

The republic spends all its revenue. How much more, pray?

In his report of January, 31, 1868, Minister Romero stated that the necessities had passed over which caused the transfer or sale of nationalized property at low rates in order to disarm an uncompromising enemy—meaning, undoubtedly, the Church—that, with good administration, it might be made in the future to produce abundant resources, or serve, at any rate, to pay off a goodly sum of the public debt. He now tells us that it will not yield over one-half of the amount—six hundred thousand dollars—set down to that item by Congress in the budget for the current year. We must, however, give the Mexican republic the credit of having increased its receipts over those of the intervention period. During the five years and a half of the intervention the average receipts, apart from loans, were but a little over thirteen million dollars annually.

Reverdy Johnson's Mission and Its Result.

Reverdy Johnson's visit to England as United States Minister will prove valuable in one sense. It has already drawn expression of opinion and sentiment from the whole country, and this expression can hardly fail to be instructive to the men at the head of the British government. This spontaneous expression indicates better than could all the despatches in the world the attitude that the people wish a representative of American interests in England to observe toward the government that puts us off without reparation for injuries done, and there could have been contrived no more effective or satisfactory way of letting England know the ultimate conviction of the whole American people in regard to the Alabama claims.

There has been a notion in England—particularly in government circles—that outside the victims to the depredations of the Alabama the people here were indifferent to this whole subject, and cared very little for its principle involved in the career of the celebrated English pirate. It was to no purpose, apparently, that the case was urged from the State Department through Mr. Adams; for the idea we hint at had taken tolerably firm possession of official minds, and her Majesty's Ministers, in a spirit of superiority peculiarly English, chose to look over the heads of those who spoke officially for us and to act on their own conceptions of the state of feeling here. It was in vain, therefore, that our secretaries spoke very firmly, and in vain that others informed of American opinion declared that both Mr. Adams and Mr. Seward were rather behind than before the public sentiment. The proposition that these gentlemen only pursued the point for the sake of political capital, to be secured when they should announce a triumph involving the withdrawal of the British Ministry from a point definitely taken, stood in the way of adjustment, and none saw how to remove it.

Finally, this is likely to be removed in a most unforeseen way. Our Minister in England offers to be just such a man as the English officials are charmed to receive. He does not bother them much with the Alabama claims, and this at once justifies their notion that the constant urging of those claims was only a kink of Mr. Seward's, not an inspiration from the people. Besides this the new Minister makes himself agreeable and acts generally in a way likely to give the English people the impression that between their government and ours there is the best possible understanding. As soon as all this becomes known in the United States it is denounced from one end of the country to the other, and the whole press, without regard to party, repudiates the conduct of a representative who ignores the Alabama question and hobnobs with men who deny our rights. By this time her Majesty's Ministers probably know that the Alabama question is one that is pressed by the people.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.—The news from the island of Cuba, published in to-day's HERALD, shows that the "Pearl of the Antilles" is violently shaken by insurrectionary parties and may suddenly be plucked from the crown of Spain. The government of the island, it appears, has been hiding the full facts from the public. Important documents were circulated even in Havana to stir up the slaves, and a huge scare was the result. A revolutionary committee issued a manifesto reciting the grievances of the island under Spanish rule and the enormous contributions it has had to make to the national treasury. For 1868 the latter amount to thirty-three millions of dollars. This revolutionary committee demands popular suffrage, the right to vote their own taxes, a dissolution of the army, a militia system, liberty of the press, of speech, of education, &c., and the abolition of slavery. They claim that the insurrection in the east is making headway and that the government accounts are false. There is great distrust in financial circles, and the whole affair is as thoroughly rattled as a Mexican pronunciation.

INDISCREET SOUTHERNERS.—Will Southern leaders never learn wisdom? It would seem so if we take into consideration the recent challenge of General Forrest to General Kilpatrick to mortal combat. This *diff*, as the prize fighters call such delicate misadventures, is based upon some political utterance on the stump, which but few gentlemen in the North would have thought worthy of a moment's serious attention. We do not settle such matters by the *duello* nowadays, and it is time the Southerners became acquainted with the civilization of the North in regard to the point. This is an age of telegraph wires, and little as well as great disputes, individual as well as national misunderstandings, can be settled quicker and more satisfactorily by the tick of the telegraph than by the pulling of half-triggers or the thunder of big guns. The idiosyncrasies of the age of chivalry have gone up; they do not prevail in these modern days; and if Southern fighting men want to make heroes and martyrs of Northern blackguards who assail them it is only necessary for them to appeal to the code of "twelve paces and a brace of codgers."

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
A meeting of the members of the American Institute was held last night at the Cooper Institute, under the presidency of Professor Tiltman. Mr. Theodore Fox exhibited a new key-board for the piano-forte and Mr. Edgar J. Amor a screw-driver and wrench. The attention of the meeting was mainly attracted to a very interesting paper on the oak and its products, which was read by Dr. Wetmore. The remainder of the evening was occupied by a discussion on the properties of nitro-glycerine.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Probable Cast of the New Liberal Ministry in England.

Queen Isabella on Her Way to Paris.

King William of Prussia and Baron Bismarck of Austria Peaceably Inclined.

PEACE IN NEW ORLEANS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Liberal Majority Anticipated—Removal of the New Ministry.
LONDON, Oct. 29.—Evening.
The leaders of the liberal party have, after a careful survey of the field, become convinced that they are sure of the choice in the coming elections of a large majority of liberal members to the new House of Commons.

The following has been quietly named in Liberal circles as the probable cast of the new Ministry:
Premier..... Mr. Gladstone.
Foreign Secretary..... Mr. Stansfeld.
Home Secretary..... Mr. Bright.
Chancellor of the Exchequer..... Mr. Childers.
Lord Chancellor..... Mr. Stansfeld.
Secretary of War..... Mr. Hartington.

Statement of the Bank of England.
LONDON, Oct. 29, 1868.
The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased £100,000 sterling since last week.

SPAIN.

Queen Isabella Expected in Paris.
PARIS, Oct. 29, 1868.
Queen Isabella and suite are expected here on the 31st of November.

AUSTRIA.

The Reichsrath Army Bill Will Not Be Signed by the Emperor—Austria Only Arms in Proportion to Her Population.
VIENNA, Oct. 29, 1868.
The *Moniteur* of to-day says the army bill which passed the Austrian Reichsrath will not be signed by the Emperor. It adds that the Minister of War, Baron John, has said publicly that Austria is arming only in proportion to the extent of her population.

False Interpretation of Baron Bismarck's Speech—Austria's Policy is Peace—Austria Passed Authorizing the Enlistment of Forty Thousand Additional Troops.
VIENNA, Oct. 29, 1868.
The announcement is made by the Ministry that the interpretation which has been put upon the recent speech of Baron Bismarck is a false one and that the policy of Austria is peace.

Ministerial Explanations to the Reichsrath—Strength of the Standing Army.
VIENNA, Oct. 29.—Evening.
The Ministry have made explanations to the Reichsrath as to the strength of the army. The normal war footing is fixed at 800,000 men and the present active force is not to be increased.

PRUSSIA.

Opening of the North German Diet by King William—Anticipated Tenor of the Throne Speech.
BERLIN, Oct. 29, 1868.
The session of the North German Diet will be formally opened by King William in person on the 4th of November, and it is asserted on semi-official authority that the speech from the throne will be of a reassuring and pacific character.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Letter from a Prominent Nova Scotia Upon the Provincial Union.
HALLOWELL, Oct. 29, 1868.
In a correspondence published between Hon. Joseph Howe and a correspondent at Washington the latter inquires whether the report that Mr. Howe had accepted the Union on trial for a few years is correct, and Mr. Howe replies that up to the present hour he has accepted nothing and done nothing inconsistent with the general tenor of his life. He says he is dealing with the difficulties around him with an eye solely to the good of his country; that treason and filibustering expeditions to tear the provinces to pieces are not included in his programme. After stating at great length the position of Nova Scotia and its connection with the repeal movement, he says there are three points open to the people of Nova Scotia:—First, an appeal to the new government and Parliament of England; second, an attempt to revive the old scheme of a union of the maritime provinces; third, negotiation with Canada for a readjustment of the terms upon which Nova Scotia was forced into the Confederation. Mr. Howe does not express a preference for either of these courses, but concludes:

Let us have no more of these projects and impossible schemes which have done nothing to unite the people of Nova Scotia, and which have done nothing to unite the people of the Maritime Provinces. Let us have no more of these projects and impossible schemes which have done nothing to unite the people of Nova Scotia, and which have done nothing to unite the people of the Maritime Provinces.

MISSOURI.

A Railroad Subscription to Be Voted on in St. Louis on Tuesday.
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29, 1868.
The Court to-day ordered the proposition to subscribe \$1,000,000 towards the building of the Chicago and Omaha air line road to be submitted to the voters of this city at the election next Tuesday. This proposition has been urged by many of the most prominent men of this city. It is not improbable that it will be carried.

KENTUCKY.

Boiler Explosion—Five Men Killed.
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29, 1868.
The locomotive attached to the freight train which left here last night for Nashville exploded her boiler a quarter of a mile below Memphis Junction, killing the engineer, fireman, wood-passer, and two brakemen. Six freight cars, heavily laden, were completely wrecked.

TENNESSEE.

Sale of the Nashville City Water Works Postponed.
NASHVILLE, Oct. 29, 1868.
The sale of the city water works, advertised by the United States Marshal, did not take place to-day. The execution in the Marshal's hands amounted to upwards of \$60,000. The authorities paid \$40,000, and the creditors gave an extension of time on the foundation.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Political Excitement in San Francisco—Riot Anticipated—Severe Storm Upon the Mexican Coast—Pea for the Safety of the Steamer California.
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29, 1868.
Political excitement in this city is great and persons feeling is bitter. There are indications of serious riots previous to and on the 30th. Several hundred men have gathered in the city during the marching of the republican procession. On Tuesday night the line was attacked a number of times, and some persons sustained serious injuries. Last night the Grant Invincibles and a Seymour Club met on Bush street, when pistols and knives were drawn, and one man was seriously wounded. Mayor McCall appeared on the scene of the disturbance, and succeeded in dispersing the rioters.

The steamer Sierra Nevada has arrived from Mazatlan with advices to October 22. The political news is unimportant. A severe gale had passed along the Mexican coast, and considerable injuries were sustained by the shipping in the different ports and great damage was done to the town and harbor of Mazatlan. The steamer California, which was several days overdue at Mazatlan and had not been heard of since she sailed from Mazatlan, was seen on the 22nd, and was reported to have been wrecked. A schooner, hence on October 1, was also missing. During the storm the Sierra Nevada lost her masts, rigging and three masts. The United States steamer Lackawanna was at Guaymas October 11.

NEW ORLEANS.
The Conway Standers Upon the First United States Infantry—Unsatisfactory Condition of Police Affairs—Address by the Democratic Clubs—Political Parade Abandoned.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29, 1868.
The letter of Thomas W. Conway, State Superintendent of Education, to General Grant, on the First United States Infantry, and by General Grant referred to in the *Register*, has been published in the *Privateer* of this morning. These officers pronounce the letter a malicious slander and an unqualified falsehood. Lieutenant Colonel Shelton, Surgeon, endorses the letter, and says that the First United States Infantry is a regiment of colored men in this city in 1868—permanently assigned to duty from the regular army through him, to which he was clearly not entitled.

Trade With Eastern Russia.
At a recent interview with the Director of the Moscow Customs House, our Consul at that city asked for information relative to the tariff for a trade and was informed that in the east of Siberia the customs frontier line runs north and south just east of Jekutsk and Lake Baikal, and that duties are levied only on tea and goods of European production. East of that is free territory. That to the south of Siberia and Turkistan the customs line runs until very recently close to Orenburg and the Ural river; but this has been abolished. No duties are now collected on goods coming from Central Asia. Such goods are principally cotton, silk and fruits, silk goods and carpets of a kind which cannot be made in Russia.

Redistillation of Whiskey—Decision of Mr. Evans.
The recent question concerning distillation, rectification and double taxation of the whiskey case seems to have reached a solution at last. It will be remembered that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Kentucky distillers materially disagreed as to the construction that should be given to a clause of the recent Internal Revenue law, which the Commissioner construed as forbidding redistillation within a certain distance of the still in which whiskey was first produced as singlings, unless an additional tax was paid as rectifiers. Strong influences, among which were the assurances of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the member of the committee who framed the bill, were brought to bear upon Mr. Collins to convince him that such was the intent of the law, and that the Commissioner failed to be convinced, and the matter was referred to the Attorney General for his opinion. That opinion has been given, and the construction of the law as given by the Internal Revenue Bureau has been set aside. Mr. Evans holds that no separate tax accrues upon what is known among distillers as singlings, doublings and backings—singlings being the whiskey after one distillation, which becomes doublings by redistillation. The tax, he thinks, should attach when the distilled spirits go to the receiving room for sale. The effect of this decision will be to start multitudes of stills that had ceased operations under the unjust severe pressure of the law, which subjected manufacturers to the exorbitant tax. Very few stills have been working since the effect of the law was experienced, and one of the consequences of such stagnation is that the public revenue from this hitherto prolific source has been diminished to a remarkable extent. The activity that will be created by the publication of the Attorney General's decision will bring a welcome increase of the receipts from distillation.

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Interior Revenue Appointments.
The following interior revenue appointments were made to-day:
Sweepers—David Horn, Ninth district of Pennsylvania; Charles A. Van Rost, First district of Missouri; Robert Davis, Thomas Harper, Benjamin H. Hair and David Grayson, Third district of New York; William Yorkville, First district of Louisiana; James Ellis, Twenty-second district of New York; J. B. Baker and F. B. Carr, Sixth district of Ohio.

Completion of the Treasury Building.
The three upper stories of the new northern wing of the Treasury Department will be finished by the 1st of December, and will be occupied by the Internal Revenue Bureau. The lower portion of the building will be finished by the 1st of January.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT STANTON, N. Y.

The Valley Agricultural Fair closed to-day with a grand tournament and an address to the Knights of General Echols. A. P. Rount & Co., of the Liberty Mills, Va., obtained the highest and greatest prizes for native inventions in improved cultivators; and H. Smith & Co., of Richmond, for machinery and press; Barber and Holmes, of Baltimore, for fertilizers; Whitmore & Co., of Baltimore, for agricultural implements. The fair was very successful.

A Mobster's Death.
A mobster named John J. Allen, Third district of New York; Henry King, Fourth district of Iowa.

A Juvenile War of Races.
The war of races has reached Alexandria, over the river here, and has drawn into its vortex the rising generation. Yesterday the pupils of a white school and the scholars of Grey's black school, feeling the weight of the irrepressible conflict upon them, pitched into each other and had a regular Hittite battle for quite a spell in one of the public streets of Alexandria. There were huzzas, yells, bloody noses, scratched faces, and very much discolored wool and hair. The white boys got black eyes and the black boys got reddened ones. Stones were freely and sticks dished in a lively fashion until one policeman finally arrived on the ground and routed both sides, taking a dozen or more of the young rioters into custody. So it goes.

Excitement in Raleigh Over the Registration of Negro Soldiers—An Abundant Honor.
RALEIGH, Oct. 29, 1868.
The greatest indignation exists in the community here to-day because of the registration to vote in the Presidential election of a number of negro soldiers of the Fortieth colored infantry. Among others, Nelson A. Mills, commandant of the sub-district of North Carolina and colonel of the Fortieth; Colonel Carr, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau; Captain Popper and Major Rogers, of the Fortieth, registered as voters. The radical registrars contended that as residents of the State twelve months and of the county thirty days, they were entitled to register and vote under an act of the Legislature recently in session. On the other hand, it is claimed that they are non-residents, and are ordered or at any moment, non-taxpayers, and consequently have no shadow of a right to register or vote in North Carolina. The matter is unprecedented and creates a great deal of clamor and excitement. It is claimed that they will occasion some disturbance and perhaps riot.

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WASHINGTON.

Distiguated Foreigners in Washington.
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It seems that Washington has been graced for over a week by the presence of two foreign gentlemen with distinguished titles, but their existence among us has scarcely been known, so retired is their manner of life. The gentlemen alluded to are Prince Wierzbicki, of Austria, and Count von Tschirsky, of the Prussian army, who participated in the battle of Sadowa. A prominent diplomat, who has every facility for knowing whereof he speaks, says that both of the illustrious visitors are entitled to the appellation of Royal Highness. They are lodging at the Metropolitan Hotel, and have been very little seen, although they have exchanged numerous visits with the different foreign legations here. Those who know anything about the character of the distinguished guests indulged in many conjectures as to the real object of their visit to this country, and think it sufficiently singular to be worthy of remark that Prince Wierzbicki, an Austrian, occupying such exalted positions in his respective countries, should be travelling so amicably together on a foreign tour. The only explanation yet given of their object in visiting this country that bears any semblance of probability is that they are in search of new ideas in military science as developed in our late "little unpleasant," and for that purpose they intend to visit several of the more important battle fields of the rebellion.

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TROTTER AT WATERLY PARK, N. J.

Mountain Boy, Lady Thorn and Others Trot for Purse—A Large Number of Visitors.
Waterbury, N. J., Oct. 29, 1868.
A few hundred spectators, most of the New Jersey hills, are situated at Waterbury Park and Trotting track. The location of the place is decidedly picturesque and beautiful, surrounded as it is by hills of such a nature as to afford a complete view of everything that is passing on the grounds below. The gradual slope of the hills was crowded with elegant vehicles and many of lesser note, all their tenants seeming to be as well satisfied with their positions as if they were on the grand stand, the scene beneath being unobstructed in every direction. The attendance altogether was unexpectedly large, the stands, field and, in fact, every part being thronged with the beauty and fashion of New Jersey. The track is but half a mile in circumference, with an unequal surface, being up hill and down dale, and answers very well for road or ordinary trotting horses, but not for those of the first class. Eleven tracks are always dangerous to horses possessed of great speed. Few owners will risk such a hazardous and especially on half-mile tracks, where the abrupt turns detract greatly from the speed of long-striking horses, who dare not extend themselves while rounding them. From the location of Waterbury Park and its beautiful natural surroundings, together with its ease of access from this city, we are inclined to the belief that if the present track were changed to one of a mile in circumference and properly graded it would prove a place of great attraction to residents of this and surrounding cities. Agricultural fair grounds should always have mile tracks when possible. Premiums for speed are always given at such fairs, and the trotting of a new horse to secure a large attendance is one of the principal attractions of a trotting race. We are not in favor of half-mile tracks, for a simple reason that they are unfavorable to a fair exhibition of the powers of a horse, who must have scope and verge enough to extend himself at every point. There can be no more forcible illustration of our remarks than the race that took place yesterday between Mountain Boy and Lady Thorn, which, to a great extent, was a test of the superiority of the driver of Lady