NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXII..... No. 309

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Italian Opera—No performance. In preparation Romeo e Giulietta.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—Fanchon, the Cricket.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—Henry Dunbar.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—Fidele Bursche—Eine Nacht in Baden, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Insbavogue—Trick Married.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—Il Faut Qu'on Porte Ouverte ou Femme.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Marippa—Jaques Strop, &c.

BIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Black Crook.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—Devil's Auction.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Gymnastics, Equestrianism, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 24th street.—Shylock—Cinderella.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—White, Cotton & Sharpley's Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—Ethiopian Entertainments, Singing, Dancing and Burlesques.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Eccentricities, Burlesques, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Comic Vocalists, Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth street.—Minstrelsy, Farces, &c.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—Ballet, Farce, Pantomime, &c.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—The Pilgrim. Afternoon at 4.

DODSWORTH'S HALL.—Adventures of Mrs. Brown.

STEINWAY HALL.—Humorous Lectures.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy, Ballads and Burlesques.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—Streets of New York.

FINE ART GALLERIES, 845 Broadway.—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

New York, Tuesday, November 5, 1867.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, November 4.

The idea of submitting the settlement of the Roman question to a vote of the inhabitants of the Papal provinces was spontaneous with Italy, Prussia and France, and not personal with Napoleon. The vote of the towns in the province of Rome is unanimous for Italy. Napoleon, it is said, will retire from Rome if Victor Emanuel expels Garibaldi from the territory. The Papal troops are to assume the offensive. There are only two French regiments in Rome, but reinforcements are daily leaving Toulon for Civita Vecchia. The French government, in an imperial note, demands of King Victor Emanuel an explanation of his advance into the Papal territory "in violation of law and treaty." Count Bismarck states officially that Prussia is "at present" neutral in the Italo-Roman question.

Russia, France, Prussia and Italy have addressed a joint note to the Sultan of Turkey on the Eastern question, in which they repeat the different representations which have been made by the Christian Powers to the Porte in favor of the Candians, and on the condition of the Christians generally in the Ottoman empire, and allude to the rejection of the representations. The note ends by declaring that the Sultan will be held answerable for the consequences which may ensue. England remains disturbed by "Fenian alarms" and Fenian treason trials. Spain has issued an amnesty to political exiles. The first squadron of the British war expedition has left Aden for the coast of Abyssinia. The Viceroy of Egypt offers material aid to Queen Victoria in the Abyssinian war.

By the steamship City of Antwerp, at this port, we have our special mail telegrams, special correspondence and European files in detail of our cable despatches to the 24th of October, embracing matter of very considerable interest.

THE CITY.

Elections will be held to-day in the States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri and Nevada, twelve in all. In New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Missouri the elections are for State officers, while in the rest the race is mainly for petty local offices. In Wisconsin the new Legislature is to elect a Senator to succeed Mr. Doolittle, and in Maryland a Senator to succeed Mr. Reverdy Johnson. In New York State a successor to Senator Morgan is to be chosen by the new Legislature. In Kansas the question is entirely upon an amendment to the constitution favoring negro and female suffrage.

There were 357 deaths in New York last week and 138 in Brooklyn. In his weekly statement Dr. Harris says the week was remarkably favorable to life, and attributes the fact to the purity of the atmosphere and the cleanliness of the two cities.

Dan Noble, who has been on trial for a long time, charged with complicity in the Royal Insurance bond robbery, was yesterday discharged by Judge Hogan, the evidence against him being deemed insufficient. He was, however, immediately rearrested on an old indictment.

Morris Ephraim, who pleaded guilty to murder in the third degree, in the killing of John Fitzpatrick in Williamsburg, on the night of the 18th of March last, was yesterday sentenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, to one year's hard labor in the State Prison.

This being election day no business will be transacted in either the United States Circuit or United States District Courts beyond the formal opening and adjournment of the same for the day.

The stock market was weak and unsettled yesterday, but closed steady. Government securities were dull. Gold was feverish and closed at 141 a 141¼.

Business in commercial circles was exceedingly light, and almost all of the leading commodities were lower. Coffee was moderately active and steady. Cotton was dull and again ⅛c. per lb. lower. Linseed oil declined 3c. per gallon. On 'Change the markets were generally dull and heavy. Flour was 10c. a 20c. per barrel lower in most cases. Wheat and corn declined 2c. a 3c. per bushel and oats were dull at lower prices. Pork was dull at a reduction of 25c. per barrel, while beef was almost neglected and lard quiet and heavy, though not quotably lower. Freights were generally firm. Naval stores were also firm, while petroleum was heavy and but little sought after.

At the National Drove Yards yesterday the market for beef cattle was moderately active, and prices were generally ½c. per lb. higher, extra lots selling at 16½c. a 17c.; prime, 16c. a 16½c.; first quality, 15c. a 15½c.; ordinary to good, 12c. a 14½c., and inferior, 9c. a 11½c. There were 1,600 head on sale. Milch cows were quiet, but firm at $55 a $130; sales were made at the latter figure. Veal calves were fully ½c. per lb. higher and in good demand. Extra lots were selling at 13c.; prime, 12c. a 12½c. and inferior to common, 10c. a 11½c. The supply of sheep and lambs at the Fortieth Street Yards was large, comprising about 5,500 head, but the demand was fair, and prices of sheep were ½c. higher. We quote extra 6½c.; prime, 5¾c. a 6c., and inferior to common, 4c. a 5½c.; extra lambs, 7½c., and inferior to good, 5c. a 7c. The hog market was not very active, and prices were ½c. a ¾c. per lb. lower than last Monday. The arrivals were heavy, fifty-five car loads being on sale at the Fortieth Street Yards and eighty-four at Commupipaw. They were selling at 6¼c. a 6¾c. for heavy prime, 6½c. a 6¾c. for fair to good and 5½c. a 6c. for common and rough. The total receipts were 6,150 beeves, 94 milch cows, 1,347 veal calves, 32,386 sheep and lambs and 38,672 swine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The trial of Jeff Davis has been postponed until the May term of the Richmond Court, at the request of counsel for the government, in order that Chief Justice Chase may preside and also to take measures for framing a new indictment.

James A. Seddon's petition for pardon, which the President is now considering, is signed, among others, by Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Governor Burnside and Augustus Schell.

Our letters from Monterey, Mexico, are dated October 13. The vote along the Rio Grande border was in favor of Juarez and the Reform amendments, although in the city of Monterey Diaz received a majority. Quiroga, it was confidently asserted, had escaped across the border. The destruction in Matamoras by the tornado of the 7th ultimo appears to have been most terrible. The loss is estimated at $3,000,000. Our correspondent recently had a personal interview with General Escobedo, at which the General expressed his views on the various topics of public interest in Mexico and the United States.

The President is busy on his next annual message, which is to be largely devoted to financial questions. The reports of the Cabinet members will soon be in the hands of the printers, General Grant's report as Secretary of War being partly in type.

The War Department has issued an order announcing that all the appointments in the army under the act of July 28, 1866, have been made, and a higher standard of qualification will be required in future. Second lieutenancies will be filled first from non-commissioned officers and West Point cadets, and if vacancies remain they will be supplied from civil life.

Lawyer Bradley, Sr., of Washington, has returned answer to the rule of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, by attesting that the regular time for adjourning the court had passed by when he made use of his discourteous language to Judge Fisher, and that the note he gave him was not a challenge.

There was a terrific gale on Lake Erie and in the Western part of the State yesterday. A man was killed by a falling wall in Rochester, and two seamen were blown overboard and drowned from a bark at Buffalo.

General Sherman is soon to issue a general order announcing the formation of a treaty of peace with the Indians and directing the cessation of all hostilities among the troops in his military division.

John M. Kills, a mail contractor and exquartermaster, was arrested in Nashville yesterday, charged with the collection of forged claims for $50,000, bearing the name of General Sobell. He gave $5,000 bail.

General Mower's order removing Hayes, the Sheriff of Orleans parish, La., has been rescinded. It is said that General Grant disapproved of the appointment of Cuthbert Bullitt.

A bank in Tremont, Ill., was recently robbed of $100,000 by burglars.

On Thursday morning they had snow in Richmond, Va.

There were eighteen deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans during the last two days, and ten in Mobile.

Taxation and Revolution.

The causes which produced ancient revolutions are not fully understood; but those within the range of modern history have, in many instances, sprung from the efforts of the people to free themselves from those burdens of taxation which bad government has imposed upon them. Nothing bears so heavily upon the resources and the progress of individuals as the fact that a very large portion of all their gains goes to the inexorable tax gatherer. It is reasoned, and with truth, that there is no necessity for the enormous expenditures which demand such levies. From complaints, the whole nation, impelled by the same force and seeking a common focus, which is revolution, find in this a panacea for their ills.

The fifteenth century gives us an instance in the German people, who were goaded to premature revolution by the pressure of Papal taxation. In the person of Tetzel we have a tax gatherer *par excellence*, whose promises of heaven were in proportion to the amount which he could force by religious fanaticism from the people. The results were the first great liberal and spiritual outbreak in Europe. In England forced loans to carry on the Spanish war, and finally the "Tonnage and Poundage bill," set the revolutionary ball in motion, which did not stop until the head of Charles I. rolled upon the scaffold. France, in the prelude to her great revolution, presents a no less trist picture of the results of oppressive taxation. The people saw no exit from it except by the sword, and with the sword they cancelled their debts. Our own revolution of 1776 gathered its force from taxation. South Carolina nullification arose from taxation. Our late rebellion, in its inception, found much of its strength in the discriminating tariff, which was an idea around which the Southern leaders could rally the masses. Spain rumbles with revolution to-day, because the people cannot stand the onerous imposts which a corrupt administration imposes. Mexico has just finished a fifty years' war to rid herself from the assessments which the clergy made upon all her capital and energies. Cuba, at our very doors, is fast being forced into revolution, because it is impossible for her to prosper under the burdens imposed.

Now of ourselves in 1867. As we glance back at the history of taxation we find that we have taken it up experimentally, determined to solve the problem of raising revenue if it costs us a half dozen revolutions or the disintegration of our nationality. We commence after the fashion of 1598, and must run through the phases up to the time we can say that the problem is solved. In 1598 Sully stated that out of 250,000,000 livres collected by taxation from the French people, only thirty million found its way into the public treasury. It would be an interesting scrap of knowledge to us of the United States to know what proportion of the revenues collected actually inures to the benefit of the government. Would it be safe for the government to invite revolution by placing taxation before the people in its true light?

Our military government is to-day costing us one hundred and twenty millions of dollars annually, and yet we maintain no armed force as a protection against foreign powers, but rather to dominate ourselves and increase the costs of government. Our total taxes swell to the enormous figure of one thousand millions of dollars annually—an impost of gigantic proportions in comparison with that of any other country. There is not a European Power existing that could stand a proportionate burden without revolution; and our government should understand that to be lavish in further expenditure is to invite repudiation, a complete overturning of the order of things now existing, and even a new rebellion. As matters now go the national banks, riding high upon the political tide that forced them to the surface, are reaping thirty millions of dollars annually from the bone and sinew of the country, which is heavily taxed to pay their enormous dividends. In fact, they represent a hydra sapping the public prosperity.

In the train of enormous taxation follow all those evils which produce a feverish condition of the country. Taxation to excess means degradation, poverty, ignorance and its attendant evils. It means a drawing of very broad lines between rich and poor, and the creation of classes—a powerful aristocracy and a lower class, which bubbles into war when oppression can no longer be borne. It means governmental corruption in its worst forms—an increase of spoils, and, consequently, a hotter contest for office at political elections. It means the creation of an army of officeholders who feed upon the public purse without, as individual members of the nation, producing anything for its support. It means the subversion of all those principles which we have so long labored to keep in prominence as the true bases of our republicanism. This we point out to the people, and tell them to guard well the future. The men they placed in power to carry out the demands of the times and overturn rebellion were well selected and did their work bravely. Now, however, other issues demand brains fitted to meet them, and brains of another class must handle the great questions that follow our war. Failing to recognise the truth of this we shall lapse again into revolution to settle by the sword those questions to which rebellion gave birth.

The Difference.—The poor workingman who labors twelve hours a day gets paper money for his wages at the end of the week and has to pay a heavy additional price for house rent and for every article of food he buys, in order that the government may deal out gold to the wealthy bondholders, who do no work at all, except to draw interest in coin out of the national Treasury.

The Approaching Southern State Conventions—Pompey in All His Glory.

The members elected to the Constitutional State Convention of Alabama, in pursuance of the reconstruction laws of Congress, will assemble in Montgomery to-day in response to an order from General Pope, Commander of the Third Military District, which comprises the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. The business of this Convention will be to form a new State constitution on the terms laid down by Congress and subject to its approval or rejection.

The registered voters in Alabama (excluding certain classes of rebels), whites and blacks all counted together, and the vote on the Convention present the following figures:—

Registered voters	166,289
For the Convention	87,672
Against Convention	5,685
Total of voters in the election	93,357
Absentees from the polls	72,932

The important facts connected with these figures are these:—First, that as in the election on the Convention question a majority of the registered voters must participate, to make the election valid, the registered whites, excepting a few scattering shots, abstained from voting, as the only chance for defeating the Convention. They adopted the same policy in Louisiana and Georgia, but failed in each case. Secondly, they failed because the blacks turned out *en masse* in each case for the Convention; and having a registered majority in Louisiana and Alabama, and having only some two thousand less registered in Georgia than the whites, and being supported by some white radicals, they carried the day in all three of those States. In Virginia the registered whites, having a majority of some twenty thousand over the blacks, were encouraged to make a square fight against a Convention, but were here also defeated by the diversion of some fifteen thousand whites (radicals) to the black man's or convention party.

So far, then, the radical Congressional scheme of reconstruction has been successful in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Virginia in securing in each a State Convention and an overwhelming radical majority therein of whites and blacks. The Georgia Convention has not yet been ordered; that of Louisiana is to meet on the 23d instant; that of Virginia on the 3d of December next, while that of Alabama, as we have said, meets to-day, and in the State House where Jeff Davis and his fellow conspirators met in February, 1861, and set up first the provisional government and next the constitution of their bloody Southern Confederacy. It is, indeed, a remarkable historical fact that under the very roof where the rebel conspiracy of Southern slaveholders proceeded to establish an independent Southern confederation, on the corner-stone of negro slavery, in 1861, there will be assembled to-day, by the vote of the emancipated slaves of Alabama, a Convention to rebuild the State on the corner-stone of negro equality, as the practical beginning of this work of Southern reconstruction.

This Alabama Convention will, in a few days, be apt to reveal its true character and its purposes. We may look for some curious, grotesque and amusing proceedings, and perhaps we shall not have long to wait for some startling developments as to the rights of property, taxation, and other little things of that sort. The Convention includes seventy-eight radical white delegates, sixteen black radicals and four opposition or conservative white delegates. The black delegates will doubtless be kept under discipline by their radical white brethren; but these, looking to the black vote as the future fountain-head of the political power of the State, will doubtless try some agrarian experiments for the benefit of the landless black race that will make a sensation even among the landowners of the North. The Gracchi will be nowhere compared with these Southern reformers—the Hannibals, Scipios, Catos, Ciceros, Pompeys and Cæsars of the cotton plantations—under the wing of designing Yankee speculators and white radical adventurers. Tittlebat Titmouse's two polar stars of "everything for everybody and nothing to do" will probably be the upshot of this Alabama Convention. It will be under full headway by the meeting of Congress on the 21st instant, and we are entirely prepared to see the wildest and most ridiculous schemes of the radicals at Washington completely eclipsed by the mixed commission of radical whites and blacks at Montgomery.

Sauce for the Goose Not Sauce for the Gander.—The republican rallying cry is "Paper money for the workingman; but gold, gold, gold for the banker and the bondholder."

Important News from Italy.

Our cable despatches announce the important intelligence that Garibaldi has been defeated and routed by the Papal troops, aided by the French detachment serving in Rome. At an early hour yesterday morning the Pope's soldiers assaulted the position of the General at Monte Rotondo. He was reinforced by some Italian troops, but the Zouaves were supported by the French, and Garibaldi was driven from his camp. A telegram to Paris says he was killed in the battle, but another account states that he fell back and surrendered to the Italians.

When it is remembered that Rome is isolated from the rest of the world—the telegraphic wires having been cut and the railroad torn up—it will not be wondered at that our news from the Eternal City is meagre and somewhat contradictory. In the Herald of yesterday we printed a cable despatch which stated that Garibaldi was posted with his troops at Monte Rotondo; that he was waiting the arrival of reinforcements in order to make an attack on the city, and that to a summons which had been addressed to him to disband his army and give up his enterprise against Rome he had expressed his willingness to do so only if the present ministry were removed and a new ministry appointed in accord with the national will. It was also reported by the same telegram that Napoleon had proposed the settlement of the question by the vote of the Roman people, but that the Italian government would not consent.

Despatches received yesterday and printed in this day's issue give us the state of affairs up to a later date. From these it appears that two French regiments are in the city of Rome, and that large numbers of troops are continually leaving Toulon for Civita Vecchia. We have the curious and incomprehensible announcement that the plebiscite was not the proposal of Napoleon, but the spontaneous and simultaneous suggestion of Prussia, Italy and France.

Somewhat later we learned, as will be seen by referring to our telegraphic columns, that the votes of the towns in the province of Rome were unanimous in favor of incorporation with Italy. Napoleon, it was reported, had promised to withdraw his troops if Victor Emanuel would expel Garibaldi. Bismarck, it was stated, had officially declared the government of Prussia to be neutral at present in the Roman question.

The case, as it stands, involves but four parties—the Italians, the French, the Garibaldini and the Romans. As yet Prussia is neutral; but the official announcement of Count Bismarck must be accepted as noncommittal. For the present Prussia is neutral; but the neutrality, we may rest assured, is dependent upon contingencies.

It is evident at a glance that the whole situation is rendered awkward and embarrassing in the extreme by this battle. Neither Napoleon nor Garibaldi nor Victor Emanuel knows well what to do. Napoleon has no desire to shed blood. If it can at all be avoided he is little likely to allow himself to come into collision with either the volunteers of Garibaldi or the soldiers of the King of Italy. It will not surprise us if it be found that he has no other wish than to get as easily as possible out of a difficulty. He could not see the September Convention trampled under foot. His own honor and the honor of France forbade it. Napoleon has ever shown himself fertile in expedients, and it is by no means improbable that he already sees the loophole by which he means to escape. His situation, however, is by no means free from difficulty. Victor Emanuel can have no desire to allow himself to drift into a war with France, and it is hard to believe that the King's troops would fight with the volunteers. The situation, in truth, is as confused and complicated as it well can be; but there is hesitation on all hands, and the hesitation encourages us to hope for a peaceful solution of the question. The September Convention, it may already be taken for granted, is doomed. It is condemned not only by the Italian people, but by the almost unanimous voice of Europe and of the world. Rid of this troublesome and thankless business, it will be well for Napoleon henceforth to leave the Pope and the Italians to settle their own affairs. If he must have protection, we can see no good reason why he should not be as willing to trust himself to the Catholics of Italy as to the Catholics of France.

Hit at Last.—The radical bondholders, shoddy men and bankers kept clear of showers of bullets during the war. To-day they will be brought down by a shower of ballots.

A National Currency.—The government can give us all the currency we want. Everybody is willing to take greenbacks issued by the United States Treasury. Why should a lot of national banks, that are constantly breaking and victimizing their depositors, be authorized to force their own circulation upon us and make us pay them thirty million dollars a year bonus for the privilege of keeping their own paper afloat?

The Last Services.—Ohio killed Chase and his national bank swindle. Pennsylvania furnished him a coffin; California dug his grave. New York to-day will cover him up beyond resurrection. Peace to his ashes!

The Capture of Jeff Davis.

We give in another column an account of the capture of Jeff Davis, in the official report of Major General Wilson, who, it will be remembered, commanded the cavalry division by a portion of which the rebel leader was taken; and this account, valuable in itself for the romantic and peculiar personal interest of the narrative, will be the more acceptable just now, as the near approach for the day fixed for Davis' appearance in court at Richmond concentrates public attention again on his career, and gives a certain importance to the more striking points in his history.

By General Wilson's report we learn that he was acting in practical independence of any superior at the date of Davis' flight from Richmond, having fifteen thousand cavalry under his immediate direction in Middle Georgia. He anticipated at once that on the break up at Richmond there would be a general stampede in his direction of distinguished fugitives, and made his arrangements to intercept whoever might come. He had his men very judiciously posted, when he was informed of General Sherman's armistice with Johnston, in virtue of which the movements of troops were to cease on each side. Though acting independently, his troops were part of Sherman's command, and he was bound by Sherman's agreement—and thus became inactive; but anticipating that the enemy would not respect this arrangement, he held himself and troops in readiness to act if the course of the Confederates made it necessary. His embarrassment on this head continued only till the authorities declared Sherman's armistice null, and this gave the General ample time to so arrange his force that he had a double line of scouts drawn nearly across the whole country between Chattanooga and the Florida line, before Davis came into his neighborhood.

News of Davis first came to Wilson's camp on the 24th of April, when a citizen reported having seen him at Charlotte, N. C., a few days before, attended by an escort of Confederate cavalry. His purpose, as given out at that time, was to cross the Mississippi. It was expected from this report that he would move through the hilly country of Western North Carolina and Northern Georgia; and the portion of General Wilson's force in that direction was stimulated to increased activity. At the same time a force of twenty picked men, under Lieutenant J. O. Yoeman, were detached from an Ohio regiment on a peculiar and difficult duty. They were sent out to obtain definite information of the Davis cavalcade, and were disguised as rebel soldiers. This party went to the upper crossings of the Savannah river, and there fell in with Davis and his escort of two divisions of cavalry. They joined this body and continued with it several days, "watching for an opportunity to seize and carry off the rebel chief." But this daring purpose was "frustrated by the vigilance of the rebel escort." Learning, upon his arrival in Northeastern Georgia, of the national force at Atlanta, and of the troops out in all that country, Davis apparently despaired of escaping in that direction, and seems, for a while, hardly to have been able to determine which way to move. Here his cavalry escort became mutinous, and was disbanded and sent way, and from this point information was sent by Yoeman that Davis "had relinquished his idea of going into Alabama, and would probably try to reach the Gulf or South Atlantic coast and escape by sea."

Thus an entirely new direction was given to the hunt; and it was the other end of Wilson's long line that now had to look sharp. That river, the upper part of which is called the Ocmulgee, and the lower part the Altamaha, rises near Atlanta, and runs in a southeasterly course to the Atlantic; and Davis, in his southern flight, had necessarily to cross it. General Wilson, therefore, arranged to have all the crossings of the stream that Davis could possibly reach closely watched, thus establishing a line of scouts that it was confidently expected he could not pass unseen. In addition to this the First Wisconsin cavalry, under Colonel Henry Hamden, was on the scout north of the Ocmulgee to Dublin, on the Oconee. Following the departure of Hamden to Dublin, the conviction that Davis would make for Florida growing stronger on Wilson's mind, he extended his operations down to the Ocmulgee, which before went only so far south as Hawkinsville. Colonel Pritchard, with the Fourth Michigan, was now sent down the right bank of the Ocmulgee to watch all the crossings, with orders to pursue Davis if he should discover his trail. From this point the whole interest of the narrative is concentrated on the movements of Hamden and Pritchard.

Hamden was started across the Ocmulgee eastward toward Dublin on May 6. Pritchard was started down the right bank of the Ocmulgee on the next day. Dublin is about thirty miles distant from the Ocmulgee at the point at which Hamden crossed, but the Ocmulgee, going toward it directly south from Dublin, is about fifty miles from that town. Hamden reached Dublin at night on the 7th, having well scouted all the country to the north and all the roads near the town. He bivouacked without having made any discovery, though he had thought the white people of the place suspiciously civil. At midnight "an intelligent contraband" came into camp and gave information that Davis, "mounted on a fine bay horse" and accompanied by his family and having eight wagons, had passed through Dublin that day, going toward the Ocmulgee. Colonel Hamden was satisfied of the truth of this statement and began the pursuit at daylight of the 8th with sixty men. Every mile he made convinced him that he was on the right trail, and he followed it with hot foot. The trail led through pine forests and cypress swamps, and, followed in a hard rain, was often lost and recovered again with great difficulty. The day was one of excessive toil, and the pursuit was continued for forty miles. At daylight, on the 9th, it was taken up again and led across the Ocmulgee at Brown's ferry. This, it will be remembered, was crossing the line on which Pritchard was to move as he swept down the right bank of the river. At this point Hamden learned that Davis was only a few hours ahead of him on the road to Irwinville, and here also he met the advance of Pritchard's command.

Sending his own party forward to continue the pursuit, he rode up the river, met and communicated personally with Colonel Pritchard and then returned to his command. Colonel Pritchard kept on his course along the river, but soon found reason to conclude that it was his duty to join in the pursuit of the party that Hamden was following. He did not send word of this to Hamden, treating that officer with far less of generous courtesy than Hamden had shown toward him; neither did he follow by the road that Hamden was on. Choosing another and more circuitous route, he pushed the pursuit with greater rapidity, his men and horses being comparatively fresh, and thus overtook the party first and had Davis' camp surrounded and captured when the real hero of the hunt, the gallant Hamden, came up. This was at dawn on the 10th. As Hamden had no idea that Pritchard could be present, and finding troops under arms near Davis' camp, he attacked them, in the obscure light, and by this unfortunate collision two men were killed and several wounded. Davis' whole party was taken without trouble, as all were sleeping in fancied security without guards.

This point in the narrative clears up a matter generally stated, but whose truth has been made doubtful by the positive assertions of its falsity. General Wilson asserts, on the authority of the only persons who could possibly know, that Mr. Davis did attempt to escape in woman's attire. This occurred shortly after the whole camp was in Pritchard's possession. Lieutenant J. G. Dickinson had his attention called by a soldier to three persons in the dress of females who were moving from one of the tents toward the woods. He called to them to halt; but they did not, and were confronted and stopped by three men, under Corporal Munger, coming from an opposite direction. This corporal saw the heavy boots that one of these persons had on and recognized this person as Davis. The articles of which his disguise was made up was a shawl and one of the common tweed ladies' cloaks so familiar in our streets on rainy days.

Such, in brief, is the history of the capture of Davis, the more detailed account of which, in another column, will well repay perusal. It is a peculiar chapter in the story of the war, and none other illustrates more happily the personal responsibility for results that every soldier seemed to feel, or the acuteness or energy in action that could be counted upon on the part of any officer in the United States army, taken almost at random.

History Repeating Itself.

Enormous taxation and the heaping of undue burdens upon the industry of the people have caused most of the great revolutions of the world. The history of foreign nations, as well as the lessons of the American revolution, teach us this lesson. The enormous taxation imposed upon the people of the United States by modern republicanism, to support a number of wealthy national banks, to enrich shoddy contractors and to enable thieves to prey upon the revenues of the country, lies at the foundation of the great political revolution that will sweep over New York to-day.

State Elections.

We publish in another column a comprehensive statement in regard to the elections that occur in several States to-day. The most important are those of New York and Massachusetts, although several interesting questions are involved in the decisions to be given by the voters in the Western States. New York will be called upon to take the leading part in the counter-revolution that is going on, North and West, against the encroachments of the radicals. Massachusetts will endeavor to shake off the burdens under which she labors as the most intolerant State in the Union, particularly in regard to the sumptuary restrictions which the reign of Puritanism and radicalism has imposed upon her. The Western States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, in which fresh Legislatures are to be chosen, will show how far the newfangled financial notions of Jay Cooke and company have found root in their fertile soils; and Kansas will take a hand in the game of whether a nigger is better than a respectable white woman at the polls. United States Senators are to be chosen in New York, Maryland, Wisconsin and Minnesota to fill the places of those whose terms expire in 1869. In fine, the great question of negro supremacy will be settled either one way or the other—either be endorsed as the policy of the nation or repudiated as unfit for this day and generation, as it has already been by the recent decisive voice of Pennsylvania and Ohio. It behooves every voter to see that his opinion is duly deposited in the ballot box.

The Twin Relics of Republicanism.—The "twin relics of barbarism," which republicanism pledged itself to eradicate, were Slavery and Polygamy. The twin relics of modern republicanism, which the people of New York are going to sweep away to-day, are Tyranny and Taxation.

Hon. Thomas Ewing on Reconstruction.

We publish to-day a communication from the venerable Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, in relation to the meaning of the recent political reaction in that State. It will be seen he contends that the people of Ohio have always been opposed to negro suffrage, and that they, in reality, are against the constitutional amendment, although the Legislature of the State adopted it. In this we think Mr. Ewing goes a little too far, although the adoption of the amendment would have been an interesting question if brought directly before the people of the State. But that matter has long since been definitely settled, and the statesmen of to-day should address themselves to the cure of those political evils which at present paralyze the industrial interests of a large portion of the country, rather than to a revival of questions now entirely obsolete.

Paying Him Off.—The voters of New York will pay Chase off to-day, not in gold, but in paper currency.

Blood Against Gold.

During the war five hundred thousand good and brave citizens shed their blood to preserve the government and to give prosperity and happiness to the nation.

Since the war one hundred and fifty thousand bondholders, including the national banks, the shoddy contractors and the foreign capitalists, are drawing the blood of the country and crying out "gold! gold! gold!" while the nation is struggling against bankruptcy.

These leeches have drawn interest in gold, upon which they have realized heavy premiums, while they bought many of our bonds at forty cents on the dollar in the hour of the nation's adversity. They have been paid over and over again, even if they should give up the principal of the debt altogether.

The families of the five hundred thousand