

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXII. No. 339 AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- GERMAN STADT THEATRE, No. 45 and 47 Bowery.
FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—THE GRAND DECADES.
BOHEMIAN THEATRE, Bowery.—RUSSIAN.—THE BURNING.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BLACK CROSS.
NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—UNDER THE GAUZE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MAD'S PERIL.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASIUM, EQUITARIAN, &c.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 54th street.—CINDERELLA.—FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 64 Broadway.—WRITE, COTTON & SHARPLEY'S MISTRESS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BULLDOGGING.
KELLY ALBON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, ECCECITATIONS, BULLDOGGING, &c.
TOMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 473 Broadway.—BALLER, PANCE, PANTOMIME, &c.
BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE FIGURE.
DODDHOFF HALL, 356 Broadway.—CARICATURE PAINTING WITH LECTURE.
STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLADS AND BULLDOGGING.
BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—MR. FLETCHER'S READING.
BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—COLLEEN BAWN.—THE HOBART MURKIN.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—THE GOLDEN BELL.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ROMEO E GIOCONDA.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, December 5, 1867. THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, December 4. Another batch of the Alabama claims correspondence was submitted to the English Parliament. Lord Stanley states officially that England will never submit to foreign arbitration claims involving her right to recognize belligerents, but repeats his offer to refer all indemnity claims to a mixed commission.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a call for papers relative to the Alabama claims was agreed to. A resolution declaring that certain remarks in the President's Message are breaches of official obligation was laid on the table. Considerable discussion ensued on a motion to print the President's Message, Messrs. Howard, Cameron, Sumner and Wilson joining in an attack upon that document. The discussion was continued some time after the morning hour. A bill declaring five to be a quorum in the Supreme Court was adopted. The bill pledging the faith of the nation to pay the national debt in coin was taken up. Pending the debate upon it the Senate adjourned.

THE CITY.

In the Board of Education last evening a communication was received from the Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health calling attention to the fact that the sanitary inspectors of the schools had met with considerable difficulty and delay in carrying out their inspections. Another communication was received from several prominent physicians alleging that impure virus was being used in the vaccination of children in the public schools. Both these communications were referred to special committees.

THE DUBAR POLYGAMY CASE.

The citizens of Minneapolis, Minnesota, have lately been favored with a novel specimen of the progressive ideas of New England. A sanctimonious individual, calling himself the "Rev." Edward Dubar, one of the shining lights of the whole oil aristocracy in the East, has been tried and convicted on a charge of introducing the peculiar institution of Salt Lake City into Minnesota. Two ladies, armed with marriage certificates, claimed him as husband, and the "reverend" disciple of Brigham Young was sent to the Penitentiary to ruminate over the evil of his ways. The utmost excitement prevailed among the benighted people who this precious evangelist went from New England to enlighten, and no doubt, apostles from the East will be looked upon with suspicion in that locality for some time to come. The evidence in the case shows a heartlessness and religious mockery on the part of the bigamist that might justly excite the indignation of even a Turkish pasha. The letters which he addressed to his first wife before deserting her are model epistles of sentimental affection and religious cant. The whole oil aristocracy at New Bedford, of which

No. 13, was yesterday recognized as William Ramsey, whose parents reside at No. 312 South Fifth street. The great Grant meeting, at the Cooper Institute last night, drew together a large and intelligent concourse of citizens of all shades of politics. Speeches were made by General Nickles, A. T. Stewart, Francis B. Cutting, Lyman Tremaine and others, all of them expressive of the utmost confidence in Grant as a man acceptable to the masses of the country for the office of President, and responsive to its loyal and liberal sentiment. The meeting was in every respect a great success. In the case of John C. Hines, the alleged Chesapeake pirate, who is now confined in the Kings County Penitentiary, Attorney General Stanbery has refused to interfere, he having some time ago been appealed to for his opinion as to whether the prisoner could be included in the terms granted to rebels at the surrender. The Attorney General suggests that he be tried, when the jury may determine with reference to his connection with the Confederate service. Braine's trial, consequently, will be proceeded with. The North American Steamship Company's fast and elegant steamship San Francisco, Captain Howe, will sail from pier 29 North river, foot of Warren street, at noon to-day (Thursday) for San Francisco via Nicaragua, connecting on the Pacific with the steamship Moses Taylor. The steamship Nevada, Captain Kelley, from New York, arrived at Panama on the 21st ult., making the passage in forty-three days and five hours, the shortest on record between the two ports. The Nevada belongs to the North American Steamship Company's Panama and San Francisco line, and would sail for the latter port on the arrival of the steamship Nebraska (which left New York on the 25th ult.) at Aspinwall. The stock market was dull, but on the whole steady, yesterday. Government securities closed weak and irregular. Gold closed at 137 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special telegrams from Vera Cruz via Havana are dated November 27. Congress had assembled at the capital on the 20th, and Senor Rafael Doad was chosen President of that body. A full quorum was present. Ortega was one of the Congressmen elected. A rumor had gained currency that a special messenger from Louis Napoleon to Juarez had arrived at the capital. Romero, with his American companions de voyage, had been received with the accustomed honors by the President. The newspapers, however, were attacking Romero for alleged rancorous contracts made in the United States. The army was being recruited to enlistment. The American Legation was still waiting to be paid off. The steamer Eagle, Captain Gross, from Havana November 30, arrived at this port last evening, bringing our regular files and despatches from Cuba to that date. All the points of her news have, however, been anticipated by our special Cuba cable telegrams. Mail advices from St. Thomas, of the 16th of November, state that many of the houses in the town were being rapidly repaired. The rates of wages demanded by artisans and laborers were excessively high. In the Virginia Convention yesterday Judge Underwood was elected President by a vote of sixty-two over thirty-two for the conservative candidate. In his address on taking the chair he hoped the deliberations of the Convention would be characterized by as much Christian charity as would be consistent with future safety. The chaplain very conservatively prayed for rebels and loyal men alike. General Schofield submitted appeals in cases of contested seats for the action of the Convention. In the State Constitutional Convention yesterday the report on assessment and taxation was further considered. A section declaring that taxation on real and personal property shall be uniform throughout the State and be assessed on the sworn statement of the owner, was adopted, with an amendment extending the time for the payment of the State bounty debt to eighteen years. The article on canals was then considered and also adopted. Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, has published a card denying Baker's evidence before the Impeachment Committee relative to his knowledge of the President's correspondence, and saying that he does not believe Mr. Johnson ever wrote a letter to Jeff Davis or any other man giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. The blacks in Bullock county, Alabama, recently armed and organized courts of their own, resisted the officers of the law and went through the county forcing the laborers to join them in a work of vengeance on the whites. The timely arrival of a body of troops dispersed them, fifteen of the ringleaders being arrested.

THE GRANT MOVEMENT.—THE COOPER INSTITUTE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The State of New York and its great metropolises have appropriately taken the lead in the tremendous political revolution that has just swept over the North. It was to be expected that the most signal rebuke to the extravagant passions and crazy experiments of reckless and visionary politicians should come from the commercial centre of the Union, and from a community having the largest stake and the deepest interest in the peace, progress and prosperity of the nation. The utter annihilation of radicalism could not have been accomplished in any other manner so effectually as by the overthrow of the radical party by a majority of fifty thousand in the State and nearly seventy thousand in the city of New York, since it has been generally conceded that the voice of New York must decide the character and result of the contest of next year for the Presidency of the United States. The verdicts of November and December render it certain that no party can hope for success in the next fall election that does not discard all the violent, revolutionary and unconstitutional measures of the radical Congress, and stand before the people on a platform of immediate restoration of the South upon a fair basis, without negro barbarism as an accompaniment; a thorough reformation in every department of the government, and a speedy lightning of the present overwhelming load of debt and taxation. Such being the lesson of the recent elections, the close of the last important political contest of the year appropriately ushered in a movement on the part of the people to give form and substance to the sentiment just uttered at the ballot box, and this movement is properly initiated in the great commercial metropolis of the Union. The gathering at the Cooper Institute last night breaks ground for the Grant campaign, and will be followed by similar demonstrations in every other State, independent of all the old political organizations, embracing the best men of all parties, and sweeping away with a resistless force the Presidential intrigues, speculations, bargains and pipelays of all candidates, cliques and factions. We give in to-day's HERALD a full account of the speeches, resolutions and spirit of the Cooper Institute meeting. It was a gathering more important from the character and standing of those who participated in it than from its actual numbers. A. T. Stewart presided, and the names of Francis B. Cutting, William B. Astor, John Jacob Astor, Jr., William N. Vernaly, William T. Bloodgett, Hamilton Fish, Moses H. Grinnell, Paul Spofford, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Moses Taylor, Robert L. Stuart, and others largely identified with the commercial and financial interests of the country, gave importance and significance to the proceedings. The people all over the Union should make haste to rise in their strength and push onward the ball that has thus been started in this city. This can be done by no other means so effectively as by the formation of Grant clubs,

which should spring up in every city, town, village and crossroad in the country, and should embrace men of all parties and of all callings—the millionaire and the mechanic, the young and the old, the democrat and the republican. Such organizations will be useful in getting up and arranging public meetings similar to that of last night, and these meetings will produce a popular pressure that will prove more powerful than the wires with which the politicians are accustomed to work in their conventions. A great conservative party, to be successful next year, must spring from the people and carry their sympathies with it. Like every other movement it will, of course, be used by designing political adventurers here and there for their own ends; but all such puny attempts to make the public will subservient to personal objects will be sure to fail. Let the wealth, the independence, the intellect, the moral worth and the business capacity of the country take the next Presidential campaign into their own hands and they can bid defiance to copperhead and radical opposition. With Grant for their standard bearer they unite in their candidate the fame of the first soldier of the Union with the reputation of one of the most honest and capable executive officers we have had since the beginning of the war. His courage and generosity would insure to the South an honorable and liberal settlement of the much-abused problem of reconstruction, while his Jackson-like administration of the War Department is sufficient guarantee of his desire and ability to carry out a policy of retrenchment and reform that would speedily decrease our present ruinous load of debt and taxation. It is time for the respectable portion of the people to give effect to the verdict of the recent election by entering at once on the grand conservative campaign of 1868. Push on the ball!

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND THE NEWSPAPERS.—CONGRESSIONAL NONSENSE.

The Hon. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, with the discovery of the President's Message in a Baltimore paper, in full, before its delivery to the two houses of Congress, called the attention of the House, as a privileged question, to this subject, as involving a breach of decorum very disrespectful to Congress. Boah! He had heard that some hanger-on about the White House, or some favored individual, had been selling it to different newspapers. If such were the case it was still more disrespectful to Congress. Fiddlesticks! Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, said he had made the important discovery that the Message had got to the newspapers through a direct purchase made of one of the President's surroundings, and that one hundred dollars was the price paid for it; that the seller had afterwards disposed of copies to other parties at reduced prices, creating a confusion in the market. A very funny state of things, to be sure! But, assuming these to be the facts, what do they amount to? Some individual confidentially or clandestinely gets hold of a copy of the Message a day or two in advance of the time appointed for the submission of the document to the two houses. Not standing upon ceremony, and willing to sell the confidence and the etiquette in his keeping for a hundred dollars, he finds a customer and exchanges the precious State paper for the ready money. Having broken the ice, he disposes of other copies in his possession for what they will fetch in the market. The newspaper men who buy these early copies of the document buy them for the express purpose of getting them into print and before their readers without further loss of time. They have no notion of waiting for the reading of the Message before the House; for then, like the Confederate scrip of Jeff Davis after the taking of Richmond, it becomes only so much waste paper.

So the Message gets into the newspapers far and wide before it is read in either house of Congress. But what of it? Suppose the President, a week or a month before the meeting of Congress, had published in all the papers of the country the Message intended for the two houses of Congress on their reassembling, what would have been the offence? The only offence would have been that of disregarding a stupid old custom of keeping the Message a secret, as a thing too precious for the eyes of the public press and the people until duly submitted to Congress. Now, we hope that by way of an experimental reform in this matter the President, when he shall have finished his next Message in view of the reassembling of Congress, will cause it to be published in advance over the length and breadth of the land, so that the opinions of the public press and of the people may go up to the Capitol with the Message, for the information and enlightenment of the two houses on the various subjects discussed. This stupid old custom of withholding the Message from the people as a sealed book until the two houses of Congress have had the ceremony of a presentation has lasted long enough and ought to be abolished. It puts the servants of the country before their masters, and we have had enough of that. We think these ideas will square exactly with the constitutional doctrines of Andrew Johnson, and so we submit them to his consideration. Let him follow our suggestions, and old Miss Nancy Schenck, with her silly complaints of disrespect to Congress, will never be heard of more this side of Bull Run.

THE DUBAR POLYGAMY CASE.

The citizens of Minneapolis, Minnesota, have lately been favored with a novel specimen of the progressive ideas of New England. A sanctimonious individual, calling himself the "Rev." Edward Dubar, one of the shining lights of the whole oil aristocracy in the East, has been tried and convicted on a charge of introducing the peculiar institution of Salt Lake City into Minnesota. Two ladies, armed with marriage certificates, claimed him as husband, and the "reverend" disciple of Brigham Young was sent to the Penitentiary to ruminate over the evil of his ways. The utmost excitement prevailed among the benighted people who this precious evangelist went from New England to enlighten, and no doubt, apostles from the East will be looked upon with suspicion in that locality for some time to come. The evidence in the case shows a heartlessness and religious mockery on the part of the bigamist that might justly excite the indignation of even a Turkish pasha. The letters which he addressed to his first wife before deserting her are model epistles of sentimental affection and religious cant. The whole oil aristocracy at New Bedford, of which

he was a member, are bubbling with indignation, of course, at the exposure of their distinguished offshoot, and the confidence of the Western people in missionaries from Yankee-land has been considerably shaken by the event.

THE LESSON OF OUR CITY ELECTION.—THE GREAT POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

Several days ago the HERALD announced the fact that the city election had lost its local character and resolved itself into a contest between the radical and conservative elements for the advancement of their respective policies and for the promotion of the interests of their favorite candidates in the important Presidential campaign of next year. It became evident that, as a matter of local concern, there was little to choose between the two available nominees; and that it was merely a question as to which set of "rings"—the "ins" or the "outs"—should control a few offices and profit by the distribution of the municipal spoils for the next two years. The fact that one side had cost the city twenty-four million dollars during the present year was set off against the uncertainty as to what might be the expense of maintaining a magnificent rascal at the head of the city government, and the people concluded that a few million dollars more or less could be scarcely worth the consideration of a wealthy metropolis like New York, with a question of national policy at stake. The result has been the overwhelming defeat and entire crushing out of radicalism and all outside guerrilla organizations, and the consolidation of the conservative element in one grand body against the negro supremacy, national bank, heavy tax on party of radicalism, with Chase as its Presidential candidate and the last remnant of copperheadism as its ally.

THE ELECTION OF HOFFMAN, UPON WHOM THIS CONSERVATIVE ELEMENT WAS COMPELLED TO CONCENTRATE, IS BY NO MEANS TO BE REGARDED AS A TRIUMPH OF TAMMANY PROPER.

The election of Hoffman, upon whom this conservative element was compelled to concentrate, is by no means to be regarded as a triumph of Tammany proper. The figures, as compared with those of the county election, set this question at rest. The vote for Sheriff last month stood as follows:— O'Brien (Tammany)..... 42,000 Conolly (Mozart and other outsiders)..... 41,000 Abbe (republican)..... 27,000 Total..... 110,000 In that election some seven or eight thousand conservative republican votes were cast for the Tammany nominee. In the city election the figures stand as follows:— Hoffman (Tammany)..... 63,000 Wood (Mozart)..... 23,000 Darling (republican)..... 18,000 Total..... 104,000 We see, therefore, that Wood, the representative of Mozart in the charter election, obtained six or seven thousand radical republican votes and lost twenty-five or twenty-six thousand of Conolly's outside organization vote, over twenty thousand of which went with the conservative movement over to the side of Tammany. The conservative republicans who had previously left Abbe and voted with Tammany remained with Hoffman, and Darling lost nine thousand of Abbe's vote. This shows clearly a combination of all the conservative elements on Hoffman for the purpose of breaking down and demolishing all the outside organizations at once and preparing the way for the great popular constitutional movement of next year.

That no successful stand can be made against Chase and the radicals without such a combination is self-evident. If we take the most extravagant calculation that can be made by the most hopeful democrat from Maine to California, the only States that the utmost stretch of imagination could conceive to be likely to cast their votes for a straight-out copperhead candidate for the Presidency would be the following:—

Table with 2 columns: State and Electors. Connecticut 8, California 5, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 23, New York 33, Maryland 11, Delaware 3, Missouri 11, Kentucky 11, Total 109. This would leave for the radicals the following States:— Maine 7, West Virginia 5, New Hampshire 3, Minnesota 5, Rhode Island 4, Illinois 18, Massachusetts 12, Wisconsin 8, Vermont 5, Nevada 3, Ohio 21, Tennessee 10, Indiana 13, Nebraska 3, Kansas 3, Oregon 3, Iowa 6, Michigan 8, Total 123.

This calculation is exclusive of the unreconstructed States, which, if admitted at all, will only come in to swell the radical column. It is evident, therefore, that the recent great political revolution in the State and city of New York annihilates copperheadism as well as radicalism, and that the popular conservative movement will finally dispose of both these disturbing elements that combine to keep the country in a turmoil and increase the burdens of debt and taxation.

So far as our local interests are affected by the charter election, it has been, as we have said, only a question as to which set of politicians will have the handling of the municipal spoils for two years longer. At the same time there may be a ray of light discernible through the darkness. Peter Bismarck Sweeney recently obtained possession of an office out of which his predecessors had amassed enormous fortunes, and voluntarily gave up one hundred thousand dollars a year of its emoluments to the city treasury. This wonderful act of honesty was of great aid to Hoffman in the late contest. Let Sweeney now go further in his good work of philanthropy and reform and compel Hoffman to display similar honesty and self-denial, and thus save seven or eight million dollars to the city in the next year's expenditures. If Sweeney will do this and will take the lead in the tremendous popular conservative movement for Grant, or any other honest anti-radical candidate, he will deserve in a yet greater degree the gratitude of the taxpayers of New York, and will establish his right to be regarded as the political Bismarck of the United States.

ITALY AND THE FRENCH INTERVENTION.

Directly after the formal opening of the French Chambers M. Jules Favre, making use of the privilege of interpellation, asked leave to question the government on both its home and foreign policy. Interpellation was granted by a majority vote on the latter, but rejected on the former. On the 24 of December M. Favre accordingly delivered a brilliant oration in the Corps Legislatif on the foreign policy of the government generally, attacking in particular the intervention in the affairs of Italy. As yet we have only the meagre outlines of his speech supplied by the Atlantic cable. It is manifest, however, from those outlines that the attack was bitter and severe. The intervention was declared to be a violation of justice and injurious to the interests of France,

It had not only involved the government in a policy of error from which it would find it difficult to escape, and produced throughout the country a general feeling of discontent, but had been hurtful to the cause which it was intended to help. In M. Favre's opinion so grave a step should not have been taken without a first consulting the wishes of the Legislature.

In pronouncing upon the effects likely to be produced by this speech, it is not to be forgotten that M. Favre represents but a section of the opposition in the Chambers. The Emperor's policy is all but certain to be endorsed by the entire Church party and by the legitimists and Orleanists. The policy of the government will therefore be approved by a large majority of votes. It is not to be imagined that the republicans count on any other result. M. Favre, however, and those who act with him have a larger relative following in the country than in the Legislature, and they will have their satisfaction in knowing that the burning words spoken in the Chambers will find their way to and exert their influence upon the sympathetic masses without. Considering that the intervention in the affairs of Italy is finding so little sympathy among the governments of Europe; considering, too, how many causes of discontent already exist throughout the empire, it cannot be agreeable to Napoleon to know that the words of his rebellious deputies are echoing over France, over Europe, over the world.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

We published yesterday the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency, but our space was too much occupied to admit of comments then, though, in truth, there is not much to say in addition to our remarks on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary's report covers most of the ground of that of the Comptroller. They are from the same establishment and have the same impression. Nearly the whole of this is a labored defence of, or an apology for, the national bank system. No hungry lawyer working for a large contingent fee could plead more earnestly for a cause than do both Mr. McCulloch and his subordinate for the national banks. Judging from the earnestness of these advocates one would think the banks were on trial for life or death. If these Treasury officials have not much sagacity in anything else, they evidently see the danger their client is in. They fear in advance the verdict of the people, and make desperate efforts to avert it.

Most of their flimsy assumptions and weak arguments we have already replied to, but we have one charge especially to make against them now. We say this, because Mr. McCulloch is equally as censurable as the Comptroller. We charge them with perverting facts in their efforts to bolster up the national banks. For example, they pretend to show that the national banks make little or nothing out of the privileges granted them by the government, and that the government would save nothing by issuing legal tenders in the place of national bank currency. In this report of the Comptroller he endeavors to make out that the banks draw less than seventeen millions on their bonds deposited, and then, that as they pay over sixteen millions in taxes to the government, as he alleges, the balance of profit or gain is less than a million. It is surprising how a person holding such a high official position can have the audacity to throw dust in the eyes of the people in this way. First, as to the taxes. Three to four hundred millions of capital invested or employed in anything has to pay heavy taxes. The HERALD business, the business of A. T. Stewart, the business and capital of all have to pay taxes. It is not because they are national banks that these institutions pay. Indeed, they pay less on the whole than is paid by other kinds of business. It is simply absurd, then, to set off their taxes against the profits derived from their privileges. But it is not true that they derive only a little over sixteen millions from the bonds deposited for their circulation. They draw interest in gold, or in an amount of currency equivalent to gold, and the whole amount in currency would be about twenty-five millions a year. This, we maintain, is a clear gratuity to the banks by the government. This the government would save annually by issuing legal tenders in place of their notes; for with these legal tenders about three hundred millions of the bonds could be bought up and cancelled and the interest saved. The case is so plain that the commonest understanding can comprehend it; yet the Comptroller of the Currency and Mr. McCulloch have the audacity to attempt to pervert the facts. The national banks really make about fifteen per cent on their circulation out of the public, reckoning the interest on the bonds and the profits on the circulation.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Fifteen or Twenty School Children Nearly Suffocated by Gas in Hudson County.—Frustrated Action of the Health Department.—Hobby at Foughkeeps—Supreme Court Circuit. Poughkeeps, Dec. 4, 1867. Yesterday some fifteen or twenty of the scholars of district school No. 1, at Pine Plains, this county, came very near losing their lives, in consequence of the school room becoming filled with gas which escaped from the coal stoves and pipes. The teacher, Miss Wilber, discovered the situation just in time, and by her exertions the children were, as quickly as possible, dragged out into the air. When left alone they rested about five minutes, and then returned to school. The gas also escaped from a stove in a state of insubstantial, utterly unable to help themselves. A son of Joshua Oliver and a granddaughter of E. H. Hoyer, were unconscious for half an hour after being dragged out. During the excesses of the school Miss Wilber noticed that the children looked a little strange, but was not aware of the cause until she arose to dismiss the school for the day. She also saw some what under the influence of the gas, but still had presence of mind enough to save the children from suffocation. The children are being nursed patiently well, though many of them still complain of a strange feeling in the head. The inhabitants of the district are loud in their praise of the prompt action of Miss Wilber. A bold robbery was perpetrated in this city at an early hour this morning. Burglars entered the store of Elijah Conkline, corner of Main and Mill streets, and took therefrom a large quantity of ribbons, cloths, linens, &c. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators. The Supreme Court, Circuit, Judge Barnard presiding, is now in session at this city. The case on all the present is Frederick E. Kiehl and others against William S. Keenan and George H. Brown. It is part of a period of the case of the estate of the late John H. Brown & Co., of Dover Plains, which has been before the New York courts. Charles H. Smith leads in the counsel for the plaintiffs, and Hon. A. Nelson for the defendants.

NOTES ON ART.

We have not space to particularize the sketches and finished pictures of American scenery which occupy the collection exhibited and offered for sale this (Thursday) evening, at Led's gallery, on Broadway. We must content ourselves with saying that these works are all due to the pencil of the venerable Asher Brown Durand, ex-President of the National Academy of Design. For excellent drawing, for breadth, for atmosphere, and especially for truth to nature in trees, trunks and foliage, Durand has been rarely equalled, and never surpassed by any other American landscape painter. The Appleton, on Broadway, have on exhibition, in one of their windows, a fine portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh, by Van Dyke. This painting, which once belonged to Prince Frederick of Orange, was brought to this country in 1811 by John Montagu, a lawyer and an author of several legal works. He was the uncle of the present Sir Moses Montagu, of London. It is a very rare picture, and is for sale.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.

FIRE IN CHATEAU SQUARE.—A fire broke out at half-past ten o'clock last night on the third floor of No. 5 Chateau square, in the cap manufactory of A. Solomon, damaging the property to the extent of \$500; fully insured. The other parts of the third and second floors are occupied by Mr. Douglas of Orange, was brought to this country in 1811 by John Montagu, a lawyer and an author of several legal works. He was the uncle of the present Sir Moses Montagu, of London. It is a very rare picture, and is for sale. FIRE IN CANAL STREET.—About half past eight o'clock last night a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 305 Canal street, in premises occupied by J. J. Pollok, dealer in military goods. The flames were quickly extinguished by the firemen, but the loss was considerable, principally by water. The fire was caused by a defect in a flue. The other parts of the third floor are occupied by Mr. Douglas of Orange, was brought to this country in 1811 by John Montagu, a lawyer and an author of several legal works. He was the uncle of the present Sir Moses Montagu, of London. It is a very rare picture, and is for sale. FIRE IN THIRD AVENUE.—About six o'clock last night a fire originated in the book store of Frank Harris, corner of Third avenue and 125th street, caused by a defect in the stove pipe.