PARIS.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

to France was carried on more extensively from and in America than in Egland, while there was no Prussian protest made on the subject to the government in Washington, has been met on the German side by the argument that the German government relieves the national feeling in this respect in a disinterested and open manner.

The Germans in America, says the Prussian Cabinet, forming a very large portion of the population of the United States and an influential political element in America, have been moved to urge the United States government to prevent by all and every possible means in its power the affording of such support to France as will lead to increased sacrifices and a prolonged slaughter of their countrymen at home.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Hostile Demonstration on the Coast of the North Sea—Alarm in Hamburg—A Powerful Steam Fleet with a Small Army on Board Off the Elbe—German Preparations for Its Reception—What the French Sailors Accomplished—Miserable Results.

LONDON, Nov. 2, 1870.

A special telegram addressed to the HERALD from Hamburg, under date of the 30th of October, has just been delivered in this city. I proceed to transmit its contents by cable to New York.

The HERALD correspondent says:—Considerable alarm was created in this city (Hamburg) yesterday by the receipt of a telegram which announced that a French fleet, consisting of twelve ships, each vessel having eight hundred soldiers on board, had sailed from the port of Dunkirk under orders to effect a descent on some given point on the coast of the North Sea.

His statement was confirmed subsequently by an official communication to the same effect.

"MAKE READY."

Measures were immediately taken by the authorities for the purpose of giving the French enemy an active and very warm reception should a landing be effected.

The mouth of the Elbe station has a garrison made up of eight battalions of the landwehr troops and an ersatz (reserve) battalion formed of the Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth regiments of the line. This force was in excellent trim, and held ready to march for duty at an hour's notice. One-half of the contingent embarked at an early moment this morning. They were taken by several steamers which had been chartered to convey them to Cuxhaven, so that they should reinforce the garrison on duty at that place.

The remaining half was held prepared with arms and equipments, so as to be able to follow the first immediately on receipt of a telegram announcing the appearance of the French fleet on the coast.

WHAT THE FRENCH ACCOMPLISHED.

When the French vessels did come along, instead of attempting a landing or making any really significant hostile demonstrations, the commanders contented themselves with cruising off Heligoland and capturing some small trading and fishing craft, taking the skippers and crews on board of the ships of the republic, and then either firing the prizes or abandoning them as derelicts at sea.

THE OBJECT.

The more immediate object of the French was, as supposed by the people of Hamburg, to obtain by force or the offers of large pay a sufficient number of pilots to perform the service of conducting their ships either to Cuxhaven or Wilhelmshaven.

It is hardly to be supposed that the French authorities would undertake such a very costly expedition as this and keep quite a number of large ships under steam for more than a week—ten or twelve days, indeed—without any intermission in their use of coal, for the mere paltry game of destroying a few German fishing boats and coasting luggers, and then, as the only result of their expedition, taking away twenty or thirty fishermen and boat hands as prisoners of war.

PRESIDENT GRANT ON BAZAINE'S SURRENDER.

Views of the President on the Capitulation—He Thinks it Unnecessary—Bazaine Could Have Cut His Way Through—What His Course Would Have Been—No Doubt of the Complete Success of Prussia—Superior Military System—Bungling of the French Commanders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1870.

In the course of conversation to-day President Grant expressed his opinion very freely regarding the late developments in the Franco-Prussian war. He said he could not understand the course of Marshal Bazaine in allowing himself to be bottled up in Metz with such a fine under his command; in his opinion there was no necessity for such a move. Marshal Bazaine could have kept himself outside of Metz and maintained himself against all attacks and thus have avoided the danger of assault from the worst enemy of all—starvation. On being asked the question what he (Grant) would have done had he been placed in the same position as Bazaine, the President replied, in his very laconic way,

"Well, I would have fussed around some way or other until I cut my way through the Prussian lines."

"Then you don't think Bazaine need have shut himself up so closely in Metz?" was the next question put to the President.

"Certainly not," answered the President. "he ought to have forced his way through the Prussians with such a fine army as that which was under his control."

In reply to the question "What do you think will be the result of the whole contest?" the President said:—"I never had any doubt that the Prussians would win; their military system is so superior to that of the French. You cannot expect that raw recruits can long maintain themselves against skilled, well trained and veteran soldiers. The whole male Prussian community is used to arms and discipline; the French simply had a regular army, and, after that, nothing worthy the name of an army. The Prussians sent into the field a large well appointed and disciplined army, and were able to replace that with others equally efficient. The French, after the loss of their fine regular force, had nothing but raw material to fall back upon. The French system discouraged the use of arms among the people. We would never think here of using up our regular army at the start; we would first employ our volunteers and militia and keep the regulars for the last resort. The reason is obvious: If you place the regulars in front at first the effect of their defeat or retreat is disastrous upon the volunteers, who naturally think that if the veteran trained soldiers cannot maintain themselves, of course it is useless for the less efficient to make an effort."

These views of the President, no doubt, will be read with interest both here and in Europe. They are not very creditable to Bazaine, nor to the general management of the war on the French side.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 2—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ a 93 for money and account. American securities—five-twenty bonds, 1862, 89¾; do. 1865, 86¾; do. 1867, 90¾; ten-forty bonds, 87¾. Railway Stocks—Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 118¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed firm. Middling uplands, 9¼d. a 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. a 9⅞d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.—The breadstuffs market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 2.—Sugar easier on the spot; easier afloat.

The Firemen's Ball Committee have organized for the season, and propose giving their forty-second annual ball in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the late volunteer fire department at the Academy of Music on the evening of January 30, 1871.

NEW YORK CITY.

Assaults, Affrays, Accidents, Inquests and General News Items.

The "Sans Façon" Association enjoyed its first sociable of the season last evening at the residence of one of its members on Murray Hill.

The ship owners attempted to hold a meeting at their rooms, No. 52 Pine street, yesterday, but were unsuccessful, the members not deigning to turn up in sufficient numbers to make a quorum.

Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, committed a negro named Pollard Harrison for examination, for attempting to register illegally in the Twenty-third district of the Eighth ward, giving his residence as 76 Grand street, at which place he was unknown.

Mr. Bernard Smyth, Receiver of Taxes, gives notice that one per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December, also an additional one per cent on December 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid January 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes, will be added.

The American Institute of Architects holds its fourth annual convention, opening on the 8th inst., at the Atheneum Library Building, in Philadelphia. The opening address will be delivered by Thomas U. Walter, L.L. D., and the closing address by Rev. W. H. Furness, D. D., and papers on matters of professional interest will be read by the members during the session, which will continue for several days.

James Nelson, better known as Billy Nelson, the man-eater of the Eighth ward, who was committed to the Island about three months since by Justice Cox for six months, was arrested by officer Kelly, of the Jefferson Market Court squad, on Tuesday night, charged with brutally assaulting and beating Thomas Nugent, the messenger attached to the prison. Justice Shandley committed him in default of $300 bail.

Rev. Thomas A. Griffiths, the newly elected chaplain of the Ashbury Sons of Temperance, No. 433, lectured last evening at the Methodist Episcopal church corner of Sixty-eighth street and Broadway, before a large audience, on "The Constitution of Our Oneness, the Body the Mind and the Soul, and How to Preserve Them." The lecturer discussed his subject with much originality of thought, interspersed with passages of sparkling eloquence. His remarks were exceedingly interesting and instructive.

In the hurry of compiling the registry of Tuesday all the morning papers yesterday had slight errors in their tables in certain wards. The total registration in the Second ward is 370; in the Sixth ward, 4,636, and in the Twenty-first ward 8,675, reducing the total registration to 142,496. The decrease this year, as compared with the registry for the State election last year, is 676, and, as compared with last year's charter election registry, 17,969.

A paragraph under the heading "The Pereire at Sea," appeared in the HERALD of yesterday (2d inst.), in connection with which the agents of the vessel desire to make a correction. They state that the steamer sailed from the wharf at nine A. M., but remained outside the bar until five P. M., awaiting despatches from the French Consul, and for no other cause. They also state that the parade of sixty Irish soldiers on the steamer's deck, and other reported details, were purely imaginary.

Patrick Reddy, better known as "English Paddy," was arrested by officer Finlay, of the Eighth precinct, yesterday morning, charged by Josephine O'Brien, alias Smith, of No. 132 Bleecker street, wife of Deaf Tom O'Brien, with stealing $200 in money from her bosom on Tuesday night while drunk in a liquor saloon at the corner of Houston and Wooster streets. As the complainant was under the influence of liquor when appearing before Justice Shandley the prisoner was discharged.

A lecture is to be given on the evening of Tuesday, November 15, at Cooper Institute, by Rev. Michael Keating, formerly secretary to Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance. The subject will be, "Ireland as it Was and as it Is, and Her Ever Steadfast Connection with France." The proceeds are to be devoted towards the completion of Father Mathew's church, in Cork. It is understood that Mayor Hall has consented to preside, and many of our most prominent citizens have signified their intention of being present.

OBITUARY.

Pierre Jules Baroche.

Amid the clash of arms and the desolation of his country Pierre Jules Baroche has passed away from earth. On what day his death took place and where the cable does not inform us. Although for some years past his name has not been mentioned prominently in French politics, there was a time when he held a most conspicuous position in France, and was regarded as one of the leading statesmen of the country. His career was in many respects a remarkable one. He aided in destroying two governments of France, and lived to see a third overthrown, temporarily at least, which he had lent his influence to establish.

M. Baroche was born in Paris on the 8th of November, 1802, of respectable parents, both of whom died before he had reached his thirteenth year. He received a brilliant education in college, after leaving which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1823. Ten years elapsed before he became prominent, although he was known among his friends as one of the most eloquent advocates of Paris. By 1839, however, he had attained a conspicuous position and was employed in numerous cases in the civil courts and before the House of Peers. About this time he entered actively into politics as an opponent of the government. The year previous he had pleaded for the prisoners charged with complicity in the affair of the mines of St. Berain, creating a sensation by the boldness of his argument. But his pleading on this occasion was eclipsed by his speeches in defence of Colombier, compromised in the affair of Quénisset (1841) and of Joseph Henry, one of the alleged regicides. In 1847 he defended General Desfans Cubières with marked ability and eloquence. During the preceding year he was elected batonnier of the order of Advocates.

By this time M. Baroche had become one of the leading politicians of France. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, and took his seat with the Left Centre as a supporter of M. Odillon Barrot, in opposition to the Orleans dynasty. In the Assembly he denounced, with great energy, M. Guizot and his system of corruption, and pending the famous reform campaign was one of the principal promoters of the banquet in the Twelfth arrondisement on the 22d of February, 1848. On this occasion he signed the memorable act of accusation presented against MM. Guizot and Duchatel.

After the 24th of February M. Baroche became a candidate for election from the Department of Charente Inferieure. He announced himself to the electors as a defender and supporter of the republic, and an advocate of political liberty, gratuitous education, equitable remuneration of labor, protection for agriculture, &c. He was elected, receiving 83,000, and served on the Committee of Foreign Affairs. As a general rule he voted with the moderate democrats and opposed the law on labor, the amendment of M. Grévy, the credit foncier and the abolition of the penalty of death. The resolution declaring that General Cavlagnac had merited the thanks of the country received his support.

M. Baroche early announced himself a supporter of Napoleon, and after the election of the 10th of December gave in his adhesion to the politics of the Elysées, and so recommended himself to the new President by his speeches and votes in the Assembly that he was rewarded with the offices of Magistrate and of Minister. He entered the Magistracy as Procureur General of the Republic for the Court of Appeals of Paris. In 1850 he became Minister of the Interior. After the rupture between the Assembly and Napoleon he took sides with the latter, and, as Minister, urged and obtained the passage of the law suspending the right of meeting in public and interdicting the meetings of electors. He also obtained the laws re-establishing the censorship of the press and for the transportation of condemned political prisoners. The proposition to limit the elective franchise received his support, in consequence of which he was again taken into the confidence of the majority. After the *coup d'état* of December he accepted the Presidency of the Consultative Commission and was officially appointed to proclaim the vote re-establishing the empire. Subsequently he was made President of the Council of State, with the rank of Minister, and on the 3d of February, 1855, was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. In January, 1860, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position he held for a short time only; in January, 1863, he was made Minister of Justice, and in October, 1864, a Senator of France. M. Baroche was one of the most devoted adherents of Napoleon.

Luigi Cibrario.

One of Italy's most noted authors and political economists, Luigi Cibrario, is no more. His numerous works on philosophy, politics and general literature show the versatility of his genius, and his "Economia Politico del Medio Evo," the most popular work on political economy published in this generation, placed him in the foremost rank of European authors. He was a warm personal friend of that unfortunate monarch, Carlo Alberto. Under the government of Victor Emanuel he was successively Minister of Finance, of Public Instruction, of Foreign Affairs and of State. Few ministers have held so many important public trusts with such credit to themselves, and none can be more missed in the present state of affairs in Italy.

A WALL STREET FORGERY.

A Little More of the "Fine Art of Crime"—A Forged Certified Check for Fourteen Thousand Dollars—How the Forger Was "Played for a Flat"—Kelso Has Him.

One of the deepest laid and best planned schemes of roguery that has ever been recorded in the history of the New York calendar was brought to light yesterday afternoon in Wall street, but the schemer was so completely "outschemed" himself as to fall into the clutches of the law. The story is as follows:—

About a week ago Messrs. Soutter, Sons & Co., bankers in this city, received a letter purporting to come from the stock broking firm of Messrs. Clark, Wilson & Co., of this city, asking Messrs. Soutter if they had any of the "fifteen" bonds of the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad Company for disposal, and if so on what terms they would sell them. Messrs. Soutter replied that they had some of the bonds on hand, and if one of the firm of Clark & Co. would call upon them they would undertake a sale of the bonds. A man subsequently called upon them and represented himself as a member of the firm of Clark, Wilson & Co., and, after considerable conversation about the bonds, he left, promising to consult his partner about the terms of the purchase and to let them know the result. Nothing further was done in the matter until Monday last, when

ANOTHER LETTER WAS RECEIVED

by Messrs. Soutter, in which it was pretended that their principals raised some objection to the price, but that they were still in correspondence with the parties who wanted the bonds. On Tuesday last another letter, written in the same handwriting as those previously sent, was received by Soutter & Co., in which the bargain was closed for the bonds at "ninety-five cents," and the writer promised to send a check for the amount and take up the bonds on the following day. Having some knowledge of the firm from which the letters had been received, Soutter & Co. agreed to let the bonds go at the price named, less commission, or interest, in accordance with the ordinary rule of their business.

According to the promise of the letter writer (supposed to be for Clark & Co.), a boy came to Messrs. Soutter's office yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, with a note requesting them to hand the fifteen bonds "to bearer," and having also a check for $14,250 signed J. C. Wilson, and drawn upon the Market Bank of New York.

The check handed in was also certified on the back in the same handwriting, so as to give it the appearance of an ordinary business tender; and, as everything appeared to be in order, Mr. James Soutter handed the check to their assistant cashier, with instructions to deposit it in the course of the morning to the credit of the firm in the Fourth National Bank.

At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon their cashier, Mr. Porter, was coming from the Exchange, when he was accosted by a man who stated that he had some bonds of the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad for sale and requested him to buy them. Mr. Porter, knowing that

THE BONDS WERE SCARCE

in the market and always had a ready sale, and at the same time having in view the fact of his firm selling some of theirs, and that they would be glad to make up their number again, became somewhat anxious in his inquiries concerning the bonds, which gave the man who wished to sell them greater confidence and made him more willing to reply to Mr. Porter's questions. But the most remarkable feature in the attempted sale was that the bonds were offered at fifteen per cent less than the market price and at the same discount upon the value of those he had that morning handed out for sale. Seeing Mr. Porter so ready to purchase,

HE CONDUCTED HIM TO A ROOM

on the fourth floor of No. 58 Wall street and introduced him to one out of five persons seated in the room, by the name of H. S. Voorhees, who, he said, had the bonds for sale. Voorhees stated that the bonds were placed in his hands for sale, and that as the party to whom they belonged was in immediate want of money he was instructed to sell them at eighty cents—this he subsequently reduced to seventy-eight cents. Mr. Porter first asked him when he had received the bonds. Voorhees said, "I have only received them to-day."

Mr. Porter—"It is usual to know who are the principals in so large a transaction as this, and I do not like to purchase these things without I am clear as to that."

Voorhees—"Oh! I am not at liberty to inform you as to that; but I can assure you the matter is all right, and I am instructed how to act by my client."

Porter did not like this evasive reply, as any ordinary broker who desired to act honorably in his transactions would immediately have said, "I have received them from Brown, Jones or Robinson," or from whom he had received them for sale; and he then asked where the bonds were to be seen. Upon this Voorhees took out the bonds from the drawer of a desk in the room, and handed them to Mr. Porter for inspection. He at once identified the bonds as being the same he had only a few hours before given out for sale in the office of Soutter & Co.; but

WITHOUT LOSING HIS PRESENCE OF MIND

he said they seemed to be all square, and he would take them, but that not having his check book with him it would be necessary for Voorhees to come with him to his office. Voorhees held out his hands to receive the bonds again into his possession, but Mr. Porter was "one too many for him," and claimed "innocently" that having bought them from him it was best that Voorhees should accompany him to his office and receive the check himself. This so thoroughly took Voorhees off his guard that he consented to accompany him; and, not knowing that Mr. Porter was connected with the firm of Soutter & Co., but thinking they were probably his bankers, and that he was going to draw a check there, Voorhees entered their office with Mr. Porter, where, by

A WELL TIMED WINK,

he signified to his employers that he had discovered something touching their interests, and requesting them to watch the man he had brought in he sent up to the Fourth National Bank to ask if the check for $14,250 just paid in was "right." They replied they thought it was, but on sending it by a messenger to the Market Bank, upon which it was drawn, it was discovered to be

A FORGERY,

both as regarded the signature and also the certification on the back of it; further, that the firm of Clarke, Wilson & Co. knew nothing whatever of the man or the check.

The possessor of the bonds aforesaid was closely surrounded by the attachés of Soutter's banking house, while the junior partner was despatched for Captain Kelso, Superintendent of Police, into whose custody he was given. Voorhees was accordingly accommodated with gratuitous

LODGINGS IN THE TOMBS

last night, and to-day, at nine o'clock he will be brought before Justice Dowling on the formal charge of forgery and of obtaining $14,250 worth of bonds under fraudulent pretences. Messrs. Soutters are highly pleased with the adroit manner in which their cashier, Mr. Porter, regained possession of the property, and of the good judgment he displayed in getting the man to their office and causing his arrest.

They are not certain that the man Voorhees came to their office, although the bad appearance he has physically closely corresponds with a remark made by one of their officers on the occasion of the visit of the party.

Full particulars will be adduced at the examination this morning before the Police Justice.

A PAIR OF PADDED FRAUDS.

Their Arraignment in the Tombs—How They Looked—They Would Like a Little Tea—How the Thing Was Done—A Noisome Sight—Six Months Each.

A queer, disgusting case came up in the Tombs yesterday in the persons of two young men, arrayed in all the toggery and finery of young women, both of whom were arrested on Tuesday night last in the Fourth ward. One of these specimens of humanity is in features very womanish, while the other has rather a more masculine appearance, and boasts a mustache of some eighteen hours' growth, which lends to the animal's appearance a most ludicrous aspect. The head of the former was capped with a formidable looking chignon of yellow hair, which completely enveloped it, and the lady was tightly laced with corsets beneath a dress which was liberally bespangled with braiding of all sorts. The skirts of the dress were abundantly flowing, a train of considerable length also adding its dignity to the *tout ensemble*, and the flounces were tastefully placed and neatly ornamented. The slippers were of patent leather, with bows at the fastening; the stockings were of red and white and extended to the hips, and the petticoats were of white muslin. Animal No. 2, ne of the mustache, was decorated similarly to the animal above described, except in regard to the stockings, which were of blue color, while the bosom of the dress was cut *décolleté*, and was puffed out by means of two enormous pieces of wadding, which were extricated from their concealment by the rude hands of a policeman, much to the chagrin of the animal himself. The reporter visited the beasts in their den in the Tombs yesterday afternoon, under the protection of Mr. John Hogan, one of the clerks of the court, who quietly fumbled up the dresses of the caged ones, much to their unexpressed annoyance, and compelled them, with much ado, to answer by sardonic grins to the sallies of vituperation he threw upon them. Animal No. 1 requested a little tea for her, or, rather, for his nerves, as she was actually fainting from the confinement of the cell, while the other person desired of all things a cigarette, cigars being too strong for her nerves. They were very uncommunicative, and even though one of the reporters present feigned himself a lawyer for the purpose of getting at the "facts," yet silence on the subject of "friends" was strictly observed. Animal No. 1 must be an old offender, for it can assume to perfection the many wiles of women, and in voice and in act it is well calculated to deceive. The other is not quite so well up in femmine peculiarities, and has as yet only learned the art of grinning and putting on a bashful air at times. They were certainly an unseemly pair of objects to look upon as they sat on the bed in the cell with their flounces and their petticoats tucked up around them. When arraigned in the court before Justice Hogan animal No. 1 gave its name as Emily Roskill, residing at 85 Delancey street, and animal No. 2 as Harrie Melville, of corner of First and Second avenue. They said they had been at a costumer's ball, in Brooklyn, the night before, and were perambulating the streets when officer Conor arrested them. The officer says he arrested them for unbecoming conduct in the streets, his attention being attracted to them by the same. Justice Hogan sent the pair to the Island for six months each. Their presence in court created considerable amusement, and the prisoners in the Tombs enjoyed a huge joke out of the affair all day yesterday. The real offence for which they were arraigned is too disgusting and unnatural to be stated in print.

CITY POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Reorganization of the Party Provided For—Ledwith Endorsed and His Ticket Accepted—Spinning Out the Time.

The Republican County Convention again assembled last evening at the headquarters, Twenty-second street and Broadway, William Orton in the chair. Colonel Duganne, of the Executive Committee of Twenty-one, reported that several sub-committees had been appointed to co-operate with the Committees of Ten, and that the State Central Executive Committee had selected the Committee of Twenty-one and the Committees of Ten to attend to the work of the campaign, Mr. Darling, in behalf of the Committees of Ten, reported progress. Mr. Spencer, of the Ratification Committee, reported everything all right for this evening. A motion of Dr. Wilder's that the names of the republican candidates for Congress be advertised in one or more republican journals was referred to the Executive Committee. Colonel Duganne then moved that the Committee of Twenty-one be empowered to prepare laws for the guidance of the reconstructed party in this city, to take effect after the election. An almost endless debate ensued on this, Mr. Spencer moving as an amendment that the reconstruction be referred to the Committees of Ten, which in all number 210 selected republicans. It was finally settled that the Executive Committee of Twenty-one, in conference with the Committees of Ten, have power to define the rules which shall govern the new republican party of this city. On motion of Colonel Bliss the ticket of the Young Democracy, headed by Mr. Thomas Ledwith for Mayor, was accepted as the ticket of the organization. A tremendous "Aye" responded to the motion. Colonel Bliss explained that the action of Spinola, Dumphy & Co., at the meeting at Apollo Hall last evening, was unauthorized, and that Judge Ledwith was out with a card last evening explaining his position satisfactorily. The thanks of the convention were then given to the chairman and secretaries, after which the convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Nomination of Sheriff O'Brien's Brother.

The Tammany Assembly Convention of the Eleventh district last evening nominated Lawrence O'Brien, the brother of our popular Sheriff. A committee of the convention waited on the nominee, who is a genteel looking young man, and he appeared before them at Milleman's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue. Mr. Peter Mitchell, on behalf of Mr. O'Brien, who, he said, was not a public speaker, thanked the convention, and said all that it was necessary to do was to introduce their nominee around the district and his personal appearance alone would so favorably impress the voters that he would surely be elected.

Another Case of Repudiation.

Joseph Blumenthal, President of the Young Democratic General Committee, has issued a circular in which he states that the persons who met at Apollo Hall on Tuesday night and passed a set of resolutions declaring that they will not have anything to do with the republican candidates are simply the tools of Tammany Hall, and that their action was wholly unauthorized by the Young Democracy.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION.

Highly Important Order of the Police Commissioners—Who is to Decide as to a Legal Vote?

The subjoined orders will be officially promulgated to-day by the Brooklyn Police Commissioners touching the preservation of order at the polls on election day:—

BOARD OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, Nov. 2, 1870.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, Chief of Police:—

SIR—An important election, as you are aware, takes place in this city and State on the 8th day of the present month. Some popular uneasiness exists as to the preservation of the public peace on that day. That such uneasiness is without just cause, everybody familiar with the good feeling and order heretofore uniformly prevalent on such occasions, in this quiet city, will have no reason to doubt.

We think it proper, however, that the police force should be encouraged to even extraordinary vigilance and faithfulness in keeping the peace at all the polling places in Brooklyn. Whatever may be the individual opinions as to the functions of the officers of the United States, selected in obedience to an act of last Congress, they should in all proper ways be seconded by the police force in preventing any violations of the law.

The Inspectors of Election in this city, elected in part by the people, and in part appointed from the minority party, are clothed by law with the powers of magistrates. They are a fair tribunal to determine any question of legality in voting, and their hands should be strengthened in protecting the purity of the election.

Should designing men, either under the color of authority or otherwise, flagrantly attempt to obstruct the lawful exercise of the elective franchise of our peaceful citizens, they ought to be removed from the polls.

Let the main object of the force, however, be the preservation of the public peace in the quietest and least ostentatious manner. Good citizens of all parties desire only a fair and honest election.

You will issue orders in conformity with this communication.

By order of the Board.

DANIEL D. BRIGGS, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
BROOKLYN, Nov. 3, 1870.

Captain ——, —— Precinct:—

In compliance with the above, it will be the duty of the police force to protect all persons, authorized by the act of Congress or the statutes of the State of New York to be present at the polls, or at the counting of the ballots after the polls are closed, from any interference in the discharge of any duty imposed upon or privilege granted them.

The police forces are no doubt abundantly able, as they have heretofore demonstrated, to preserve the public peace and protect the rights of voters at elections, but as now, for the first time in the history of the State, there will be present at the polls officers acting under the provisions of an act of Congress, it is desirable that no conflict or authority should occur, and with that view the police forces should on all proper occasions co-operate with the United States officers, with the intent that the people may be fully protected in their rightful exercise of the elective franchise, and that all illegal and fraudulent voting may be prevented.

It is expected that the police force will especially preserve order at the polls and see that every person legally entitled to vote—of which fact, if questioned, the inspectors alone are authorized to decide—is permitted to exercise that right without molestation, while any person attempting, in the presence of an officer, any fraud upon the ballot box should be at once arrested. The members of the force will, under all circumstances, be calm, considerate and forbearing, yet, in the performance of their duty, they should be prompt and fearless in repressing disorder and arresting offenders, and should keep access to the polls open and unobstructed.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, Chief of Police.

STATE POLITICS.

Labor Reform Anti-Chinese League.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2, 1870.

A large meeting of the Labor Reform Anti-Chinese League was held at Kremlin Hall to-night. Stirring addresses were made by Alexander Troup, of New York, and others.

Resolutions were passed encouraging European, but bitterly denouncing the importation of Chinese or coolie labor as a system of slavery worse than the African slavery in the Southern States and detrimental to honest white labor. Capitalists engaged in the importation of coolies were styled slave dealers and kidnappers. The representatives in Congress were called on to put an end to the traffic which must eventually demoralize labor and bring ruin to the country.

MAINE.

Boat Race at Portland—Mysterious Disappearance of a Steamer.

PORTLAND, Nov. 2, 1870.

At a three-mile rowing match to-day between the West End and Emerald crews here the former were victorious.

The small steam propeller Victoria, held here under attachment, mysteriously disappeared on Monday night, causing considerable anxiety to the friends of Simon Walker, of Cape Elizabeth, the keeper on board, who has disappeared with her. The steamer is owned by David S. Willis, of Mystic, Conn.

FIRE IN A HARTFORD BOARDING HOUSE.

One Woman Burned to Death—Fearful Leap for Life.

HARTFORD, Nov. 2, 1870.

Early this morning a fire broke out in the attic of Mrs. Cornish's boarding house, on Church street. There were two sleeping rooms in the attic—one occupied by the cook and the chambermaid, the other by Miss Rose Hill, a boarder. The cook got up before four o'clock and went down stairs, carrying a lighted candle. She evidently set something on fire in the attic, as soon after she had gone down stairs Miss Hill awoke and found her bed ablaze. She rushed to the window, shrieked for help and jumped out, striking on a roof about fifteen feet below and rolling off into a narrow space to the ground between the buildings. She received severe though not necessarily fatal injuries. The chambermaid, named Lizzie Hennessey, aged eighteen years, was found on the floor of her room smothered to death. Only the upper part of the building was injured by fire, though the furniture in the lower portion was damaged by water. The house and furniture are fully insured in the Hartford offices.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Wednesday, Nov. 2—8:30 A. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Chicago	29.67	47	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Omaha	29.99	49	N. W.	Fresh breeze.	Clear.
Cheyenne	27.14	44	N.	Very brisk.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.69	54	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.90	64	E.	Very light.	Fair.
Nashville	29.93	55	N. W.	Very light.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.81	49	S. E.	Very light.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.87	47	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.19	51	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.13	58	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul	28.83	44	S. W.	Very brisk.	Rain.
Detroit	29.58	48	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.51	48	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	29.99	69	—	Calm.	Fair.
Washington	30.01	48	—	Calm.	Fair.
Boston	29.97	45	—	Calm.	Fair.
New York	30.08	49	W.	Gentle.	Fair.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 32	Moon sets...morn	1 53
Sun sets	4 54	High water.morn	4 39

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
England	Nov 5	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Wash'n.	Nov 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	Nov 5	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Idaho	Nov 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lafayette	Nov 12	Havre	58 Broadway.
Queen	Nov 12	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Paris	Nov 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Nov 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Pennsylvania	Nov 12	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Deutschland	Nov 12	Bremen	68 Broad street.
City of Cork	Nov 15	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Acadia	Nov 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Nov 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Donau	Nov 19	Bremen	68 Broad street.
City of London	Nov 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Caledonia	Nov 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Nov 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Nov 26	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Brook'n	Nov 26	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Nov 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 2, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship China (Br), Macaulay, Liverpool—C G Francklyn.

Steamship Minnesota (Br), Freeman, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.

Steamship Avon (Br), Young, Plymouth—Austin, Baldwin & Co.

Steamship Emily B Souder, Crowell, New Orleans—Frederic Baker.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Nereus, Herbert, Callao—Fabbri & Chauncey.

Ship Orwell (Br), Muter, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Energy, Caulkins, Rotterdam—Boelen & Freeman.

Bark George W Jones, Robbins, Belfast, I—J W Elwell & Co.

Bark Araldo (Aust), Tarabochia, Constantinople—Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark Mayflower, Hotchkiss, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Lamplighter, Burch, Hamilton (Bermuda)—W Ray & Co.

Brig Roslyn, Tuthill, Marseilles—B J Wenberg.

Brig Curacoa (Br), Lockhart, Curacoa—Joseph Foulk's Sons.

Brig Iza, Thompson, Santa Martha and Savanilla—D De Castro & Co.

Brig Thos Turull, Thompson, Mayaguez, PR—L W & F Armstrong.

Brig Eunice (Br), Barker, Halifax—H J De Wolf & Co.

Schr Louler Newton, Gray, Sisal, Campeachy, &c—Marcial & Co.

Schr Anna (Br), Delfose, Boca del Toro—G Wessels.

Schr Bravo (Br), Hollis, Bermuda—Middleton & Co.

Schr Carrie S Webb, Rowland, Georgetown—Beasley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr Annie V Bergen, Thompson, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr M L Wedmore, Terry, New Haven—F W Holmes & Co.

Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Steamer E C Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston 54 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Nov 1, off Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Gen Sedgwick, hence for Galveston; at 12 M, Hatteras lighthouse bearing N, exchanged signals with steamer Gen Meade, do for New Orleans.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Chadwick, Wilmington, NC, with naval stores, to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Regulator, Brooks, Wilmington, NC, with naval stores, to J Lorillard.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Eureka, Brown, Egg Harbor, with mdse to master.

Ship Asia (Br), Webster, Calcutta, July 10, and Sand Heads 13th, with mdse, to Kiehl & Von Sachs—Vessel to J W Elwell & Co. Was off the Cape of Good Hope 7 days with heavy W gales; stove boats and washed away standard binkle; rounded the Cape Sept 10, passed St Helena 25th, crossed the equator Oct 4 in lon 32 W; had fine weather from the Cape. Aug 7, lat 6 S lon 94 E spoke ship Kentuckian from Calcutta for Boston. No date, off the Cape of Good Hope, passed a ship supposed to be the S D Thurston, from Calnutta for New York, with loss of bulwarks; has been 10 days north of Bermuda.

Ship Thomas Dunham, McLean, Shields, with mdse to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Ship Ada (Dutch), Wiebenger, Rotterdam, 48 days, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had rough weather, with heavy NW and SW gales; Oct 31, lat 40, lon 70, had a heavy SW gale, lasting 12 hours; lost crossjack yard.

Ship Marianna W (Port), Ferreira, Lisbon, 42 days, with salt and cork, to L E Amsinck & Co. Had light, variable winds throughout the passage.

Bark Sierra Nevada, Panno, Iquique, 112 days, with nitrate of soda, to D F Ferguson—vessel to R D & J U Brookman. Passed Cape Horn Aug 29, crossed the Equator Sept 5, in lon 34. Had moderate weather through the NE trades. Oct 13, lat 32 30, lon 69