TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Russia Demands the Removal of Restrictions in the Black Sea.

The Streets of Rome During the Plebiscitum.

Destruction of Catholic Buildings in Pekin.

The Personal Prerogatives of the Pope to be Preserved.

ITALY.

Further Particulars Regarding the Manner in which the Voting was Carried On.

ROME, Oct. 2, 1870.

The voting on the *plebiscitum* this morning was conducted in the most orderly manner. What appeared to be the entire male population of the city were in the streets from nine A. M. to two in the afternoon. A continuous procession of voters, preceded by banners and bands of music, proceeded up the Corso and many of the principal streets to the Capitol. The sight was imposing and interesting in the extreme to others besides citizens. Romans who had been exiled by the Pontifical government for the expression of their political opinions have all returned, and for the last few days interviews and affectionate meetings between friends and relatives bear touching evidence of the joy with which they have been welcomed home.

In compliance with the arrangements which had been made for the holding of the elections voters were classed according to their professions or trades, and held meetings accordingly in different public buildings in the city. When everything was arranged the voters commenced to march for the polls, with banners flying, calling on their way on General Cadorna, who witnessed the procession from a window of the Piombino Palace, on the Corso. The General must have been astounded and delighted at the enthusiasm of the Romans, and manifested the joy he experienced by interchanging greetings with the passing columns.

There were nineteen different voting pavilions in different parts of the city. The central one, in the Capitol, was crowded throughout the morning.

According to the orders issued by the Italian government to pay every mark of respect to the Pope, in the district immediately in the vicinity of the Vatican, no preparations were made for voting, and the inhabitants were thus unwillingly excluded. A number of people living in the district drew up a protest against the exception. Subsequently they placed their votes in a ballot box, sealed it up and carried it in procession to the Capitol.

The evening was devoted to illuminations, music and promenades.

It is reported that the Pope is much worried, though contrary opinions to this rumor are also prevalent.

Movements of the Opponents of Catholicity.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 1870.

A correspondent at Florence sends word that the extreme supporters of the Papal cause are playing into the hands of the extreme enemies of the Church. The latter in Florence sneer at the decree of King Victor Emanuel guaranteeing the dignity and inviolability of the spiritual authority of the Pope. They declare that they will ere long strip the Pope of everything, and send him, with his cardinals, his priests and his nuns, to found a new city in Asia or in Africa. This language is encouraged by the hope of seeing the Italian Government borne down by the opposition of the irreconcilable papalism.

Death of Cardinal Mattei—More About the Voting—The Pope to Preserve His Personal Prerogatives as a Sovereign.

ROME, Oct. 10, 1870.

Cardinal Mattei, President of the College of Cardinals, is dead. It is said that Patrizzi succeeds him.

Thirty-two thousand voters refused to vote in the Papal States at the recent election.

The officials readily transfer their allegiance to the King.

A telegram received from Florence says that a decree has been issued annexing the Roman provinces to the kingdom of Italy. The Pope preserves his dignity and the inviolability of his personal prerogatives as a sovereign. Laws are provided settling the independence territorially, and the spiritual authority of his Holiness.

General LaMarmora is appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Papal provinces. The laws of Italy are to be introduced and an amnesty proclaimed.

RUSSIA.

No Army Moving Towards the Turkish Frontier—Demand for the Removal of the Prohibition Against Russian War Vessels in the Black Sea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10, 1870.

The *Messager* to-day officially denies the reported movements of the Russian army toward the Turkish frontier.

The *Lloyd* (newspaper) of Pesth published a statement that Prince Gortschakoff demands of the Powers the removal of the prohibition against the Russian war vessels in the Black Sea.

The Mystery About the Accumulation of Troops and Munitions of War.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 1870.

The repeated denial of any offensive intentions against Turkey and the continual accumulation of troops and munitions of war on the Russian frontier towards Germany excite daily more and more concern in well informed circles here. The Russian journals yesterday received are full of hostile comments on the course of Bismarck and of Germany. The Moscow *Gazette* is particularly clear and bitter. It counsels Russia to take no immediate action, but to prepare to take final action, "to do once what will not need be done twice." It points out the fact by the defeat of France the "Polish delusion has been dispelled forever;" and adds, "Have we not also a German delusion, which also in the right moment shall be dispelled—they, too, likewise forever? The West secure, the South will follow simple laws of fate."

HOLLAND.

Reduction of the Rate of Discount by the Bank of Holland.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10, 1870.

The Bank of Holland has reduced its rate of discount to four per cent.

CHINA.

Destruction of Catholic Buildings.

PEKIN, Sept. 10,
Via ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10, 1870.

The people have destroyed the Catholic buildings in this city.

The Government Refuses to Interfere.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 1870.

A despatch from Hong Kong received via Bombay gives a report that the Chinese government declines to take any action providing against further outbreaks.

Report from the English Secretary of Legation.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 1870.

Mr. Wade, the English Secretary of the Legation at Pekin, telegraphs the Foreign Office, under date of September 26, that all is quiet at Pekin and Tien-Tsin.

SHIP DISASTERS.

Accident to the Steamship Nebraska—Loss of the Bark Progress.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 1870.

The steamship Nebraska, which arrived a few days ago, had a narrow escape. The following particulars are published to-day:—On the 19th ult. the water got into the stokehole, and it was thought by all hands that the steamer would go down. To make matters worse the woodwork around the boilers took fire, and was only put out with the greatest exertions. The vessel made port at last, barely floating.

The bark Progress, heretofore reported aground, has keeled over and is now totally lost.

THE INDIANS.

Indian Council at Fort Laramie—Red Cloud as a Peacemaker.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1870.

Secretary Cox to-day received the following despatch from Special Indian Commissioners Brunot and Campbell, dated Fort Laramie, W. T., October 8:—

Red Cloud and Man-afraid-of-his-horses, of the Ogallallas; Roman Nose, of the Minnecujons, and a medicine man, of the Northern Cheyennes, with other principal chiefs and about seven thousand Indians, are here. We have had a three days' talk with them. They insisted upon having a trading post on the Platte, but will agree to have it located at Rawhide Buttes and to protect it. No depredations have been committed by these Indians for five months. We are satisfied that they all desire a permanent peace, and that the influence of Red Cloud and of all the chiefs will be used effectually to maintain it. The goods sent for them were distributed yesterday, and they are greatly pleased with both the quantity and quality. We leave for Cheyenne this morning.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Murder of State Senator Stephens.

RALEIGH, Oct. 10, 1870.

The Solicitor of the Seventh Judicial district refused to send a bill of indictment before the Grand Jury against those citizens of Caswell county arrested by Colonel Kirk by order of Governor Holden and bound over by Chief Justice Reardon to answer the charge of implication in the murder of State Senator Stephens. The Solicitor said that the evidence was insufficient to find a bill.

GEORGIA.

President Grant Invited to Attend the Georgia State Fair—Judge Lochrane's Charge to the Grand Jury.

ATLANTA, Oct. 10, 1870.

The Senate passed a resolution to-day to invite President Grant to attend the State Fair and to extend the hospitalities of the State to him during his stay, and to appoint a committee to meet him on the boundary of the State and to escort him to the city.

The Senate passed a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 13th inst.

The buildings on the Fair grounds were completed on Saturday.

In his charge to the Grand Jury to-day Judge Lochrane said:—In the main our people are loyal to the laws and faithful to their enforcement; but occasional acts of violence startle the community, and manifestations of sympathy for the criminal give an appearance of indifference to crime which does not in reality exist.

MASSACHUSETTS.

New England Military En Route for New York—The School Teacher Murder Case.

BOSTON, Oct. 10, 1870.

The Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H., and the Newburyport Veteran Artillery leave for New York Wednesday afternoon by rail to New London and thence by steamboat. On arrival the two companies will be joined by the Hartford Phalanx, and the whole by the Ninth regiment, under Colonel Fisk.

The inquest on the body of the late Miss Barstow, the Canton school teacher, resulted in a verdict of death from disease accelerated by the violent assault made upon her with stones by the four scholars whose arrest has been mentioned.

A block of buildings in Holliston, Mass., owned by Abel Pond, was burned yesterday, involving a loss of about $20,000. Gassett Brother and V. S. Carr, grocers, and J. T. Fish, clothiers, were among the sufferers. The hall of a post of the Grand Army of the Republic was burned. Mr. Pond estimates his loss at $15,000; insured for $7,000.

BASE BALL.

Game at Troy Between the Atlantics and Mutuals—The Atlantics Victorious.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1870.

The Atlantics, of Brooklyn, played a match game here to-day with the Mutuals, of New York, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum of the city and the gold ball, on Rensselaer Park. The Atlantics were two men short, and McMullen and McGeary, of the Haymakers, were substituted. The Atlantics outbatted and out-played the Mutuals, winning the game in a score of eight to four. Three thousand people were present. The score was as follows:—

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantics	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	1	8
Mutuals	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	4

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1870.

At Baxter, Kansas, on the 6th inst., while Max Saluta, a clothing merchant, with his clerk, Max Horr, was unpacking goods, a double-barrelled gun which was hanging overhead fell to the floor. Both barrels were discharged, and both men were shot and instantly killed.

At Peoria, Ill., on Saturday, A. L. Wilcox, a travelling agent for the *Christian Union*, from the house of J. B. Ford & Co., New York, accidentally shot himself through the head with a revolver. He died instantly.

At Branch, Mich., on Saturday afternoon, L. W. Eldredge and daughter, while crossing the railroad track in a lumber wagon, were struck by a passenger train. Mr. Eldredge was instantly killed, and his daughter was seriously injured. Both horses were killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1870.

John Clairy, employed on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, was run over on Saturday night, and had both legs crushed. He died yesterday morning.

THE APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE.

Celebration of the Birthday of Father Mathew—Convention at the Cooper Institute.

On last evening the largest and most unprecedented audience that has for a long time met within the walls of the Cooper Institute assembled to do honor to the birthday of the "Apostle of Temperance." The large hall was most tastefully decorated with the banners of the different societies composing the convention, and the gay costumes of the ladies present were the only thing needed to add to the brilliancy of the scene. In reply to the invitation to celebrate the nativity of Father Mathew seventeen temperance societies, with flags and insignia, and five Catholic church associations—in all, four divisions of the Sons of Temperance—nobly responded. The societies from New York which took part in the convention were the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Societies Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8; of Young Men's Societies, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and of the Young Men's Branch Societies, No. 1. Of Jersey City, No. 1 St. John's Young Men's Society, and of Brooklyn, No. 7 Society, lent aid in celebrating the birthday of their great founder.

Mr. Thomas Hayward, of London, and Father McDonald, of St. Mary's church, Williamsburg, advocated the cause of temperance, and Fathers Keating and Preston followed in the same strain. Stephen H. Merritt, Francis R. Purcell and Berrian Van Riper addressed the convention at great length and reviewed the benefits conferred on society by the establishment of temperance societies. After a most pleasing selection of music from Messrs. Parkhouse and Hill the convention broke up. The Committee of Arrangements included Messrs. William P. Mitchell, Chairman; Henry P. Mulhall, Secretary; P. H. Spellman, Treasurer. The officers of the convention were:—Henry T. Carroll, President; John Meehan, Jr., Vice President; L. H. Rice, Recording Secretary; L. C. Grimes, Financial Secretary, and William O'Connell, Treasurer.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, LONDON, Oct. 10—Evening.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92½ a 92¾ for the account. American securities firmer. United States five-twenties, 1862, 91¾; 1865, old, 91¾; 1867, 89½; ten-forties, 86¾. Stocks firmer. Erie Railway shares, 18; Illinois Centrals, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¼.

FRANKFORT BOURSE, FRANKFORT, Oct. 10.—United States five-twenties opened firmer at 93 for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—Evening.—The market closed steady. Middling uplands, 8½d.; middling Orleans, 8¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Wheat 8s. 6d. per cental for No. 2 red Western and 9s. 10d. for red winter. Flour, 22s. 3d. a 22s. 6d. per bbl. for Western canal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Lard declining.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 10.—Tallow easier. Calcutta linseed firmer. Turpentine firmer at 27s. 3d. a 27s. 6d. per cwt. Rosin quiet. Linseed oil, 32s 3d. per ton. Refined petroleum, 1s. 9½d. per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Oct. 10.—Petroleum opened at 52f. for standard white.

AMUSEMENTS.

JANAUSCHEK—HER DEBUT IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.—Deborah, Leah, Naomi, or whatever other name Dr. Mosenthal's persecuted Jewess has received on the stage, is not a pleasant character; and although every actress of any pretensions, no matter what her stage tongue may be, essays it, the number of those who catch its spirit and invest it with any real interest is small indeed. The character of the Jewess is terrible in her love as well as in her hate. The intensity of the one, its unreasoning, wild, passionate spirit, finds a complete counterpart in the tigress-like desperation of the other. Hence it is as difficult a *rôle* as any *tragédienne* might select for a début in a strange language before a critical audience, acquainted with every phase of its stormy stage life and watchful to catch the least irresolution, hesitation or inaccuracy of pronunciation. It was such a *rôle* that Fanny Janauschek, having reached the highest pinnacle of fame in one language to reign to her—the German—and, like Alexander, sighing for other worlds to conquer, selected for her début in our own tongue, and it was in such a *rôle* last night at the Academy that she grasped at once the long disused sceptre of English tragedy. Her triumph was complete and unquestionable. From the moment that she made her appearance as the hunted outcast, through the passionate scenes of love and the electric storm of revenge, until, melted by the unconscious eloquence of a child, she breathed a blessing upon him and those she cursed before, this remarkable woman held the audience spellbound. The tones of our language never fell in more musical cadences from the quivering lips of a great *tragédienne*. There was a spontaneity of feeling, a complete absorption in the *rôle*, a grandeur of conception throughout that was startling in its life-like photograph of a woman's heart. We have heard the curse of the Jewess flash from many a bright and great star like the lurid gleam from a thunder cloud, but never before in such an appalling form as from one who but a twelvemonth since commenced the study of our language. The pronunciation of Mlle. Janauschek is purer than that of many of our native actresses, who are often careless in details. She was called out at the end of each act by the rapturous, hearty applause of her hearers, who were not slow to recognize in her a worthy successor to Siddons, Kemble and Cushman. We predict for her a career as brilliant on the American stage as that which won her the admiration of prince and peasant in Europe, loaded her with honors and made her name illustrious on the German boards. The support given her by Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Mark Smith and J. B. Studley, Miss Ione Burke and the other ladies and gentlemen in the cast was good, harmonious and not obtrusive, as is sometimes the case in this play. Mr. Daly has earned the commendation of all lovers of art in presenting such a distinguished candidate for English tragedy. He was the first to make the American public acquainted with this play, in which Miss Bateman won her greatest success, and now he gives it again, in all its original greatness, with an interpreter worthy of it, and one who invests it with a grandeur new even to those with whom it is a household word. The same play will be repeated to-night and to-morrow, and on Thursday "Mary Stuart" will be given.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—SEEBACH.—This distinguished *artiste* appeared last evening, for the third time, as Jane Eyre before the most brilliant and crowded audience that has yet assembled to witness her great histrionic triumphs in this country. The opinion expressed of Mme. Seebach upon her first representation at the Fourteenth Street theatre has been confirmed in the highest degree. On each successive occasion of her performance she has increased her fame, until at length, brief as the period has been, she has now won that high place in the admiration of a critical and appreciative people which only genius could have attained. Much has already been written in praise of the great German *tragédienne*—of her talents, her noble conception and splendid qualifications—but none will venture to assert that she has received more commendation than her powerful efforts have deservedly elicited. Indeed, she has been but impartially judged, and the popular verdict has stamped her as one of the brightest ornaments of the stage. In every different *rôle* in which she has appeared fresh laurels have been showered upon her, and by her own individual merits has she established a reputation destined to live long in the minds of those who have heard her. No artist has so rapidly gained the esteem of the public, a fact pretty clearly demonstrated by the constantly increasing numbers that throng the theatre at each succeeding production. At times during the representation of "Jane Eyre" last night the assemblage was thrilled by her beautiful and artistic interpretation of the *rôle*. It is needless to state that she was very ably supported by Mme. Veneta and the other members of the company. The audience was by no means confined to Germans, but was largely composed of Americans and others, who failed not to give full testimony of their appreciation. It would seem, indeed, that Mme. Seebach has the wonderful faculty of conveying the meaning of the author, although the words be not comprehended. In fine, "Jane Eyre," as represented, was an additional triumph for the *tragédienne*, for the company and for Manager Grau, who, it would appear, has spared nothing to render this season as brilliant as the one that gained for him so much credit for his enterprise during the stay of Ristori. To-night Madame Seebach will appear as Marie Stuart.

STEINWAY HALL—NILSSON.—Last night brought the first series of the Nilsson concerts to a successful close. The house, as on all former occasions, was crowded with a most fashionable audience, and the fair songstress received a hearty welcome, and when retiring as affectionate an adieu. After her superb rendering of a cavatina from "Semiramide," in response to a warm encore, Miss Nilsson sang the homely and well-known ballad of "The Old Folks at Home." In the selection from "Trovatore" Mlle. Nilsson and Signor Brignoli sang the parts of Leonora and Manrico. No doubt the regret was felt by many in the audience last night that Mlle. Nilsson cannot be heard in opera. Wishing her a hearty success in other cities we part with her with the pleasing thought that we will have another opportunity of welcoming her to this city.

KELLOGG IN BROOKLYN.—The announcement that the popular American *prima donna* and, *par excellence*, Brooklyn's favorite cantatrice, Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg would give a concert in the Academy of Music prior to her departure on a provincial tour was sufficient to draw an overflowing house last night. Brooklyn's "fairest daughters," with a numerous retinue of gallants—notwithstanding the great attraction held forth in the Park theatre on her first appearance for the season of Mrs. D. P. Bowers—assembled to greet and to do honor to the fair cantatrice. Miss Kellogg appreciates the warmth of feeling entertained for her by all the lovers of her art in Brooklyn, and therefore the *artiste* and her audience are always *en rapport*. The effort to please on the one hand, and the ever enthusiastic recognition of the success that crowns that effort on the other, makes a night in the Brooklyn Academy with Miss Kellogg a pleasure long to be remembered. The programme selected for last evening was all that could be wished for, including, as it did, some of the most popular gems in concert repertoire, with operatic selections, affording Miss Kellogg a wide range for the display of her wonderful gift of song. On her first appearance, which was the signal for a most enthusiastic reception, she gave with exquisite taste and finish an aria from "Mignon," and for the *encore* she gave "I'll Marry My Own Love." In the second part she sang the popular ballad of "I'm Alone" and "Home, Sweet Home," on an *encore*, and joined in the great duet of the last act of "Poliuto." In all of these Miss Kellogg was warmly applauded, as well she might be from the extraordinary manner in which she sang and acted. The other portions of the programme were most acceptably carried out by Messrs. Randolfi, Fillippi and Wehli. The concert was a complete success, and tended still further to enhance Miss Kellogg's merit in the hearts of the Brooklynites.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—MRS. D. P. BOWERS AND MR. J. C. MCCULLOM.—The presentation of attractions is a merit in theatrical business which always achieves success. Mrs. Conway has already given the residents of Brooklyn a series of five dramatic performances this season, and her repertoire is by no means exhausted, if we may judge by what is on the boards as well as by what is underlined for future representation. The present week she submits the artistic impersonations of the favorite American actress, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, who in her pieces is supported by Mr. J. C. McCollom. Last night the play was "Lady Audley's Secret," the title role of which she assumed, giving in the character a fine rendering of the mixture of moral insanity, womanly weakness and feminine daring, which was Miss Braddon's original. The action of the whole play was admirable, the regular company finely supporting the stars. An original play, written for Mrs. Bowers, and entitled "A Romance of the Rhine," is announced as in active preparation.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The latest attraction at this popular place of amusement is a new song, written by the composer of "Shoo, Fly," entitled "Let Me Be." It is pretty much of the same order as its predecessor, only of a much better style of music; and if we can judge from its reception last evening at this house it bids fair to become as popular as the famous "Shoo, Fly."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Fifteen deaths occurred in New Orleans on Sunday from yellow fever.

A brilliant reception was given at Poughkeepsie last evening by the firemen of that city to Washington Engine Company No. 8, of Paterson, N. J.

One feature of the Western Texas Agricultural Fair at San Antonio yesterday was a sixty mile race, to be made inside of three hours, on Texas horses and saddles. The feat was accomplished by a man named Cooke, who rode sixty-one miles in two hours and fifty-six and a half minutes.

Daniel C. Burdick, who was convicted of murder at Ossay, N. Y., and to whom a new trial was granted, was yesterday again convicted and respanded for sentence.

THE GREAT POLITICAL FUNERAL.

How Thomas A. Ledwith Overreached James O'Brien—Secret History of the Wire-Pulling of the Young Democracy—O'Brien's Fond Hopes Dashed to the Ground—His Stubborn Resistance to the Loss of the Nomination to the Mayoralty—The Committee of Forty-four and the Sub-Committee of Five—The Republican State Ticket to be Endorsed—A Split in the Party.

The public, who have had the name of James O'Brien continually paraded before them as the probable candidate of the so-called Young Democracy, will be astonished to learn this morning of the nomination of Judge Thomas A. Ledwith in his stead. Astonished that such a respectable man should permit his name to be used by an association of blacklegs and rowdies, but more astonished still that it should have been so used, a short history of the circumstances and machinations which led to such a result will therefore be interesting.

After the rebel democracy had been so signally defeated in their attempted usurpation of the control of the city money bags last spring, many of the rebels fell down on their knees and asked for pardon, which was granted to the more respectable ones. O'Brien was among the would-be penitents, but his character and associations had long been a reproach to Tammany Hall, and the leaders of the democratic stronghold were only too glad to get rid of him. He had tasted power, however, and could not see it slip away from him forever without a desperate effort. He took a bold step in the reorganization of the Young Democracy and the putting himself forward as a candidate for the Mayoralty. He had counted on the support of the roughs and ne'er-do-wells of the metropolis, but his success was beyond his calculations.

ALL THE SORE HEADS

of the city flew to enroll themselves under his banner. John Fox, George McLean, Judge Hogan, John Morrissey, Jim Hayes and the others who were in the same box with himself at once announced themselves as his followers. Even Thomas A. Ledwith, through his personal antipathy to some of the chiefs of the democratic party, was induced to join the grand political funeral.

O'Brien's impudence grew greater with each new accession to his ranks. He organized clubs (an old political dodge of much show and no meaning) throughout the city—O'Brien clubs which advocated him for Mayor—and he thought thus to run himself into power. He calculated without his host. His associates saw too plainly that with the notorious Jimmy O'Brien as their rallying point overwhelming defeat was certain. They said nothing, however, for a while and let the self-opinionated sheriff continue to delude himself with golden visions of unlimited "pickings" in the future; but when the time came they waited upon him in a body and told him that they must have a respectable man as their representative before the people, and that Ledwith was the only one available. This was a little over a month ago.

O'BRIEN REBELLED

at once. He thought himself "as respectable as any man," and a good deal more to the same purport, and he had a right to the preference. They argued with him that the first duty of all was to give the party a standing, and that for that purpose it would be necessary to insure a successful election during the coming fall; that a defeat—especially a bad one—would kill the Young Democracy beyond hope of resurrection.

Fox told him: "O'Brien, you and I have been too lately in Tammany Hall to secure the confidence of its opponents; we both must wait."

They all represented to him that his forbearance now would be the making of him hereafter, and that he might have any position he wanted in the future.

But all to no purpose. With native stubbornness he refused to yield an inch. He upbraided his advisers with ingratitude, and told them that he would fight it out to the last. Repeated interviews of a similar nature brought the strategists no nearer to an amicable conclusion, and means were taken to

FORCE THE ISSUE.

A committee of two from each ward was appointed, consisting of forty-four members, on whose decision the dispute would rest. O'Brien was on it; so was Ledwith. Before they met a written agreement was drawn up and signed by all to abide by the wishes of the majority, no matter how much it might conflict with personal prejudice. Each man also took an oath to the same effect.

A meeting was held and Ledwith was about to be the choice, when O'Brien saw it and protested that he was being ill-treated. This provoked a heated discussion, and the caucus broke up in disorder without coming to any definite conclusion. Ledwith, Fox, Hogan, McLean and some others then waited upon O'Brien and endeavored to reason with him, but his stubbornness was proof against their pleadings.

Finally Ledwith said, "Mr. O'Brien, I have not asked for this nomination. I am not anxious for it. I am a young man and can afford to wait a few years, and so can you. But these gentlemen wish me to be a candidate, and I am at their service. You think that you are entitled to the honor, although you know that I am the strongest man. Now, I am willing to test the question before a committee of the most intelligent men in the party—before such a committee as has already been appointed for that purpose. Whoever they agree upon I want nominated. If they choose you then I will be the man to arise in the Convention and put you in nomination, and, once nominated, I will work for you and spend my money for your election with all my heart and soul. And I demand that you shall do the same for me should the choice of the committee fall upon me."

O'BRIEN GAVE IN

and another meeting was convened. Before proceeding to ballot Ledwith again arose and announced his determination of "pulling off his coat" and working for O'Brien, should he be chosen for nomination. He then asked O'Brien to say whether he would make a similar agreement in the contrary case. O'Brien replied that he would, and a ballot was taken resulting in 33 votes for Ledwith to 11 for O'Brien. The doughty Sheriff evidently had not expected this result, for he bitterly contested it, and a warm debate ensued. It was finally decided to appoint a sub-committee of five, who should wait upon Collector Murphy and

FEEL THE REPUBLICAN PULSE,

as it was deemed advisable to secure the support of that party if possible. O'Brien promised to abide by the Collector's decision, and the following committee was appointed:—James O'Brien, Thomas Ledwith, John Fox, George McLean and Judge Hogan.

Two weeks ago to-day they proceeded to the Custom House at eleven o'clock in the morning, and entered room No. 9, formerly used by Mr. Lindsay, of the defunct Carriage Bureau, but now unoccupied. They were joined in a few minutes by Mr. Murphy, whose private room communicated with No. 9 by a secret passage, and the representatives of the two sorehead parties remained closeted in close confab for five mortal hours. Mr. Murphy expressed a decided preference for Ledwith, and an agreement was arrived at whereby the Young Democracy are to support the republican State ticket and "run" it from their election boxes, provided the republicans endorse the latter's candidates for city and county offices.

With this understanding the matter rested. Last night, as will be seen by our report of the proceedings of the Convention elsewhere, the programme was carried out to the letter. But

O'BRIEN IS NOT YET SATISFIED.

His uneducated intellect tells him that he has been unfairly overreached, and his selfish rapacity, joined with his native obstinacy, will not let him rest under any forcible deprivation of power. A rumor is even now current in the ranks of the Young Democracy that "Tammany has paid him the $200,000, which he claimed the Corporation owed him, and he has promised to withdraw his opposition in consequence." The roughs who have been his retainers and who have drawn their living from his friendship are clamorous against the retirement of their almoner and the consequent cutting off of their own perquisites. Trouble is brewing, which will consign the new party into such an abyss of political ruin that all the respectability of Thomas A. Ledwith will not be able to save even its name from oblivion a few months hence.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTION.

The County Convention of the Young Democracy met at Apollo Hall last evening. The hall was crowded in every part and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Judge William C. Bartlett presided, and Messrs. Hatch, Rooney and Smith, acted as Secretaries. After the roll had been called the business of the Convention began by a man in the body of the hall asking what rules should guide the meeting. The chairman said that as they were all of one accord it should be

"A MEETING WITHOUT RULES."

Another man got up and proposed that the last rules of the last legislature should guide the meeting. [Laughter.] Another followed with the remark that he believed this was not a legislative body, but a convention met to make nominations. He proposed that the meeting at once proceed to its proper business. Mr. Euring then arose and nominated

THOMAS A. LEDWITH FOR MAYOR.

This was received with the most vociferous cheers. Mr. Henry F. Clinton seconded the nomination. He said that Thomas A. Ledwith had fought the battles of the democracy with an ability and integrity which nothing could shake. Congressman Fox proposed that a committee be appointed to wait on Mr. Ledwith and apprise him of the nomination. Accordingly a committee of one from each ward was appointed.

It was then, on motion, resolved to appoint a committee, consisting of one from each ward, to agree upon the future nominations for county officers.

The delegation which had gone for Judge Ledwith having returned with that gentleman, Mr. Ledwith entered the hall amid tremendous cheers. Being loudly called for, he made the following remarks:—

JUDGE LEDWITH'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE REGULAR DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—In answer to the request of your committee, which has apprised me of my nomination by this Convention to the position of Mayor of New York, I am here to return you my sincere thanks. It is not my purpose now to enter into a dissertation on the questions at issue. That will be done on another occasion. I am here simply to accept the nomination and to thank you for it. (Loud cheers.) I give you my word that all the wealth of the "ring"—said to amount to $60,000,000—could not induce me to withdraw my name from the candidacy.

A FEARFUL SARCASM.

General HILLYER proposed a motion, which was adopted by acclamation, thanking Sheriff O'Brien for the noble manner in which he had aided in producing the harmony of this Convention by withdrawing his name as a candidate for Mayor.

Sheriff O'Brien was loudly called for, but was not present.

Congressman FOX made a few remarks, in which he said that he was authorized to say that Sheriff O'Brien would support this ticket to the utmost of his ability, and he (Fox) would do the same.

The meeting then adjourned until Friday, when the remaining nominations will be made.

A POLITICAL FIZZLE.

An Abortive Attempt at a Mass Meeting Yesterday in Wall Street—Excitement Among the Small Boys.

A call appeared in a couple of republican journals yesterday morning, purporting to be signed by some half a hundred merchants, for a mass meeting at the corner of Wall and Broad streets at three o'clock in the afternoon. Towards the hour named a small knot of shabbily-attired gentlemen assembled at the trysting place, and a few small boys and keepers of chestnut stands, awaking to the fact that something was in the wind, gradually aggregated round this uninviting nucleus, and at last swelled it into a diminutive crowd. No one of any political standing, however, appeared upon the scene, with the exception of Colonel Duganne and General Wetmore, who suddenly arrived at the last moment, just as the meeting was about to organize.

The call having been read in very low tones by a gentleman with a remarkably thick and unintelligible voice, the meeting came to order and appointed a certain Mr. Flint as its chairman. Mr. Flint accepted the distinguished honor in impressive silence, and did not deign to utter even half a dozen words of thanks.

The SECRETARY then read the following resolution, and it was passed by half a dozen ayes, which the small boys effectually drowned in loud volumes of unmeaning sound:—

Resolved, That in view of the importance of the political issue soon to be brought before the people of this city, and of the arrangements essential for securing a full assemblage of all who feel an interest in the public welfare, the following Executive Committee be appointed to call a general public meeting for the expression of the sentiments of this business community;

William F. Havemeyer, James M. Brown, Lloyd Aspinwall, Charles A. Secor, John D. Jones, Reuben W. Howes, Edward Cromwell.

A pause of a few minutes ensued, broken at last by the reading of an additional set of resolutions. By this time, however, General Wetmore had worked his way to the back of the chairman, and implored the secretary to raise his voice so as to reach the crowd. The resolutions were as follows:—

Resolved, That in the issues of the election to be decided on the 7th of November next the business men of New York recognize the paramount want of the future good government of the great city in which we dwell; that we demand an economical administration of the public finances, the removal of the crushing burden of local taxation, the adequate protection of health, property and life, and the extirpation, root and branch, of the political corruption which is destroying the social and business well-being of this community.

Resolved, That in the present political machine, miscalled a municipal government, we behold an organized and self-perpetuating despotism which threatens the property of every citizen and nullifies the vote of every honest elector, and which will, unless speedily overthrown, deliver the property holders and taxpayers of the metropolis powerless into the hands of successive rings of gambling politicians.

Resolved, That in the face of the bold menaces and preparations made by the unscrupulous men who control our city government to defy and oppose the laws of Congress and of the State, and to continue their nefarious practice of creating fraudulent votes and devising fraudulent election returns, all good citizens have resolved to sustain the legal and accredited guardians of the police; and do hereby declare their belief that the peace and safety of the city and State of New York are placed in jeopardy by the attempts to create disorder and violence already chargeable to the local organization in their desperate war against the honest discharge of the elective franchise.

These resolutions, like the first one, were passed by a feeble minority of the crowd, while the small boys again came to the front. General Wetmore, however, cried with energy in the ear of the secretary, as he clapped him on the back, "Nobly read."

The SECRETARY then said that the meeting seemed to be impromptu ("Very much so" from the crowd), and they had no speaker present. If any gentleman would address the audience they would be glad to hear them.

Colonel DUGANNE came forward, but his voice proved altogether too weak for open air speaking, and he was soon forced to desist.

The meeting then broke up, the motion to adjourn being hailed with appalling yells of "No, no!" from the small boys.

MOZART HALL PRIMARIES.

The Mozart Hall primary elections were advertised to be held in every ward throughout the city on last evening, but with the exception of the First, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards, our reporters were unable to find any traces of the party. In the Eleventh ward a row occurred, during which the ballot box was seized upon and its contents torn up and thrown in the street. At the place advertised in the Eighteenth ward the proprietor of the lager beer saloon where the polls were to be held said he had seen nothing of the Mozarters since the spring elections. In many of the other wards at the supposed polling places Mozart Hall seemed to be an unknown institution. The polling place for the Sixteenth ward was advertised to be held in the Twentieth ward, but in neither ward could a Mozart man be found.

LONG ISLAND POLITICS.

First Congressional District Democratic Nomination.

At the democratic convention for the First Congressional district of New York, held at Jamaica yesterday afternoon, Dwight Townsend, of Richmond county, received the nomination for member of Congress.

YELLOW FEVER.

Three Cases in this City Last Week—The Brooklyn Patrol Boat.

A colored man named James Cooper, from a West India vessel, the Maria Wheeler, died, it is reported, of yellow fever at Bellevue Hospital on Sunday night. Two women, wives of soldiers, died at the same hospital last week from what is believed to have been distinctly marked yellow fever. There have been eighty-two cases of yellow fever admitted to the Quarantine Hospital from Governor's Island since the pestilence made its appearance.

The tugboat Guerilla, bearing the Health Officer, Dr. George Cochran, of Brooklyn; D. Gilfillan and Sanitary Officers Van Sauer, McIlurr, O'Keefe and Halliday, cruised during the whole of Sunday night until daybreak yesterday up and down Buttermilk Channel, between Governor's Island and the South Brooklyn shore. The object of the moonlight excursion of these sanitary sentinels was to prevent any attempt on the part of the civilians stopping on that pestilential post to cross the river to this city. Such an attempt it was feared would be made by those who were opposed to being sent off to Quarantine. The night passed quietly, however, no effort being made to cross to Brooklyn. The charter of the steamer was authorized by the Health Board, which was specially convened, as reported in the HERALD of yesterday, for that purpose. The longshoremen and the people generally residing along the river front in South Brooklyn kept strict watch yesterday, and were bent upon forcibly resisting any effort which might be made to get a foothold on their territory by the unfortunate residents of the quarantined military post of our harbor. Not a solitary case of yellow fever has thus far been reported to the Health Bureau in Brooklyn.

Will Dr. Carnochan "Quarantine" This Gravedigger.

SOUTH SIDE, STATEN ISLAND, Oct. 8, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As Dr. Carnochan has done, and is still doing so much for New York and Brooklyn in watching infected vessels and cargoes, will he not take one step further in his good work? He is doubtless aware that yellow fever and all other dead from the lower quarantine are buried near the shore and also near the renowned Seguine's Point—or rather they are half buried. I am informed as a truth that some of the bodies are buried only two feet below the surface. Will the good Dr. Carnochan permit this? Another fact, Mr. Editor. We have a man itinerating among us daily who digs the graves and buries the dead—Simonson by name—a poor yet honest man. No doubt he is well paid. Now we want Dr. Carnochan to quarantine this man and his two sons, who sometimes assist him, so that they may not run at large among us. We are daily running into New York in cart loads and mixing with your citizens. Simonson fixes in with the oystermen, and oysters are run into your market slips in sloop loads. Now, Mr. Editor, you have a plain, unv