TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Crowning the Edifice of Italian Unity.

THE RINDERPEST IN BELGIUM.

Disastrous Storm on the English and Irish Coasts.

THE REVOLUTION IN ALGERIA.

ITALY.

General La Marmora's Proclamation—Persons Amnestied—The Seat of Government to Remain at Florence.

ROME, Oct. 13, 1870.

General La Marmora, on arriving at Rome, issued a proclamation to the people. He says the *plebiscitum* nobly crowns the national edifice. He hopes and believes the Pope, as the head of the Church, will exercise his rights in perfect freedom. This feeling is sacred; but the national sentiment is none the less sacred. He appeals to all to preserve order and tranquility.

A despatch from Florence says that the parties who have been arrested from time to time lately for attempting to evade military service have been amnestied.

Engineers say it will require at least two years to prepare Rome to serve as the Italian capital. The seat of government will therefore remain at Florence indefinitely.

M. Thiers and the King—Future Policy—Jesuits Preparing to Leave.

FLORENCE, Oct. 13, 1870.

M. Thiers had an audience with the King to-day.

Dissentions are springing up in the party of action with respect to their policy for the future.

The Jesuits are preparing to leave Rome for Prussia.

GERMANY.

German Unity—The Approaching Sessions of the North German Parliament—Relations with England.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 1870.

Prussia is now negotiating with the smaller States of Germany for national unity under Frederick, in place of a federation.

The sessions of the North German Parliament will probably be resumed before the meeting of the Prussian Diet, that is, towards the end of November. The Parliament will be required to provide means for the war and adjust certain questions springing from it. The elections for this body will probably commence on Wednesday, the 19th of October, and those for the deputies in the Prussian Diet about eight days later.

It is expected that Prussia, in view of the delicate relations with England in consequence of the latter's alleged violation of neutrality, will give Count Bernstoff, the North German Ambassador, an indefinite leave of absence, leaving only a Charge d'Affaires at London.

The Restoration of Nice.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 1870.

It is reported that Prussia desires the restoration of Nice to Italy.

BELGIUM.

The Rinderpest Spreading.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13, 1870.

The rinderpest is spreading rapidly throughout Belgium. Much alarm exists, not only here, but in Holland and Prussia.

RUSSIA.

Prince Ignatieff at Odessa.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 13, 1870.

An accident has detained Prince Ignatieff at Odessa.

ALGERIA.

The Revolution Unchecked.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 1870.

It is now said the revolution in Algeria is unchecked. In the province of Constantine the insurgents have gained some advantages, and bid the authorities defiance.

SWITZERLAND.

Settled at Last.

GRENCHEN, Oct. 13, 1870.

The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has settled near Geneva. She has a fine residence near the lake. The Prince de Joinville is in Geneva.

DISASTROUS STORM.

Dreadful Storm Raging—Heavy Weather All Along the English and Irish Coasts—Many Disasters Reported.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 1870.

A fearful gale prevailed here all last night and still rages to some extent to-day. Advices from different points on the coast also report heavy weather. The shipping is generally refuged in the harbors. Many disasters have already been reported. The storm was particularly severe in the Mersey, and much damage occurred to the shipping at Liverpool.

A despatch from Queenstown says:—Details of the dreadful storm which prevailed around our coasts last night are coming in rapidly. At Limerick, in Ireland, the storm was little short of a tornado. One man was blown into the floating dock and drowned; another's skull was crushed by a falling chimney. Houses were unroofed and vessels driven ashore. The storm was very severe around the southern coasts. It will be impossible to get details for several days, but it is feared many shipwrecks have occurred.

ENGLAND.

Decline in Consols—Cause—Princess Louisa's Marriage with the Marquis of Lorne.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 1870.

The decline in the price of consols is accounted for by the fact that there are but few borrowers, owing to the crisis, and the bankers are obliged to employ their balances.

The preliminaries of the marriage between the Princess Louisa, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, and the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, have been arranged with the consent of the Queen. It is considered that the possibility of the Princess succeeding to the crown is too remote to render the alliance dangerous.

The Newmarket Races—Third Day.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 1870.

Yesterday was the third day of the second October meeting at Newmarket. The chief feature was the race for the Middle Park plate of 500 sovereigns, given by the Jockey club, the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns. The list closed with 161 subscribers. The race was won by Mr. W. S. Cartwright's chestnut colt Albert Victor, by Marsyas, out of the Princess of Wales. The betting before the race was twenty to one against Albert Victor.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 13.—Consols opened at 92¾ for both money and the account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 91¾; 1865, old, 90¾; 1867, 89¾; ten-forties, 86. Stocks quiet. Erie Railway shares, 18; Illinois Centrals, 114. Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—The market closed dull. Middling uplands, 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 8¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—Flour firmer. Wheat, etc., unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—Cheese, 65s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 13.—Tallow 45s. a 45s. 3d. per cwt. Sugar active. Calcutta linseed 60s. Linseed oil £29 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Oct. 13.—Petroleum closed at 61½f. a 62f. for standard white.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The President Among the Marylanders—Visit to the Frederick Agricultural Fair—An Enthusiastic Reception.

FREDERICK, Oct. 13, 1870.

The party which left Washington this morning in a special car to attend, by invitation, the Frederick County Agricultural Fair consisted of President Grant, Postmaster General Creswell, Secretary of the Navy Robeson, Admiral Porter, Commodore Alden, W. W. Corcoran, M. G. Emory, Mayor of Washington; Colonel Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans; General F. T. Dent, General Capron, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture; George H. Plant and Charles Smith, of Washington, Marshal Goldsboro, of Maryland, and Collector Thomas, of Baltimore, joined the party at the Washington Junction, as did the scholars, in uniform, of the Maryland Agricultural College. The Marine Band, from Washington, engaged by the managers of the fair, were also passengers, together with many private citizens. The party arrived at the Monocacy junction at half-past eleven o'clock, where they were met by the committee from the agricultural association. Dr. Schley, in their behalf, addressing the President, tendered a most cordial greeting. They cherished a grateful remembrance of the visit made by the President and friends a year ago, and hoped the present would be more agreeable than the last. He concluded by extending to all a hearty and sincere welcome.

The President bowed his thanks, and then introduced to the committee the several gentlemen composing the party.

On arriving at Frederick the President was greeted with cheers by the crowd at the railroad station. The visitors were placed in open carriages and, preceded by the marine band, moved to the fair grounds. The streets through which they passed were densely thronged with people and the President was repeatedly cheered.

On arriving at the grounds the visitors rode round to view the stock, and subsequently were escorted to the main stand, where a number of ladies and gentlemen were presented to the President and Postmaster General Creswell, Secretary Robeson, Admiral Porter and others of the guests. This ceremony over, the visitors dined on the grounds. The marine band occupied a prominent position and attracted around them many listeners.

It is estimated that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons were on the grounds, including ex-Governors Bradford and Swann and other prominent citizens of Maryland. The exhibition of stock was considered very fine.

During the afternoon Mr. H. C. Naill presented to the President the Principal of the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, who said the pupils, 180 in number, would like to take him by the hand. To this the President cheerfully assented. The children, for this purpose, filed before him, their teachers, by signs, affording them explanations. The scene was one of much interest.

The day ended with trotting matches, the President and party being among the spectators.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, 1870.

The following are official returns for Congress:—

First district—Randall (democrat), 4,148 majority.

Second district—Creeley (independent republican), 925 majority.

Third district—Myers (republican), 1,315 majority.

Fourth district—Kelly (republican), 2,702 majority.

Fifth district—Harmer (republican), 448 majority.

A portion of Bucks county, included in the Fifth district, is not yet heard from officially.

R. M. Speer (democrat) is undoubtedly elected to Congress from the Seventeenth district (Huntington) over D. J. Morrell by 125 majority.

The Sixth district is probably democratic.

Townsend (republican) is elected to Congress in the Seventh district by about 3,000 majority.

The latest reports from the Sixteenth Congressional district make Myers' (democrat) apparent majority 12. But it will require the official vote to determine with certainty who is elected to Congress.

Shoemaker (rep.) has 1,000 majority for Congress in Luzerne, and 800 in Susquehanna county.

Harding (rep.) has defeated George W. Woodward for President Judge of Luzerne county by 1,000 majority.

The entire republican ticket is elected in Luzerne county, with perhaps one or two unimportant exceptions. This is one of the most astonishing political revolutions on record, Luzerne being heretofore a reliable democratic stronghold.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13, 1870.

Fifty-two counties have been heard from officially and give a republican majority of 6,625. The remaining thirty-six counties will increase the republican majority to 15,000. In the Fourth district McKenney (dem.) has 121 majority.

The republicans held a grand jollification meeting here to-night which was attended by 5,000 people. Speeches were made by Messrs. Shellabarger, Perry, Sherwood, Furay and Golloway.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13, 1870.

The election of the democratic ticket is conceded by all. In eighty-five counties heard from, the most of which are official accounts, a democratic majority of 1,270 is given. The seven counties yet to be heard from gave a democratic majority at the State election in 1868 of 416. The democrats have eight of a majority in the House of Representatives. In the Senate there is a tie. General Shanks' republican majority in the Ninth Congressional district will not exceed 200. The result for Congress in the Fourth district is still unknown. General Coburn's republican majority in the Fifth district is 378.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1870.

A despatch from Senator Morton to Secretary Boutwell says the democratic State ticket in Indiana is elected by about two thousand majority. The Legislature is still in doubt.

Another private despatch from Mount Vernon, Ind., says Morgan's majority is about two thousand four hundred—an increase over 1868 of 800.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13, 1870.

Special despatches give Judge Wilson (republican) twenty-six majority in the Fourth Indiana district.

Iowa.

MCGREGOR, Oct. 13, 1870.

In the Third Congressional district, Stoneman, democrat, was 175 majority. Knapp, democrat, for Judge of the Supreme Court, 194 majority, and Noble, democrat, for Judge of the Supreme Court, 158 majority. The balance of the State yet is democratic by 55 majority. In the township of Winona the State ticket is republican by 85 majority.

In the township of Guttenberg the republican majority for the State ticket is 32.

In Girard township the democratic majority for the State ticket is 64.

In Garnaville township the republican majority for the State ticket is 27.

Colorado.

DENVER, Oct. 13, 1870.

The official canvass of the vote for delegate to Congress in Colorado gives Jerome B. Chaffee, republican, 1,392 majority.

THE INDIANS.

The Smallpox Among the Red River Tribes—Naturalizing Indians.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13, 1870.

Secretary Boutwell has notified Governor Austin that in order to prevent the spread of the smallpox in Minnesota and along the Northern boundaries, the Collector of Customs at Pembina has been instructed to refuse entry to all buffalo robes, peltries and skins arriving at that port from any infected district of the Red River country until he is satisfied that the same can be imported without danger to the health of the community.

Fifty-one Indians, of the Winnebago tribe, were naturalized at St. Paul yesterday. Their object is to obtain title, under the Homestead laws, in severality to lands which they now occupy in common. One of the Indians is named David Twiggs, and is a son of the late General David Twiggs, formerly of the United States Army and later of the Confederate States Army.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN.

By direction of Coroner Whitehill Dr. Joseph Creamer last evening held a post-mortem examination on the body of Mrs. Rebecca C. Jones, who died suddenly at No. 3 Grand street, Williamsburg, on Tuesday morning last, a report that she had committed suicide having been published by one of the New York journals. Dr. Creamer found that the woman died from a rupture of the left auricle of the heart, and an inquest in her case will be held this evening by Coroner Whitehill. The story circulated that the deceased was the veritable Mrs. Patterson, the "queen of confidence operators," has but little foundation. It is true that Mrs. Jones, who was evidently insane, offered to purchase the building formerly occupied by the late Farmers' and Citizens' Banking Company; and at the time she did not possess a cent in the world. She also made promises to persons with whom she came in contact that she would render them independent when she came in possession of wealth that was within her reach. But few of them believed her story. Her personal appearance was good, her manners calculated to deceive, but an observer of human nature of ordinary capacity could not fail to perceive that the woman's mind was unhinged.

According to the most reliable information she was the wife of a second husband and was crazed over the loss of the first. She was a native of Massachusetts, about forty years of age, and her history, which is certainly a sad one, will probably be detailed at the inquest this evening.

WASHINGTON.

Another Neutrality Proclamation—Filibustering Expeditions Prohibited—Early Settlement of the Fishery Troubles Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1870.

Preserving American Neutrality—Filibustering Expeditions Prohibited—Proclamation by the President.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION:—

Whereas divers evil disposed persons have at sundry times within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States begun or set on foot, or provided or prepared the means for military expeditions or enterprises to be carried on thence against the territories or dominions of Powers with whom the United States are at peace, by organizing bodies pretending to have powers of government over portions of the territories or dominions of Powers with whom the United States are at peace, or by being or assuming to be members of such bodies, by levying or collecting money for the purpose or for the alleged purpose of using the same in carrying on military enterprises against such territories or dominions; by enlisting and organizing armed forces to be used against such Powers, and by fitting out and equipping and arming vessels to transport such organized armed forces to be employed in hostilities against such Powers; and whereas it is alleged, and there is reason to apprehend that such evil-disposed persons have, at sundry times, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, violated the laws thereof by accepting and exercising commissions to serve by land or by sea against Powers with whom the United States are at peace, by enlisting themselves or other persons to carry on war against such Powers, by fitting out and arming vessels with intent that the same shall be employed to cruise or commit hostilities against such Powers, or by delivering commissions within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, for such vessels to the extent that they might be employed as aforesaid; and whereas such acts are in violation of the laws of the United States; in such cases made and provided, and are done in disregard of the duties and obligations which all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States owe thereto, and are condemned by all right-minded and law-abiding citizens—

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that all persons hereafter found within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States committing any of the afore cited violations of law or any similar violations of the sovereignty of the United States for which punishment is provided by law, will be rigorously prosecuted therefor, and, upon conviction and sentence to punishment, will not be entitled to expect or receive the clemency of the executive to save them from the consequences of their guilt; and I enjoin upon every officer of this government, civil and military, or naval, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly Powers.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of October, and year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President—HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Speedy Settlement of the Canadian Fishery Question.

It is understood that Secretary Fish has had several interviews with Mr. Edward Thornton, the British Minister, in regard to the late captures of American fishing vessels in Canadian waters. What the nature of the conversations were has not been made known officially or even semi-officially, but it is learned in outside quarters that there is a prospect of some amicable settlement being arrived at. The British Minister believes, with the Dominion authorities, that the capture and hauling into Canadian ports of the vessels in question is covered by law, though the execution of it may not be exactly friendly or well-timed under existing circumstances. The fishing practices of Americans about the waters of the British provinces are not of recent date. For years they were permitted without interference, and it is only of late that any prohibitions have been enforced. Secretary Fish is understood to have presented the claims of American fishermen in such a clear and conciliatory manner as to render a hope of speedy redress, or rather settlement, probable.

Annual Report of the War Department.

The preparation of their respective annual reports is at present engaging the time and attention of the chiefs of the several bureaus of the War Department, and from the progress already made it is believed they will be ready for presentation to Secretary Belknap, for embodiment in his report, during the early part of the coming month. The Congressional action at the last session, resulting in a reduction of the army, will cause the estimates of these reports to show a remarkable reduction in the expenditures.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

By special orders No. 272 of the War Department a general court martial, to consist of Brigadier General O. O. Howard, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. Devin; Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Dexter, Assistant Medical Purveyor; Major Thomas J. Haines, Commissary of Subsistence; Major Louis H. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain A. C. Bainbridge, of the Fifth artillery; Captain Michael V. Sheridan, of the Seventh cavalry; Major W. Winthrop, Judge Advocate of the court, has been appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., on the 20th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Cadets J. W. Smith, John W. Wilson, William S. Davis and George C. Hoyle, of the United States Military Academy, and such other cadets as may be ordered before it by the War Department. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The court will sit without regard to hours. James W. Smith, mentioned in the above order, is the colored cadet who preferred charges of ill treatment.

By direction of the President Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Woods, Fifth infantry, has been detailed as member of the Retiring Board, in place of Colonel Ruger; and Colonel Ruger has been detailed as a member of the Board convened by special orders No. 265, from the War Department, to examine officers unfit for the proper discharge of their duties from any cause except injuries incurred or disease contracted in the line of their duty.

Colonel E. Hatch, Ninth infantry, has been relieved as a member of the Board convened by special orders 265 for the examination of officers.

General Hancock, who is a member of the same Board, has been granted permission to delay five days in reporting for duty with the Board.

NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

Increased Attendance of Delegates—Twenty State Executive Represented—Important Papers Presented.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13, 1870.

The public interest is evidently increasing in the doings of the Prison Congress. Delegates are constantly arriving and the number is increased from fifty to two hundred, among whom appears two Governors, and two ex-Governor, while there are at least twenty members who have been deputed by Governors to represent them in Congress.

The paper read in the morning was a very able one by Judge Robert Pitman, of Massachusetts, on the terms of sentence, the proper length of which, he said, was a matter perplexing and difficult. He thought it desirable that greater equality be secured for the same or like offences and suggested several means to that end.

Dr. WOLFF, of Clinton Prison, New York, read an essay on the sanitary science in its application to prisons, in which he spoke aptly and well in relation to the location of drainage, ditches, &c.

Mr. N. B. HALL, one of the most eminent of criminal judges in England, communicated a paper on objections incident to sentences limited to specified time. Mr. Hall contended that as it is impossible for a physician to predict whether a patient can be cured or when, so it is impossible for a judge to foretell whether a propensity to crime can be cured, and if cured, when the happy consummation can be effected. He contended, forcibly, that the true principle of publice punishment was no discharge from prison, except on satisfactory proof of reformation afforded by the convict. An exceedingly interesting discussion arose on this question, in which it clearly appeared that there was a general concurrence on the part of the Congress in the sentiment.

The first paper in the afternoon was by Mr. E. Hill, of London, on the novel subject of "Criminal Capitalists," meaning owners of houses used by criminals as dwellings or for the entertainment of receivers of stolen goods, whether by purchase or on pawn, and the makers of burglarious instruments. He said that crime was a craft requiring the combination of capital and labor, the same as any other craft. He thought society made a mistake in the warfare upon crime by striking at the operatives, the thieves, one by one, instead of the capitalists in a body.

The evening session was taken up with two papers of great depth and ability, both on the Irish prison system—one from each side of the Atlantic. The one by Sir Walter Grafton, the author of the system, and the other by T. B. Sanborn, an enthusiastic and able advocate of it. Both writers contend that in its fundamental principles the Irish system was applicable to all countries, and might be as readily introduced into the United States as into Ireland.

CITY POLITICS.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Appointment of Delegates to Nominating Primary Conventions—Speeches by Richard O'Gorman and Mayor Hall.

The Tammany General Committee met last night in one of the halls of the Old Wigwam for the purpose of appointing delegates to the primary nominating conventions to be held next week. The call was responded to, not only by the fullest attendance of the members of the General Committee proper, but by a crowded and interested audience, which filled the hall in which the committee transacted their business. All the big guns of Tammany were present. The Chairman of the Committee, Boss Tweed, was on hand in good time, but even before his arrival, Peter Bismarck Sweeney appeared on the platform and busied himself in perfecting preliminary arrangements for the thorough carrying out of the business of the committee. Mayor Hall, Mr. Richard O'Gorman and other Tammany celebrities were also early in attendance, imparting a decided air of importance to the proceedings.

INDIANA STATE TICKET.

Before the opening of the proceedings proper Mayor Hall stood forward in front of the platform, and read the following despatch from Senator Morton, of that State:—

Senator Boutwell says:—"The democratic State ticket of Indiana is elected by 2,000 majority," and adds:—"The Legislature is still in doubt." (Applause.)

The MAYOR remarked, if after two days of counting, the Legislature is still in doubt, we know how it will turn out. The Legislature will be democratic. (Applause.)

OPENING PROCEEDINGS—BUSINESS OF THE COMMITTEE.

At twenty minutes to eight o'clock the proceedings were formally opened by

The Chairman, WILLIAM M. TWEED, who called on the secretary to read the order of business, which was as follows:—To elect delegates to the city and county conventions to nominate candidates for the office of Mayor, Sheriff, County Clerk and three Coroners; also for the election of delegates to Congressional Conventions, Assembly conventions and for the election of delegates to ward conventions to nominate School Trustees.

After a brief recess to locate the places of meeting of the various conventions in the different districts, business was resumed, when the secretary announced the places fixed upon and dates of meeting of conventions.

The return was put to the Convention and adopted.

SPEECH OF RICHARD O'GORMAN.

Mr. O'GORMAN being then loudly called for, came forward and addressed the committee at considerable length, reviewing the appointments and the nominees of Tammany elected to the judiciary, and delivered a very eloquent eulogy upon the character and claims of the parties to the several offices to which they had been appointed or elected, going over the Park Commission, the Docks, Public Works, Charities and Correction, &c., in the course of which he was from time to time enthusiastically applauded, showing now clearly his views as to the character of the several individuals referred to were in accord with the feelings of his audience.

In conclusion Mr. O'Gorman said—There is little fear for us, in spite of the friends who are proving false to us. They will all come right. In the day of conflict we will not have many deserters; the present mutineers will all come into the ranks again. But we have a hard fight before us. We have to fight federal money and federal fraud and federal intimidation, if we are to judge by the shameful scene in Philadelphia the other day when federal bayonets were brought into actual propinquity with the ballot boxes. The citizens of New York will meet any contingency, and, fortified by the memory of what they had achieved and the hopes of what they have yet to achieve, will insure victory in the coming campaign against even greater odds than they have to encounter. (Great applause.) We rely for victory upon the good sense of the American people—relying on that and the quiet but irresistible force of the ballot, which still remains to us, we shall win such a victory next November as will clear the way before us when we advance in 1872 to plant the banner of democracy over the White House in Washington. (Rapturous applause.)

Mayor HALL was next called upon and responded in a very brief speech, devoting his time to the *exposé* of the manner in which the census was lately taken by Marshal Sharpe under the direction of the federal authority in Washington, and through which the city was defrauded of its legitimate vote. In concluding his remarks Mr. Hall said we shall show even to the infamous Congress that as yet five or six months of vitality remains to it; that notwithstanding the laws they may pass to fetter the rights of naturalized citizens, notwithstanding any law they may pass to place marines and soldiers at the polls and post gunboats, as has been threatened, at the foot of every street; that notwithstanding all that, we shall increase our vote and our majority in favor of democratic principles. And why? Just because we have the right to do it. (Applause.)

On the conclusion of the Mayor's remarks the committee adjourned.

School Conventions of the Young Democracy.

The ward conventions of the Young Democracy to nominate school trustees met last night, but adjourned without nominating except in the following:—

Ward. Trustees.
1—John Stripe.
4—John Powers.
12—Matthew Coogan.
18—William Kelly (long term), Washington Thomas (short term).
15—J. P. Schlumpf.
19—Charles H. Lyons.
21—John O'Shaughnessy.
22—John Morgan.

At the Convention in the Fifteenth ward Judge Hogan and Coroner Shine were present and delivered eloquent and enthusiastically received addresses on the corruptions of Tammany Hall rings, and advocated the enforcement, by all means, of the purity of the ballot box. If there were no ballot stuffers or other election frauds they were convinced Ledwith's election was certain.

A New Fifteenth Ward Club.

The Fifteenth Ward Empire Democratic Club met last evening in Scholly's Hall, 157 Bleecker street, the president, James E. Daniels, in the chair, John W. Sheppard acting as secretary. After a few remarks the president introduced William D. F. Sullivan, who delivered an eloquent address on the issues of the campaign, after which the club endorsed unanimously the action of the masses of the people in behalf of M. T. Brennan for Sheriff, and pledged him their entire and cordial support.

The meeting then adjourned to their new club room, 26 University place, where they will hold a public meeting every Thursday evening during the campaign.

The German Democracy.

A meeting of the General Committee of the German democratic party took place last evening at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third avenue, Dr. W. Schirmer in the chair, a Mr. H. Schweter acting as secretary. The meeting was quite numerously attended. Mr. Magnus Gross, on behalf of the Executive Committee, read a report favoring the re-election of John T. Hoffman on account of his great administrative qualities.

The other nominations of the Rochester Convention were fully endorsed. Resolutions were adopted to oppose the candidacy of Stewart L. Woodford and Sigismund Kaufmann, and the conduct of the former in the Senate on the Excise law question was severely commented upon. The Rev. Dr. Berckmann made a violent speech in bitter denunciation of Woodford and Kaufmann, after which the meeting adjourned.

Political Notes and Comments.

John E. Greene, of the Twenty-second ward, has received the endorsement of the Germans in his ward for the Tammany nomination for Assemblyman from the Seventeenth district.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Mass Meeting in Favor of the Return of Wm. E. Robinson to Congress.

A mass meeting of the friends of William E. Robinson, who are in favor of his renomination for and election to Congress from Brooklyn, was held last evening at Brooklyn Hall, on Myrtle avenue, near Fulton street. The hall was densely crowded by the admirers of Mr. Robinson, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Messrs. John Savage, L. J. Meany, John Mullaly and others addressed the meeting. Mr. Robinson formerly represented the Third district.

The meeting then adjourned. Mr. Robinson formerly represented the Third district.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Georgia House of Representatives yesterday passed a resolution inviting President Grant to visit the State Fair.

Weston failed at the thirty-seventh mile on his fifty mile walk at Cooperstown yesterday. Spencer Wallace, of Otsego, made the fifty miles in ten hours and twenty-six minutes.

A gardener was struck by a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad, at Dobbs' ferry, yesterday, and killed.

The Democratic Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday nominated Robert McCarthy for Congress from the Twenty-third district.

Daniel Maguire's saw mill and lumber yard, in Philadelphia, were burned Wednesday evening. Loss $65,000.

A heavy frost in North Mississippi and Arkansas, on Wednesday night, it is feared, has done great injury to the late cotton.

Fourteen deaths of yellow fever occurred in New Orleans on Tuesday and eleven on Wednesday.

General James B. Cox declines the nomination for Congress tendered him by the conservatives of the Virginia Third district.

George F. Hoar was renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention at Worcester, Mass., yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEEBACH IN "KABALE UND LIEBE."—Last evening Madame Seebach moved further onward and upward in the development of her great repertory of dramatic masterworks. Appearing first before us in Goethe's "Faust," her exquisite Gretchen was the ideal of pure maidenly love; in "Marie Stuart" queenly ambition and religious fervor were the model of her splendid illustration; in the beauteous and high-souled Louisa Miller of Schiller's "*Kabale und Liebe*" (Love and Intrigue) she has nobly given life to the holy emotion of filial affection. Three grand morals to impress upon the public mind in three majestic lessons. We were gratified to see that the promise extended by the brilliant display already made of Mme. Seebach's transcendant powers during the past fortnight, and the fine earnest of increasing effort on the part of the company of the Fourteenth Street theatre, seen in the superb "Narcisse" of Wednesday evening, was crowding the house, as it should on each and every night of such truly artistic enjoyment. How it is that a single seat in any part of the building remains vacant during the engagement of such exalted talent, in dramas of so grand a mark, is difficult to comprehend. The city of New York has the taste, the culture, the refinement to appreciate and the wealth and leisure to sustain the best artists in the world, and were the American public who understand the language of Goethe and Schiller too few, our 200,000 German fellow citizens are there to do honor to the intellectual products of their Fatherland. The audience last night was large, distinguished and attentive to that degree which is more flattering by far than the continual interruptions of facile and injudicious applause, and we note the growing enthusiasm of those social circles whose approval is of itself success.

"Kabale and Liebe" is not the best of the great German dramatist's productions, having been composed by him when the intense fervor of his youth and his indignation at the aristocratic vices and tyrannies that he saw on all sides around him during his life at the Court of the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg, in whose service his father was engaged, overbore the finer rules of composition and arrangement. Yet it is full of grand passages and thrilling situations, and, although, in the strict literary sense, inferior to the tragedies of "The Robbers" and "Fiesco," and to the melodrama of "Faust," it is full of emotional splendors for genius like that of Madame Seebach. Cassel, the residence city of the Elector of Hesse, upon whom history charges the eternal shame of having sold his subjects into the army of Great Britain operating against the Americans, then struggling for independence, as the language of the play itself very clearly and impressively indicates. Schiller does not tell us the locality, but his perfect portraitures of personages well known in his youth and of the cruel enormities of a vicious and heartless society stamped it at once and pilloried the crimes that he exposed forever before the eyes of shuddering posterity.

The plot of this remarkable work may be briefly stated thus:—Ferdinand, a young officer and son of the Grand Duke's Prime Minister, has fallen madly in love with the beautiful and high-souled Louisa Miller, the daughter of a poor music teacher, who gave him instruction on the flute. Wurm, the minister's secretary, a false-hearted tool of the satanic order, has also conceived a base but fiery passion for the girl, and, through jealousy, as well as in his capacity of spy, has informed his master of the young man's serious attachment. Meanwhile the minister, in order to compass his own ambitious purposes, has determined to make his son marry Lady Milford, a beautiful young English dame of noble spirit and kindly heart, but who had been debauched and then discarded by the Duke. This proposition is made to Ferdinand, who indignantly rejects it, and then the wiles of the secretary are brought to bear on the unsuspecting Louisa, who is terrified by the sudden imprisonment of her aged parents into signing a love letter addressed to a silly, foppish courtier named Kalb, who is made to drop the missive where Ferdinand finds it. This leads to a separation of the lovers, with some fine scenes of higher art, and at the climax, their reunion in death, when Ferdinand having poisoned himself and Louisa, the explanation of the plot is given by the dying girl, the wretched, intriguing father and the villainous secretary.

It is evident that out of such material many a form and scene of dramatic splendor could be evoked, and in them all the master hand of Schiller revealed its touch. Mlle. Veneta in Lady Milford did all that a commanding figure, a round, full voice, finished diction and thorough acquirements could impart; Mr. Doinbrowski as the Prime Minister was studied, careful and correct, rather than inspired; the soubrette part of Emily was very sweetly rendered by Miss Bissinger, and Mr. Kraus exhibited fire and strength as Ferdinand. But Mr. Harry as Wurm, the cunning, unscrupulous counsellor and secretary, ready for anything, hesitating at nothing, again won unanimous praise. In the Mephistophelian line of characters he has a speciality without a rival whom we can remember on the present American stage. Figure, profile, voice, eye, thin, compressed lips, the hollow, hissing enunciation and the stealthy, yet relentless movement, make up a picture that, if all could be represented by the pencil, would tax the powers of Gustave Doré in his most sombre and cynical mood.

But over all floated the beautiful soul of Louisa Miller, as identified and poetized by Marie Seebach, thrown out on the dark background of the story, like sunlight on the cloud, or bloom upon an arid shore. In Germany this was by the highest critics deemed her best impersonation, and we must add that it was much the most impressive of all that she has yet done here. In the letter scene in the third act, where Wurm mercilessly dictates to her the letter that wrongs her love as the price of her father's release from prison, she soared above all conventionalities and reached a more transcendant and more angelic power of expression than mere art without the inspired breath of genius could ever have bestowed. Pure, lofty, beautiful—a soul divine, in a form of classic grace and tenderest gentleness—such Louisa Miller. We cannot close this imperfect and hasty notice without one word for Mr. Mueller as the valet, who, in telling the sad story of the people's wrongs—the 7,000 children of the soil sent forth to America as the blood-price of the jewels given the King's wantons—electrified the audience with a superb dash of truth and feeling.

"Kabale und Liebe" again to-night, and another crowded and delighted auditory!

JANAUSCHEK IN ENGLISH OPERA—"MARY STUART."—An English adaptation of Schiller's impassioned historical tragedy, "Mary Stuart," was presented last night at the Academy of Music, with Janauschek in the title *role*. It was the first representation by this gifted and artistic actress of the part in the English tongue on any stage, and added a green and living leaf to the clustering wreath of triumphs which already crowns her brow. The plot is too well known to require even an outline here, founded as it is on one of the most painful and pathetic, while at the same time most bloody and cruel, episodes of England's history. Mr. Frederic Robinson, a young and talented tragedian, played Mortimer, and Fanny Morant sustained the difficult character of the Virgin Queen. Mlle. Janauschek portrayed the unfortunate Mary as none but a queen of art could have done, and whelmed her audience in the sorrows which she endured. In the first act her calm and impassioned bearing well became the dignity of a queen, and as the various passages of the play unfolded the more thrilling emotions and incidents she rose with a regal power to a full realization of the character and chained her audience into breathless attention. It was not, however, until the third act was reached that she developed her genius. In the meeting with Queen Elizabeth, her captor, in the grounds of the castle of Fotheringay, she rose to a majesty which has never been equalled in any tongue in the metropolis before. The same vivid electric earnestness which acts so wondrously on an audience in the curse scene in Deborah, was here again displayed as she denounced the cruel English queen and told her face to face of the shame that enveloped her birth. She pleaded in suppliant tones for a hearing, and with a depth of emotion rarely equalled urged her claims of innocence, of womanhood and of royal sisterhood. And when at last her prayer was scornfully denied then, and then only, was her proud spirit unchained, and, with a bitterness that thrilled the audience, she denounced the heartless woman whose jealousy made her as impervious to sympathy as adamant. And then the storm of passion was ended, and with a martyr-like submission and an heroic resignation she resolved herself to her fate. With a yearning fondness for life she grasped at the strams of hope which the chivalric Mortimer held out to her, and when these were broken her longing for life was broken with them. It was throughout a triumph of dramatic impersonation, and won for her a tempest of applause. Miss Morant exhibited considerable dramatic power in her delineation of the petulant, insecurious and jealous Queen, and Mark Smith, as Sir Amias Paulet, was an admirable representation of the chivalric and faithful Baron.

Considerable interest is manifested in regard to Mlle. Janauschek's mastery and accentuation of the English language, and it may well evoke interest. That a woman should in so short a period as a year overcome the study of a tongue in which all foreigners experience such difficulty, not only in learning, but in pronouncing, is sufficient evidence of her talent and ambition. With regard to her success it must be confessed that she has achieved a victory, for compared with Fechter, her articulation is perfection itself. But Janauschek possesses another great aid in her high tragic and classical face—it is the portrait of a tragedy queen, and capable of rare emotional expression. Should she continue to play in our language there can be little doubt that she will rank among the foremost actresses on the English stage, living or dead, and that a brilliant future awaits her is too manifest to be for an instant doubted.

CRUSHED BY A CARRIAGE.

The wife of ex-Judge Roosevelt, while crossing Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue yesterday, was knocked down and run over by a hack numbered 3,710. The wheels passed over both her legs, though, singularly enough, she escaped with slight injuries. A carriage, which contained some of her friends, chanced to be passing, and in it she was conveyed home. The driver of the hack whipped up his horses and escaped.

YACHTING.

The Race Between the Sappho and Cambria.

Fine Weather and a Close Contest from the Lightship Out to Sea—"Big Guns" on Homestretch—The Sappho's Yawl Washed Overboard—Capital Test of the Vessels—The Sappho Ahead.

Whatever good qualities the British craft possesses her race with the Sappho yesterday fully exhibited them. Everything in the way of weather, course and general surroundings favored the contest, and the result plainly showed that while the Cambria may be a very fine vessel she is far from being a match for such a formidable opponent. The capacities of both vessels were indeed well