NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 313

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—MARY WAGNER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DOMESTIC DRAMA OF POOR HUMANITY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and 24th st.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NOT GUILTY—BUSY BOB.

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

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—LONDON; OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HANLON BROTHERS, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—CHARLES O'MALLEY.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 729 Broadway.—A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE CZARINA.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor place.—JOHN B. GOUGH'S LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street—LECTURE BY MISS KATE FIELD.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—HIGH JACK, THE HERLER, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th street.—EXHIBITION OF THE NINE MUSES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner 23d st. and 4th av.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618½ Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 9, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.

We are again constrained to ask advertisers to hand in their advertisements at as early an hour as possible.

Our immense and constantly increasing editions compel us, notwithstanding our presses are capable of printing seventy thousand copies an hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to stop the classifications of advertisements at nine o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated November 8.

Queen Victoria directs that George Peabody's remains be honored by public funeral services in Westminster Abbey and afterward deposited in the royal vault, pending the removal to America.

A man, who had been prowling about Compiègne, France, was arrested on Sunday. He was armed, and avowed his intention to shoot Napoleon. The Foreign Minister of France is seriously ill. Paris remained exceedingly anxious as to the condition of health of the King of Italy. Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, countermanded the order for the publication of her abdication in favor of her son. Madrid remains agitated. Austria has subdued the Dalmatian insurrection. Napoleon is to "take measures" against revolution in Italy, should King Victor Emanuel die.

Our special correspondence from Turkey and Europe proper, in detail of our cable telegrams, is dated to the 29th of October and embraces matter of great interest and utility.

Turkey.

The Sultan appears disposed to accede to the foreign diplomacy seeking to obtain the free navigation of the Danube.

Russia.

The son of the Emir of Bokhara has arrived in St. Petersburg. He enjoyed a cordial reception from the Emperor Alexander.

Mexico.

A most appalling inundation has occurred in the vicinity of Merida, Yacatan, involving great loss of life and property. The town of Multunchae was entirely destroyed and the cemetery demolished, leaving many corpses and skeletons floating in the waters. The roads in the country have been rendered impassable by the deposit of the débris of the flood.

Cuba.

The cholera still prevails in the interior towns. The yellow fever has appeared at Puerto Principe.

Captain Harris, late commander of the steamer Lillian, which had Golcouria's expedition on board, arrived in New York yesterday from Nassau, where the vessel was seized.

The officers of the privateer Hornet were brought to Brooklyn yesterday in charge of Marshal Foot, of North Carolina, and turned over to Marshal Dalton, who held them in $1,000 each to answer before the United States Circuit Court.

Miscellaneous.

Senator Morton has had interviews with the President and Secretary Boutwell concerning more currency for the West and South. He says both sections need a larger supply to carry on their business requirements, and it is probable the Secretary will make a recommendation to that effect in his report to Congress.

The bonds purchased by Secretary Boutwell have been counted and the result shows that up to November 1, $17,844,500 had been purchased on account of the sinking fund and $45,000,000 as special purchases, subject to the future action of Congress.

The gale on the Lakes has not yet abated, and has already been productive of several severe disasters. The bark Naomi went ashore on Lake Michigan, and the captain, his wife and one seaman were drowned, and the schooner Titan was wrecked near Peatwater, on the same lake, with a loss of eight lives.

The Secretary of the Avondale fund has at last made a statement. He has received $81,239 50, of which $10,723 80 has been paid to the widows and orphans, $57,850 65 has been invested partially in United States and railroad bonds or deposited at five per cent interest, and $12,665 05 remain in his hands to be invested soon in railroad bonds.

The Evangelical divines of Boston are preparing to receive Father Hyacinthe on his arrival in that city. A letter was read from him at a meeting yesterday accepting the honor they propose to pay him, but stating that he is a Catholic still, and will remain one to the end. His purpose in coming to America was to escape excitement, and he intended to return to Europe soon.

The Gros Ventre Indians in Montana are being scourged with the smallpox, and over 500 of them have died of the disease. Many others are blowing out their brains to avoid the scourge.

John Henry Salmon, of Charlottesville, Va., has been arrested charged with the murder of his mother and brother. While his brother in his dying moments lay moaning with pain from his wounds, brandy was ordered to be given him, but the accused placed himself at the dying man's door and forcibly prevented anybody from carrying the benevolent order into effect.

Senator Cameron proposes to attend the Georgia State fair at Macon on the 13th.

The Varieties theatre, in Helena, Montana, and several dwellings opposite, were destroyed by fire on Sunday.

The McCoole-Allen fight is still uncertain, on account of a stubborn disagreement among the principal backers as to who shall hold the stakes. McCoole and Allen are both anxious to fight, but these other interested parties seem likely to break off the match.

Rev. William Schmidt, an ex-Lutheran minister in Cleveland, O., who quit his religious duties and opened a lager beer saloon, attempted to shoot Councilman Lied last night and then swallowed a dose of strychnine.

The Lake House, at Burlington, Vt., and Noyes' block, were burned down yesterday. One man was fatally and nine others seriously injured by the falling of a wall.

The City.

The alleged drawback frauds in the New York Custom House are merely old cases, dating as far back as 1866. Collector Grinnell is in Washington, and it is said that efforts to secure his removal, which have been made recently, have, so far, proven fruitless.

The removal of obstacles at Hell Gate is progressing rapidly. Nineteen feet of water has free course now over Way's Reef, at a point where the shipping has heretofore experienced most danger.

The strike of the brakemen of freight trains on the Erie Railroad is assuming threatening dimensions. The men say the managers have been trying by indirect means to reduce their wages. Yesterday numerous bands of roughs, armed, were sent to Port Jervis ostensibly to protect the working brakemen from assaults by the strikers.

The steamship Cimbria, Captain Haack, of the Hamburg American line, will sail from Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Plymouth, England, Cherbourg and Hamburg. The European mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The stock market yesterday was very dull but steady. Gold advanced to and finally closed at 127.

For beef cattle yesterday the market was only moderately active, and, the offerings being comparatively liberal, prices were heavy and in some cases lower. Prime and extra steers were sold at 15c. a 15½c.; fair to good, 13¾c. a 14¾c., and inferior to ordinary, 9c. a 13½c., the bulk of the sales being at 12½c. a 13c., and the average price being about 13¼c. Milch cows were dull and nominal at former quotations. Veal calves were selling moderately at 12½c. a 13½c. for prime and extra, 11½c. a 12c. for common to good and 10c. a 11c. for inferior. Grass calves were quoted at 4c. a 5½c. Sheep were moderately sought after, at 6½c. a 7c. for extra, 5½c. a 6c. for prime, 4½c. a 5c. for common to good and 3½c. a 4c. for inferior. Lambs were selling at 5½c. a 8c., according to quality. Swine were steady at 9¾c. a 10¼c. for common to prime, with arrivals of 4,476 head, chiefly for slaughterers.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Colonel R. P. Noah, of Washington; S. Davis, of Galveston, Texas; W. M. Tyler and George W. Davis, of the United States Army; Judge S. F. Westbrook, of Kingston; General A. Pritchard, of the United States Army; Colonel G. A. Murray, of Florida; Judge B. Lewis, of Watertown; Judge J. Henderson, of Maryland; Colonel W. W. Wheaton, of Detroit; Judge J. F. Allen, of Troy, and Rev. E. P. Wadhams, of New York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Benjamin Rice, of Arkansas; Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and Captain Samuel Brooks, of steamer City of Brooklyn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

D. Ruiz, of Washington, and R. E. Hope, of London, England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Colonel G. R. Duncan and Captain L. Kelley, of the United States Army; Henry D. Cox, of Boston, and D. E. Masterman, of Vermont, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

George W. Adams, of Washington, and Rev. P. M. McCallister, of Kingston, are at the St. Dennis Hotel.

Captain Robertson, of Toronto, and Captain A. Anderson, of Buffalo, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General Sackett, of the United States Army; Judge Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; General Estee, of Washington; Colonel Bushnell, of Connecticut; W. Hernde, of Valparaiso, and W. M. McPherson, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Dr. Weatherspoon, for South Carolina; Colonel Irish, for Toronto; Dr. Cornell, for New Baltimore, and Major S. F. Falge, for Boston.

The Approaching Revolution in Our City and State Affairs.

The republican journals are beginning to howl over the revolutionary consequences foreshadowed in our recent State election. They see that, with the democrats at last in possession of the Legislature and the Governor, "the legislation of twenty years is to be abrogated;" that "policies which have matured in canal administration, prison control, excise regulations, police supervision, city government, election conduct" are to be repealed, as "the result of the indifference of the republicans in the interior of the State;" that the temperance men who confided in democratic promises in the late election "will find themselves the victims of a deep laid conspiracy;" that "the day of free rum is dawning;" that "Sabbath desecration and unrestrained license are fixed facts in the immediate future," and that "New York, Albany and Buffalo will now be given over to a police deriving their power by the direct franchise of the people, and subjected always to the dictation of the mob."

Pandora's box, it thus appears, has been opened by the late election, and all its evils are to fall upon this doomed city. We are told, too, that there is no hope from democratic disaffections in the Legislature; that Tammany rules the roast; that Tammany is the party, the nucleus of power, spoils and plunder; that Tammany will share the plunder sufficiently to secure her supremacy; that "she will only disappoint those she can safely defy." A republican organ of the rural districts, however, says that it does not care a fig for these city commissions; that if our citizens can stand the robberies that will be perpetrated upon them by innumerable democratic rings the people of the rest of the State can afford to let them do it; that these city commissions are of no possible benefit to the republican party, and that the lazy drones thus provided with cosey offices will now have to walk out, and that what they get hereafter will have to be earned by more faithful service.

But still the consequences above foreshadowed of a complete democratic occupation of the State, legislative, executive and judicial departments are fearful to contemplate. Nor does it matter whether the unterrified have gained this absolute possession through republican treacheries, division or indifference in the rural districts. Grant that the popular vote of this decisive election falls short by one hundred and fifty thousand or two hundred thousand of the full vote of last year, the fact is still the same. The democrats have gained complete possession of the State, and there can be no doubt that their reconstruction of our State and city affairs will be almost as radical on the other tack as the reconstruction of Virginia or South Carolina.

We believe that the people of the State have permitted the election to go by default, in order that a change might follow in "the powers that be;" we believe that the people had become sick and tired of republican experiments and radical corruptions at Albany, and were ready to risk anything for a change; we believe that the democrats owe their success entirely to the local questions involved, and that accordingly they have full authority from the people to turn our State and city institutions upside down, inside out, right and left. We believe, too, that this thing will be done. But what will follow? In the work of reconstruction Tammany Hall, in acting wisely and with an eye to law and order, may not only secure to the democracy a firm possession of the State for ten or twenty years to come, or till demoralized by corruptions, as all parties are under a long reign, but the Old Wigwam may become master of the situation in shaping the democratic programme and in naming the party ticket for the Presidential succession. Thus Sweeny may yet play the *role* of Warwick the kingmaker, and from what we have seen of his engineering abilities he is likely to prove equal to the mighty task. He has a splendid opportunity not only to lift up the New York democracy from the level of the First ward to the lofty outlook from the dome of the State capital; not only to reconstruct our city and State affairs on a strong popular basis, but to initiate on the new order of things the reconstruction of the democratic party throughout the United States, and to place it on the high road to the White House.

On the other hand, there are the temptations to all the democratic rings to avail themselves of the rare opportunity to reap a golden harvest in spoils and plunder. They have a margin in this city alone for five hundred millions of dollars, in jobs and spoils, and the lobby men interested and their clamor at Albany for a full swing will be unparalleled. Here, then, lies the danger to Tammany and the New York democracy. They may do great things for themselves, the city and the State; but they may also be swamped in the spoils before July as flies and bees are swamped in an open barrel of molasses. In any event, we expect that the doings of our new Legislature will be more important and momentous than those of any Legislature of this State for a hundred years behind us.

The Latin Races in Trouble.

Victor Emanuel is ill and supposed to be dying. Spain is in the agony of a revolution of which no one sees the end. Napoleon is not in a sound state; but whether he should live a little while or a long while, there are in the French empire undisguised troubles which fill the most hopeful and the most confident with fear and trembling. Of the four Latin kingdoms Portugal alone enjoys domestic tranquillity; but Portugal, though wise enough to wait and watch while the elements are brewing, is not strong enough to resist the storm when the storm fairly sets in. Napoleon is now much more than the nominal master of the Latin races. In spite of his failing health and his domestic opposition it is still a necessity, and more a necessity now than ever, for Spain, Portugal and Italy to consult his wishes. Should Victor Emanuel be cut off we have little doubt but that his son, Prince Humbert, will quietly succeed to the throne of united Italy. But after his succession much will depend upon how he conciliates the Italian factions and how he submits to Napoleon. Spain still looks out for a king; but the monarchists of that country feel themselves hampered in their every movement by the restrictions of Napoleon, and the fettered action of the monarchists is the opportunity of the republicans. In the event of Napoleon, at this crisis in the affairs of the Latin races, being cut off, it might not be impossible for the republicans to make themselves once again masters of France; and the republicans masters of France, Italy and Spain, as was the case in the first French revolution, would cease to be monarchical. The contingencies and probabilities are so numerous that it is difficult to forecast a future which is pregnant with peril. What a day or an hour may bring forth we know not; but no one can deny that a crisis is at hand which may bring about the unity of the Latin races and establish a grand Latin empire.

Railroad Express Robberies—Is the Mystery Solved?

A heavy robbery of express matter, containing a considerable amount of money, occurred not long ago on one of the New York Central trains near the station at Fonda. Since then there has been a profound mystery as to the perpetrators or the mode by which the valuables were abstracted. It turns out now that the vigilance of the detectives has traced the robbery to a number of railroad employés, all of whom have been arrested. The principal culprit appears to be a baggage man, who was once before arrested in this city and discharged upon a writ issued by one of our judges. Robberies of express matter on different railroads throughout the country have been frequent for a few years past. The safes of the express companies have been broken open and the money extracted. Employes of the companies have been gagged, beaten senseless and otherwise maltreated in the cars while the ruffians carried out their purpose. People wondered how it happened that lawless bands of marauders could enter the cars, and, after securing their booty, depart without detection. A few sagacious people probably suspected that the guilt devolved upon the railroad employés themselves, or was, at least, perpetrated by their connivance.

We remember how surely retributive justice followed the mail robbers at Seymour, Ind., where lynch law took the place of the bench and the jury box. But it has not yet been revealed how much the employés of the railroad had to do with the crime for which the desperadoes in this case suffered on the limbs of the trees by the roadside by the hands of an indignant populace. The discovery of the guilty parties in the late Central Railroad robbery may throw much light upon this whole daring business. If the case is well worked out by the detectives the mystery of many of these railroad express robberies may be solved. It is certain that no one has more opportunity of robbing the express trains than the railroad men, if they choose to use it. They know where the booty lies and how best to get at it.

Another Atlantic Cable.

The more electric cables across the Atlantic the better. The quicker and more reliable the communication between Europe and America the greater will be the advance in the civilization of both hemispheres. Therefore we are glad to see that the Belgian government gives its adhesion to the scheme of laying a new Atlantic cable from Belgium to some point, yet to be selected, upon the American coast, from Maine to Georgia. We need a telegraph line having a terminus upon our own soil. We need it in order that we may be to some extent independent of foreign countries in the receipt of important news. The increase of telegraphic communication with Europe will increase the business, just as greater facilities in the postal service and the railroads have multiplied the transport of letters and the proportion of travel. The French cable has not interfered to any sensible degree with the business of the British lines from Ireland. All the new lines will make trade for themselves.

Now that we have secured a fair telegraphic intercourse across the Atlantic, the next thing to be done is to get a submarine cable under the Pacific, to put us in immediate communication with Asia and the great empires of China and Japan. This can be done to a great extent without going out of our own territory, by using the chain of the Aleutian Islands for the overland portion of the line, and taking our submarine points of connection there. A Pacific cable is there quite practicable. We need not urge its advantages, but can only hope that it will not be long before such an enterprise will be undertaken.

Napoleon and Rochefort.

M. Henri Rochefort, editor of a Paris journal named *Lanterne*—an excellent specimen of the *lucus a non lucendo* in transatlantic journalism—has completely failed in his endeavors to rank as a French political martyr. Napoleon has extinguished him, in his own peculiar style and in a manner just suited to the case of Rochefort. The pen-and-ink parodist of revolution, who has been for some time past in exile in Belgium, set out from Brussels the other day for France. On reaching the frontier he was arrested by the police. This was a perfect "Godsend" to Rochefort, who immediately commenced to sting, in anticipation, like a Quartier Latin flea, when, behold, the Emperor comes out on him with a *coup d'état* in the shape of a telegram directing his release and accompanied by a "safe conduct" paper, endorsed by the imperial sign manual, under which he journeyed to Paris, where he has been nominated for the Legislature and serenaded by his friends without any interference on the part of the police.

People have been accustomed to read and speak a good deal of the Malakoff and Magenta and Solferino, the assault on the tower of the Russian stronghold demonstrating that no impediment is too high or difficult for the military genius of France when inspired by a Bonaparte, while the attack—for it is an attack when applied to such a man—on Rochefort proves that no event can be so trifling or insignificant as to escape the careful attention of Napoleon the Third in the pursuance of his vast and peculiar system of rule. During the legal arrangements for the "State trials" and prosecution of the late great Irish agitator and his associates in Dublin, some years since, a very fussy "conspirator" (Mr. Tom Steele) bored the law officers of the Crown vastly and almost daily with questions relative to his case. The Attorney General (Mr. Cusack Smith), becoming impatient, one day said to him:—"Mr. Steele, I cannot reply to your questions, and if you ask another one I will omit your name from the indictment and you won't be tried at all, either as conspirator or rebel." This threat silenced Tom, just as Napoleon now silences Henri. Such mode of action results from the universal communism of great minds in contempt for professional politicians.

"The Colored Troops Fought Well."

In the great battle between Oko Jumbo and Ja Ja, which raged thirty-six hours and ended the native war at Bonny, on the west coast of Africa, the slaughter on both sides was immense. Ja Ja's troops were totally defeated, and Oko Jumbo captured seventy guns of different calibre. The guns, ranging from 36-pounders to 68-pounders, were fired at the extraordinarily short range of one hundred and sixty yards, with heavy charges of grape and canister, and the havoc was fearful. Ja Ja had about five hundred men killed outright, and three or four times as many put *hors de combat*. Even the fiercest of Haytien battles are Quaker meetings in comparison with the battle between Ja Ja and Oko Jumbo.

The names of these African warriors seem as strange and odd to us as those of Alexander the Great and the Duke of Wellington would seem to them. Oko Jumbo's name reminds us of a famous despatch which was conspicuously placarded in a New England village with a number of startling telegrams flashed over the wires after a great and bloody battle during our late war in the South. A well known epicure had gone to New York to seek for an indispensable ingredient in gumbo, that delectable soup. Although the wires were held by the government he contrived to smuggle through this important message:—"Gumbo all right. I have Okra." "Okra's taken. Hurrah for Okra! But where is it?" exclaimed the villagers.

MR. LOW AT THE WRONG END.—Mr. Low, our recently appointed Minister to China, wants some new legislation regarding the coolies. If it is for the regulation of the coolies on this side Mr. Low need not much concern himself about it, as his duty lies in China. If it is for the government of any one in China our policy is to leave the government of that country to those immediately charged with it.

POLICE SURGEONS.—There is more complaint of incapacity or inattention to duty on the part of police surgeons. Only one remedy seems to be in the hands of the police authorities. They can dismiss the surgeon and supply his place with another, against whom there will be the same complaint in a few months. The pay of the office is insufficient for a competent surgeon, and none such is likely to devote his whole time to the duties. Let the Commission authorize the surgeon to charge the city a proper fee for each case and they will see the difference.

Movements for the Charter Election.

After the important political contest that has just passed it might be fairly presumed that the leaders of parties who have had to bear the brunt of directing the hand to hand encounters of the actual combatants, and to supply them with the sinews of war, were by this time pretty well exhausted. There is in the present charter campaign really but one party in the field. To the non-politician this would look like a "walk over the course" for the candidates, whoever they may be. A great mistake would this conclusion lead to, from the simple fact that the coming struggle is not between opposing parties, but between candidates of the same organization, and hence the difficulty of the political situation. The leaders are, therefore, in just as serious a snarl with their subordinate forces as if the result of the contest was of the greatest importance, because the understrappers are fighting tooth and nail for the respective offices after which they yearn, in connection with certain compromises and complications already entered into in connection with the late fight.

The Tammany chiefs, foreseeing this difficulty, passed a bill last year through one branch of the Legislature to combine both elections (November and December) in one, and thus to save the expense and the terrible political horror of a second contest. The bill, however, failed, and all the trouble that is now pressing upon the party is the consequence. There is not an aldermanic or assistant aldermanic district in the city that has not six for one and a half dozen and more candidates for the other. It was intended by the amalgamation bill to get these fellows all into line and to dispose of them at once, and thus to preserve the peace and harmony of the party. But now accounts have to be settled that even the leaders could hardly have been prepared for. There is not a politician in the city, big or little, unprovided for, who is not a candidate for one or other of the offices to be filled next month, all presenting somewhat equal claims and credentials for the consideration of the leaders. In fact, it would require another election in January, and one perhaps monthly through a new year, to supply offices for the demand that is made on the ring for its patronage in this respect.

A little patience, however, would be a splendid thing just now. The disappointed might consider themselves in the position of the learned but abstracted professor who, ringing at his own door for admission and not being recognized was told the professor (himself) was not in, replied no matter, he would call another time, and walked away. So with the present numerous candidates of the party; there will be so many places to be filled that if they can abstract their minds enough from one disappointment they can call again and have another chance.

There is a big thing in the aldermanic and assistant aldermanic positions to make them desirable. The yearly stipend for the amount of work done is considerable, but that taken with the well known emoluments swells the value of the office to such an extent that it is no wonder that half of the politicians of the city who are candidates are after these particular offices. Tammany is in a fix, however, and the fight promises to give a considerable amount of political trouble between this and the day of election.

The Coroner and His Jury.

Only a few days ago a deliberate murder was committed in a rumshop at the corner of Battery place and Washington street. The shot that killed was fired with desperate purpose to do all the harm it might, and that not in a scuffle, but in the moment subsequent to one, when the men were parted, and when the murderer had to look round for his victim and follow him into the barroom, near which the scuffle had taken place. The Coroner came with his jury in due time and inquired into the case, eliciting by the testimony just such a history of the crime as we have given. It was no doubt a murder, and murder in the first degree. The Coroner saw that, of course; for bad as is our choice of public officers we have not yet begun to choose idiots. The Coroner saw that it was a case of murder. So did his jury. So did the counsel for the defence and the officer representing the people. And seeing all this the Coroner and his jury brought in a verdict that the murderer killed his man in self-defence. "Self-defence" is a fine little phrase. The man who was killed was running away at the time. The bullet penetrated the back of his head. He had seen enough of the scuffle outside to know that there was in it some special malice toward him, and had gone into the barroom to get away. Finding himself followed he tried to dodge out at the different doors. He had no arms, nor had the murderer received a blow from him. Yet this is what the primary tribunal of our criminal law pronounces a case of killing in self-defence. With justice thus conniving at murder, with "justice" thus becoming an accessory, after the fact, in assisting the murderer's escape, we need not dilate upon the safety of life in our city; but we may properly submit the case as a fit one for the attention of Governor Hoffman, who assures us that we shall have an honest government now that the democratic party is in power. What will he be pleased to do with this Coroner?

ANOTHER OBJECTION FROM FRANCE.—Neither will the Archbishop of Paris accept very quietly the Roman law. He holds that the infallibility of the Pope cannot be determined without discussion; but as when discussion is once begun there is never any knowing how far it may go, it is thought wiser in Rome not to let it begin; so the Archbishop of Paris will find himself in the same minority with Père Hyacinthe.

FISK'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Fisk has gone up the Erie road to solve the difficult problems of wages and strikes. He takes with him a following of buffers, bummers, shoulder hitters, eye gougers and other experts of the sort. We await the result of this little piece of private war with commendable patience, and wonder whether the end of all these vagaries will be a pleasant one for a man's friends to contemplate.

MR. STEBBINS, of "the great West," who does not want to be taught by Yankee professors, says that free trade in England has reduced one in twenty of the population of that country to pauperism, and that if we "strike down our tariff" the same results will follow here. Mr. Stebbins is the first philosopher who has observed that the difference in the density of population has no corresponding difference in the operation of law.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

The Sanitary Influence of Sunlight.

Dr. John H. Griscom delivered a lecture last night, in Rev. Dr. Crosby's church, corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, on the above subject, before an extremely small though intellectual audience. This was the second lecture of the course, and was delivered under the auspices of the Young People's Christian Association of the church. He commenced by alluding to the absolute necessity of sunlight in dwellings. He said the principal topic he would touch on in the present lecture would be the effect of light on animal life and vitality. Having then explained the effect of the different colorings or rays of light the lecturer proceeded with a practical illustration of the body known as carbonic acid gas and its effects on animals and vegetables; also showing its destructive effects by reinhalation. That showed that the gas exhaled from our lungs was insufficient for the retention of our lives and health. One of the most interesting facts in this connection was the reciprocal growth of the animal and vegetable kingdom. The animal received and appropriated its carbon directly from the food taken into the stomach. It was then ejected from the body through the lungs in the shape of carbonic acid gas, and passed into the vegetable kingdom. This great atmospheric ocean which lay above us fifty miles was but the vehicle by which animal and vegetable life were conveyed to each other. It is only in the sunlight that this decomposition of carbonic acid gas and the appropriation of carbon by plants is absorbed. Whence came these coal beds from every quarter of the globe? They are indubitably the result of vegetable growth. But what were the animals by which this vegetable life was sustained? Turn to the Book of Genesis and we should see God beginning with whales and beasts, &c., finishing with the creation of man, in order to supply food for carbonic acid gas. That animals born and destined to live in darkness had a peculiar conformation was a well known fact. For instance, the fish born in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucy had no eyes. The human body was never the same in any two successive years. It was continually eliminating old and gaining new forces and principles. There were continually going on in the body the process of disorganization and decay. The very act of death was a chemical process. The lecturer then went on in a technical manner to give illustrations of the various effects of carbonic acid gas on the human system, and closed his remarks by advocating the free use of sunlight for sanitary purposes.

Lecture by Dr. H. Ranney on Digestion.

Last evening at eight o'clock the first of a series of lectures to take place this winter was given by Dr. H. Ranney at the Mission Hall, Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Before the lecture the "Glee Club" sung the "Sons of Temperance Rally Song."

At the conclusion W. Mackenzie introduced Dr. Ranney, who commenced by saying that he had been invited by the Sons of Temperance, who have given the hall the evenings of their usual meetings for lectures to be given for the benefit of the people of the vicinity. He then stated his subject was novel, as it is locked up in medical colleges, and among medical men. Taking digestion for his subject he dwelt on the utility of its knowledge, giving several beautiful illustrations and throwing away the medical technical terms to make his subject understood to all. He went into minute details of the physiological structure and at length arrived at the drunkard's doom, which was very suitable to the occasion, as the Sons of Temperance were mainly instrumental in getting up the lecture. Towards the end he stated the length of time it took different kinds of food to digest, roast pork taking the longest and pigs feet and tripe the least time. At the close of the lecture several songs were sung and the meeting then adjourned.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Exhibition of Hydrogenium—Science of Bituminous Coals—Recent Discoveries in Chemistry.

The usual weekly meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History was held last evening at the Mott Memorial Library, Madison avenue, Dr. Newbury presiding. The usual routine business having been disposed of,

Dr. A. H. Gallatin read a paper on Graham's researches on hydrogenium. He said that after trying a great variety of methods Graham finally adapted palladium as the most suitable for the occlusion of hydrogen. That metal expanded five per cent in cubic volume when hydrogen was condensed in it. He explained the experiment of Graham and described the rent appearance of palladium wires after the hydrogen had escaped from it. The figures closely resembled the lunar volcanoes and craters as seen through a powerful telescope. The wire exhibited every appearance of internal explosion. It was rent into threads, as shown by a magnifying power of 500. Palladium foil was varnished on one side and suspended in slightly acidulated water, the two pieces being attached to a battery composed of two cells of Bunsen's cup. The current of electricity decomposed the water and the hydrogen at once combined with the palladium foil. As the metal was covered on one side with varnish there was only one surface exposed, so that the metal expanded unequally and curled up like a horse shoe. By reversing the poles of the battery oxygen in nascent state went to the hydrogen side, and, displacing it, the foil unwound.

After a paper on "The Action of Sunlight on the Salts of Uranum," by Dr. C. H. Bolton, Dr. H. Wurtz read a voluminous paper on minerals containing carbon. He said that, in the first place, the classification of carbon minerals was in such a state of confusion and in such an indefinite shape that in a few years, when the rational classification would be discovered, people would look back upon the present terms with the same kind of amusement as they did in reference to the jargon of the alchemists. There could only be a rational nomenclature as a consequence of a rational classification. First of all there must be a provisional classification, using the crude terms which were now in use. Dr. Wurtz presented a crude classification of an immense number of carbon minerals as a basis for discussion, which, however, was postponed till the next meeting.

THE VANDERBILT BRONZE.

This marvel of moulding and sculpture has attracted so much attention as to have achieved already a world-wide reputation. To-morrow the ceremony of unveiling the work will take place, and judging from the extent and character of the arrangements it may safely be presumed that nothing of the kind has before been seen in this city. The following programme has been adopted by the committee:—

PROGRAMME OF CEREMONIES.
THE
UNVEILING OF THE
VANDERBILT BRONZE,
AT THE
DEPOT OF THE HUDSON
RIVER RAILROAD,
ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
Opening Prayer by Bishop Janes.
Address by Mayor A. Oakey Hall.
Ode by William Ross Wallace.
Benediction by Rev. G. Quennell, D. D.
Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will be in attendance.

PERE HYACINTHE AND THE BOSTON DIVINES.

BOSTON, Nov. 8, 1869.

About two hundred members of the Evangelical denominations of this city met in the Mission church to-day, with reference to the reception to be accorded to Father Hyacinthe on his arrival in this city. The Rev. Dr. Kirk, from the committee appointed to confer with the distinguished Carmelite, made his report, which was read. He stated that the committee had sent the Rev. George Prentiss to New York to meet Father Hyacinthe. Dr. Prentiss had met the reverend gentleman and had presented an address to him, recounting his great services in the cause of civil and religious liberty, in having made demands on foreign governments for proper concessions to all religions, eulogizing his devotion to God and to the great principle of liberty of conscience, and closing with an invitation to visit Boston. To this address Father Hyacinthe returned the following:—

"I am very sensible of the high honor paid me in the greeting from the clergy whom you represent. I am touched by your expressions of Christian sympathy and affection. I am a Catholic, and hope to remain one. I have not broken with the Church, but its abuses. I recognize true Christians in all Protestant bodies, for I believe that the true Church, embracing all who hold Christ as their head, is far wider than any earthly organization. My purpose in coming to America is to escape from excitement and to rest a little. I shall soon return to Europe, but I hope again to visit this country. I shall visit Boston in November if possible, and then should be glad to see those whom you represent and to explain more fully my position. The future is dark and uncertain; but I shall obey my conscience to the end. Greet in my name with Christian salutations those in whose name you greet me."

The committee on the subject was continued, and Bishop Eastburn was added to it.