western terminus of the Central Pacific. Truly this is a country of magnificent distances and glorious destiny.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin*, Oct. 28.

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.—Yesterday one of the employés upon the South Side Railroad, named John Martin, met with an accident that will probably terminate fatally. He was turning the handle of the hand car when one of the arms broke, throwing him over upon the track, and, being under fast headway, the car passed over him before it could be stopped, breaking both his arms, and crushing one of his legs in a most shocking manner. Dr. William D. Wood was immediately summoned, and did all that medical skill could accomplish to alleviate his sufferings.

THE LITTLE NECK AFFAIR.—The disclosures at Little Neck which have caused so much wonder and excitement throughout the county of Queens is truly an extremely interesting one, and a new discovery has taken place. Upon Tuesday afternoon, subsequent to the examination of Knight, he accompanied the officers to the woods of Martin Willets, and after digging about a foot into the ground brought before the eyes of Constable Smith another lot of the stolen silver, valued at about $200. Officer Smith took the articles to Flushing and deposited them with the previously collected quantity to await identification. Another young man named John Anderson has been arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice and locked up in the Flushing jail. Townsend and Knight, it is alleged, are both willing to turn State's evidence, but this fact has not yet been settled. When Knight was arrested there was found upon his person a letter addressed to Judge Horatio G. Onderdonk, of Manhasset, in which he set forth that Garvey (now under arrest) was not the man who entered his dwelling, but he (Knight) was the person, and that in admiration of the courage and ingenuity of his daughter he intended, at some future time, to return the diamond of which he had deprived her. This is a very open confession for him to make; but if Garvey had not been connected with the gang so much pains would not have been taken to try and compel the Justice to have him released. The circumstances connected with the case are of the most mysterious and romantic character. The most agitating question seems to be how the fellows succeeded in getting planks into the loft and nailing down the floor without some one knowing of it, and how or by whom the timber was carted there for them; and, again, how they succeeded in getting stoves and ranges up there undetected.

STATEN ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT AT ROSSVILLE.—Mr. Thomas Parrington, of Rossville, and a few friends were driving in a wagon Tuesday night, and when going down the hill near Pleasant Plains the horse took head, and, at a turn in the wood, rolled over. Mr. Parrington was caught under the horse and severely bruised.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEE AT FACTORYVILLE.—At an election held Tuesday at Factoryville, for school trustee of that district, the following gentlemen were candidates:—Lionel Jacobs, Squire Deane and Mr. Barrofe. The latter having received the largest number of votes, was elected.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

EX-Governor Yates, of Illinois, and Hon. W. H. Barnum, Member of Congress, from Connecticut, are in this city.

Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, are to deliver speeches at a republican meeting in Albany to-morrow evening.

Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire, made a speech at Binghamton, in this State, recently.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio (republican), advocates the repeal of the reconstruction laws.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, is to stump Wisconsin this week for the democratic party.

Mr. Vallandigham continues to make speeches in Ohio on the result of the recent election in that State.

Senator Wade is at home.

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