

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

- GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st. - GRAND OPERA.
MADONNA THEATRE, Broadway - THE BALLET FANTASIES OF HERBERT DUPRE.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street. - THE SHALON WIFE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street - ENGLISH OPERA - SARA BELLA.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 20th st. - Performance afternoon and evening - THE CHILD STEALER.
ROBERTS THEATRE, 23d st., between 4th and 5th avs. - SING HENRY VIII.
BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey - DREAM OF DESTINY - M. HYDE.
MILRO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Rectoria streets - THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st. - GRAND OPERA.
MADONNA THEATRE, No. 79 Broadway - FRENCH OPERA - SARA BELLA.
WALLACE THEATRE, No. 45 and 47 Bovey - OPERA - SARA BELLA.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street - THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway - HERBIO ACTS - BALLEQUER, BALLETT, &c.
GLOBE THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall - VAUDEVILLE - THEATRE.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE - THE BORDO FOR SCANDAL.
PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn - TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 35 Broadway - THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
REMY'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 32d st., between 4th and 5th avs. - REMY'S MINSTRELS.
WEST PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bovey - MISBRO SOCIETIES, BURLESQUES, &c.
BRYNMAWYR HALL, Fourteenth street - BALLAD CONVENTS.
FAIR PAVILION CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, between 4th and 5th avs. - EQUESTRIANISM, &c.
ROSEVILLE ART GALLERY, 15 Fifth avenue - EXHIBITION OF FINE PAINTINGS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third avenue and West 43rd street - Open day and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, October 3, 1871.

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THE HERALD'S NEWS TO-DAY. - In the Herald to-day we present to our readers news of many instances up to last night, from all parts in Europe, from China, Japan, Australasia, Africa, South America, Hayti, St. Domingo and Mexico, as well as from every portion of our own Continent and Canada. The Herald to-day is a striking illustration of the high point to which steam and electricity, made available by enterprise and liberality, have raised the daily press.

THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT and troops surprised a party of armed revolutionists near Elio Chico the other day. They vanquished them in the field and then slaughtered every man of them to death. That's the way in which they get rid of "opposition ticket" voters in South America.

THE OLD LADY IN THREEDEKLE STREET appears to be greatly agitated over the shipment of her specie by the French to pay the indemnity to the Germans. On Thursday the Bank of England rate of discount was raised to four per cent, but this failing to stop the outflow of lucre the directors got together in hot haste yesterday and raised the rate to five per cent.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT is debating the propriety of abandoning the colony of Algeria. The nativist agitation is exceedingly troublesome to the officers of the republic. What's to be done? Give it up, perhaps. Frenchmen have never been successful colonists. They sailed to Algeria "in freedom's name;" but, having conquered, they nestled in the pirate's hold; a fierce pirate law.

EMBEZZLING PUBLIC FUNDS is no longer either a safe or respectable business. Paymaster Hodge, of Washington, who made way with half a million which belonged to the government, has been convicted of the offence and a severe punishment inflicted upon him; and yesterday Major General Bowman, late Deputy Collector of the port of Baltimore, was found guilty of a similar crime. The administration is keeping a sharp watch upon its subordinates, and appears determined to redeem the President's promise of an honest collection and disbursement of the public revenue.

MACAMPO'S CABINET AND CUBA. - The Spanish government of Macampo promises to uphold the "national authority" in Cuba. Sefior Balaguer, Acting Minister of State, has already assured Captain General Valmaseda that military "reinforcements will be promptly despatched" to the island to "uphold the national authority and preserve the integrity of the Spanish dominion." The Spaniards are pretty well accustomed to this Ministerial chaff. They get a dose of it on every occasion of change in the Cabinet in Madrid. The exaltation of a false feeling of national duty is a dangerous experiment for placemen in any country.

The Committee of Seventy and Mr. Keyser - A Singular Misrepresentation.

We publish to-day a letter from Mr. John H. Keyser which places the action of the Committee of Seventy in regard to that gentleman in a very singular light. It was announced in yesterday's morning papers, on the authority of Mr. Jackson Schultz, that Mr. Keyser had appeared before the committee at a secret session, made a confession that he had defrauded the city out of a large amount of money, assigned property to the value of six hundred thousand dollars in partial restitution, and pledged himself to give up all he possessed, if it should be needed, to restore the whole sum out of which he had robbed the treasury. The statement was commented upon in the daily journals, the alleged dishonest contractor being, of course, severely assailed, and the committee lauded for the efficiency it had displayed in scouring the repayment of six hundred thousand dollars of the people's stolen money. It now appears that there is not a word of truth in Keyser's pretended confession; that, on the contrary, so far from admitting that he had wronged the city out of a single dollar, he avowed that all the work for which he had been paid had been honestly performed, and that instead of having defrauded the city, it was at this moment his debtor to the amount of \$300,000. Equally false was the statement that he had made restitution of six hundred thousand dollars, as alleged by the committee. On the contrary, he had simply assigned this amount in the consciousness of innocence, to be held in trust until his accounts with the city should be finally settled, because, as Mr. Keyser states, he was annoyed by the unwarranted attacks of the newspapers and the persistent reports that he was about to abscond or to make away with his property. So far from the money being restored to the public treasury, Mr. Keyser expects to receive back every dollar, together with the three hundred thousand which he claims to be justly and honestly due to him for work done and now under contract. It would therefore appear, supposing Mr. Keyser's statement to be correct, that the members of the committee have allowed an honest man to be unjustly accused and abused in order to obtain a false credit for themselves. If Keyser is to be believed the claim of the committee that they have made any disclosures in his individual case, or caused him to make any restitution to the city, is entirely unfounded.

One rascality has, however, been brought to light through the instrumentality of Keyser himself, and that is, that a number of accounts purporting to have been presented by him to the city have been passed through the Comptroller's office, have been audited and allowed, the warrants drawn and the money received, not one of which is genuine. From first to last they have been forgeries. Some person has made out the accounts in his name, has received the warrants and has forged his name to draw the money. Now it is very plain who is the culprit in these infamous frauds and wholesale forgeries. The committee need not look for him in the Mayor's office, or the Department of Parks, or elsewhere. They have him under their own thumb; he sits at their elbows, consulting and advising with them day after day, and aiding them in the address they are preparing for the electors of the city, in connection with the Republican General Committee. The whole rascally business must have been concocted and carried out inside Comptroller Connolly's department. Could he have been innocent of it? Was a bogus account for thousands upon thousands of dollars put into his office by a stranger without discovery? Was it passed through the Auditor's office, of which Watson was Auditor and Connolly, Jr., was Deputy Auditor, without detection? Was the warrant for enormous sums handed over to some unknown party instead of to Keyser, in whose favor it was drawn? And did the Comptroller himself, the head of the department, a shrewd and able financier, know nothing about it?

The people will now demand that the Committee of Seventy shall rigidly perform the duty it has taken upon itself, or dissolve and go about its business. It has been talking loudly of punishing the guilty; now will it give Richard B. Connolly an opportunity to prove his innocence in the matter of these Keyser forgeries? If his examination is to implicate and convict others, as we are told, it must do so in a court of justice. It is there an accused party must turn State's evidence, and not in a secret committee room. The fact that the Comptroller allowed millions of dollars' worth of these very vouchers and warrants, now alleged to have been forgeries, to be stolen by his Auditor, and not only concealed the theft but retained the offender in office up to the time of his death, is of itself a fact sufficiently suspicious to warrant the arrest of Connolly. By what right does the committee screen this suspected public officer and stand between him and justice? It will be a dangerous experiment for these seventy gentlemen to attempt to select their own victims and to turn the power entrusted to them by the people to political and partisan purposes. They are asking money from the people, who care nothing for politicians and parties in this great battle for city reform and for the punishment of dishonest officials. They are seeking to enlist the Attorney General of the State in suits against such persons as they choose to designate. They have gone through the farce of summoning the Mayor of the city to a Police Court, on a long string of technical charges, only to bow him out again with a long string of compliments. They have stopped the public works and inaugurated a crusade against certain of the departments, to the hazard and injury of the city. Now, will they cease all this nonsense, and bring the matter of these wholesale forgeries in the Comptroller's office to a test and an issue, by initiating proceedings in a court of justice against Richard B. Connolly, the responsible head of that office? Watson, the Auditor, is dead. Connolly, Jr., the Assistant Auditor, has gone to Europe. The Comptroller is in the hands of the committee, and the people will not suffer its members to screen and shelter him for their own political purposes. We know nothing about his guilt or innocence, but it is certain that, by the showing of the committee itself, the most brazen and infamous frauds and forgeries have been com-

mitted inside his office, and hence it is due to the people that he should be placed in a position to prove his innocence or to suffer if guilty. His examination before a court is the only real and practical method of getting at the truth in regard to this vile muddle of corruption and plunder, and every hour the committee delays his arraignment it defers by so long the justice demanded by the people. We repeat, let the committee do its duty, or go about its business.

Reception of the Grand Duke Alexis - Visit to the Navy Yard and Men-of-War.

The great preparations making for the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis and the officers of the Franklin. Orders will, of course, be issued to Vice Admiral Rowan, who will command the receiving squadron, and the Commandant of the Navy Yard, to entertain the Russian Duke as well as all the officers of the approaching fleet. As yet, however, we have heard of no provision having been made by the government for that purpose. Surely the authorities at Washington cannot possibly expect that the Vice Admiral or the Commandant of the Navy Yard will defray the expenses necessary to be incurred out of their comparatively wretched pay. It is a fact well known, and one, by the way, that has been frequently and severely commented upon, that during his stay in Russia the heroic Admiral Farragut dispensed over fifteen thousand dollars out of his private purse, reciprocating the gorgeous entertainments given the American officers and sustaining the dignity of the United States. Totally indifferent, however, to the sensitiveness of the high-minded and honorable behavior of that gallant officer, who had nothing to gain but respect for his country, the United States government failed to reimburse him to the extent of a dollar. And this leads us to a point upon which our naval officers have good reason to feel sore and sometimes ashamed. Every government in the world possessing vessels of war makes a liberal allowance to the commanders of fleets, and even of single ships, of what is known as "table money," wherewith to receive official visits with becoming hospitality. The United States Navy stands forth alone, with its "poor navy," as it is pitiously termed in some countries, and with a contemptible economy, sufficient to dishearten the bravest of the brave, commands its officers to be unsparing in their attentions and courtesy to those with whom they come in contact in foreign lands, yet niggardly withhold the wherewith to accomplish that important end. Such miserable policy cannot fail to have the most depressing effect upon the minds of those whose honor is at stake when accepting official invitations or receiving kindnesses which they ought in duty but not occasionally from sheer impunctuality to return. Something must be done to rectify this manifest injustice to the officers of the American Navy. The arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis is an event which calls for a substantial recognition of the sterling friendship shown by Russia for the United States; and the private, and, perhaps, by no means heavy purses of our Vice Admiral, Navy Yard Commandant or other officer to be officially visited, ought not to be drained in order to celebrate an event which it should be the pride of the Navy Department to make memorable. The coming occasion is one that will demand something more than ordinary civility, and as the royal visitor will doubtless take an interest in inspecting our men-of-war and navy yards he must be received in some manner commensurate with the unbounded liberality and munificence extended to our officers at the time of their visit to Russia. We have little doubt, however, that the Secretary of the Navy will at once see the propriety and importance of allotting a sufficient sum from the contingent fund for the purpose mentioned.

The Mormon Crisis.

By telegraph from Salt Lake City we are informed that the Mormon capital remained tranquil yesterday. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Elder Cannon, apostle and foremost aspirant for the succession to the office of high priest. It was executed just before our advices were forwarded. The official paper represents Elder Cannon as being a very "bad sort of man" in his love and admiration for female society. A co-laborer in the work of love and "true religion" named Lawrence was made prisoner along with Cannon, and had been already placed on trial under an indictment charging him with acts of licentiousness and adultery. These events produced very considerable excitement in the Tabernacle during the session of the conference of the Church. Brigham Young was slightly invalidated in health, but expected to preach, if convalescent, to-day. The political circles were unmoved. There was a very heavy trade in bullion, both gold and silver. A large quantity of the precious metal was sent East. The general monetary transactions of the week were the heaviest ever known in Utah.

HONEST TOM MURPHY knows more and says less than all the republican wirepullers in the State. When he speaks he talks up to the subject, as his conversation with a HERALD representative, printed elsewhere, fully proves. President Grant understands Murphy and Murphy knows Grant. The Collector is in a position to laugh at the attacks of his enemies and to ask his persecutors, qui bono? The President was long since made acquainted with the charges against Mr. Murphy, and pronounced them absurd.

THE SUCCESS OF THE Union and Central Pacific railroads has stimulated the energies of the slow-going Canadians to similar undertakings. It is reported that an eminent English firm has offered to build the Northern Colonization Railway, which is intended to be made the eastern extension of the Canada Pacific Railway, on the basis of two million five hundred thousand dollars municipal subscriptions and a land grant by the colonial government.

Review of the Religious Press.

One might feel almost assured, in view of the enormous amount of official demoralization recently disclosed, that our religious contemporaries would have been overburdened during the past week with homilies on the enormity of crime in high places, and that they would have suggested the remedies necessary to purge the body politic of its present fastid impurities—and there are a number of articles touching on the subject. In the columns of the Christian Union, Henry Ward Beecher's paper, we find an editorial under the heading of "Honest Men for Leaders." But this does not touch upon Tammany corruptions at all. Mr. Beecher seems to have turned a sharp corner on the rottenness at the New Court House, and gone straight toward the Custom House, where he speaks of "Honest Tom Murphy" in the following irrelevant manner:—

It is not the question whether the Collector has been faithful in his present office, nor whether he is a faithful politician in any manner, whether he is useful or not to that partisan chief in the republican party. The question is larger. It is right to put a dishonest and dishonest man at the head of affairs, and to compel honest men to follow him, or else to withdraw from politics. Will general Grant insult the men of honor and integrity in the republican party by giving them for a leader a man whose alleged deeds should have consigned him to the Penitentiary? Is the road to the permanent influence of the republican party? There is no middle ground; Mr. Murphy must either be cleared or cleared out.

In the midst of the excitement attending the shortcomings of wretched Tammany it must be refreshing to the public to know that there are still other fields from which the stubble of corruption should be rooted out. The Christian Union exhibits an appreciative sense of the subject it treats of when it says "there is a good deal of talk about the waning power of the pulpit," and continues:—

The secular press, especially in some of its representatives, seems to consider itself as the established successor to the deposed monarch. There are few things more edifying than to read the Sunday morning issue of some of our city dailies on the preaching of the day before. By turns they pat the clergy on the head as humble assistants in the great moral work in which the press is chief agent, and severely reprove their sins of worldliness, self-seeking and inefficiency. On the whole, we get the impression that preaching is a medicine not without good uses, but rapidly losing its power in comparison with the nineteenth century forces of steam, telegraphs, and, above all, newspapers!

This kindly reference to the HERALD's Monday morning reports of sermons delivered the day before would be more highly appreciated were it not coupled with a first rate notice of some bound volumes of sermons printed some two or three months, or perhaps years, after the time of their delivery. Steam, telegraph, and newspapers, to which Mr. Beecher refers, have but few ways stations nowadays. The motto is progress—"go ahead"—even if it include the solemn freightage of religion.

The Methodist glories in the "Downfall of the Ring," and continues:—

We must now, while we are reforming, reform the press that prescribes its medicine, and not when they say they expect that all this trouble "will blow over." They know New York, and well understand that New York is shockingly indifferent to its own affairs. The lawyers, the merchants, the mechanics, the retired business men and the clergymen of the city should give more attention to the city administration. Now there are saying New York: we should determine to keep it safe from spoliation.

The Methodist wants New York managed without regard to the distinctions of political party. "The Devil," it says, "never invented a prettier device for arraying honest men against each other than that which obtains in our present method of making city nominations." We have thought for a long time that Satan must have had some hand in making certain local nominations, but we never have had such sound religious authority for the fact before—and spoken out so boldly, too!

The chief feature, however, in the Methodist this week is the leading editorial on the subject of "Mormonism and Methodism," a topic equally as live as that of our local politics. According to the Methodist several Christian denominations are already hard at work in the Territory and with the best prospects. The Protestant Episcopal Church is singularly energetic. The Methodists only want a suitable edifice and material aid to get up a lively revival among the Mormons, whose heresies are fast succumbing before what Brother Beecher would call "steam, the telegraph and newspapers," aided, we might suggest, by the Gentile logic of Judge McKean and the not quite so gentle logic of Uncle Sam's artillery.

The Tablet—Catholic organ—in reply to a letter from Mr. W. Seton, written in Munich, Bavaria, says:—

We are struck, even shocked, at the ignorance of the populations of old Catholic countries, not of the faith, but of the principles, of their religion and the grounds on which it rests. It is not another fault with Continental Catholics, say in France, Italy, Spain and Austria, in giving up the management of public affairs to men nominally Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Infidels, as if they had no responsibility for the government of their respective countries, a reputation of their crimes, and had not the power and were not responsible for its exercise; but when power passed into the hands of Catholics they became responsible for the conduct of the government, and were even bound to manage the public affairs in accordance with the principles and interests of their religion.

The Golden Age—Theodore Tilton—touches on "municipal anarchy," and says:—

If the leaders of the Ring cannot be brought to justice, the principles they must be impeached or compelled to resign. The government must be snatched out of their criminal hands and given to men in whom the people have confidence. Nothing short of this will satisfy the aroused and determined temper of our people. They demand that now a blow shall be struck which shall smite down all offenders, and make a reputation of their crimes impossible; and the Committee of Seventy stops short of this in its members will find that they have played with fire over a magazine of powder.

the subject of abortions, and quotes the action of the New York Academy of Medicine in response thereto.

Our brethren of the country religious press furnish us with nothing new or novel in their line.

The Fires of the Northwest.

While the tempest has been at work on our seaboard the furies of flame and fire have been sweeping the extreme Northwest. We recur to this subject again because it is one of the highest moment in reference to the future of our Western States and Territories. The immense and yet unextinguished conflagration in Wisconsin is without a parallel, unless it finds one in the immense fire at Miramichi, some thirty-five years ago, on which occasion, according to Marsh, six thousand square miles of woodland were destroyed. In the latter instance the soil became a cinder, and a quarter of a century scarcely effaced the marks of the calamity.

For some weeks this fire in the Northwest has been steadily expanding. Smoke, rising from the scene of consuming forests, has been reported far and near in radial lines, varying with the prevailing wind, and for some days, in the valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio River "dense smoke" has been reported by the signal observers. Recent northerly and now fresh northwesterly winds are precipitating this smoke eastwardly and spreading out as a black pall over the country.

The losses by such a disaster are not to be reckoned by the destruction of artificial property, nor yet by the fall of the noble forests, of value beyond estimation. The climatic changes that may result are likely to be of the most unfortunate character and greatly to impair the future growth and prosperity of this region. In Italy the clearing of the Apennines is believed to have seriously altered the climate of the Po valley, and now the African sirocco, never known to the armies of ancient Rome, breathes its hot, blighting breath over the right bank of that river in the territory of Parma. The similar removal of the pine forests near Ravenna, about twenty miles long, induced this same desolating wind, which continued until the wood had been allowed to grow again. There is no doubt that in France the removal of the old forests of the Vosges sensibly deteriorated the climate on the plains of Alsace; and it is a historic fact that the ancient destruction of the forests of the Cevennes, under the reign of Augustus, left the large and rich tracts near the mouth of the Rhone exposed to the steady violence of the mistral (or north-west wind), before which the area of olive culture has retreated many leagues, the orange is confined to a few sheltered points on the coast and fruit trees can hardly be reared in places where they were formerly prolific.

The curtailment of the rainfall is a well known consequence of the disappearance of forests; and in Egypt, where during the French occupation, in 1798, not a drop of rain fell for sixteen months, and from time immemorial, the country has been a rainless bed of sand. Mehemed Ali, by planting his millions of fig and orange trees, has since seen his country blessed with an annual rainfall of several inches. It is painful to contemplate the sad results which must ensue from the ravages now going on—and likely to continue for some days, from the present strong northwesterly winds—in the fair State of Wisconsin. Even now in that State the wheat cannot be left in the earth all the winter, owing to the severity of the frost. The normal and necessary consumption of timber would of itself have in the course of half a century robbed the soil of all the wood it can spare. The present fire, unless soon arrested, must prove the doom of the horticulturist, and it may also prove a severe blow to the interests of the farmer. It will destroy the reputation of all that region for its uniform and medicinal climate.

Let no effort or expense be spared to arrest the foe, even if it should require an army of laborers to fight the flames.

The Alliseri Society of Italy.

Among the numerous societies which of late years have crept into existence having for their object the suppression of the Catholic Church appears one of recent birth, which aspires to a prominent position among these radical institutions. The society referred to is that of the Alliseris. It was born in Rome since the occupation of that city by the Italian government, and, if report speaks truly, it has a considerable number of adherents already. Its aims are to secure Italian unity, free thought in religion, an alliance between Italy and Germany, the removal of the Pope from Rome, the abolition of the Papacy, the suppression of the civil rights of the priests, the burning of as many churches as possible, and especially the Vatican, and many other and, to the Alliseris, no doubt laudable accomplishments. No Catholic can become a member, but to those of every other Church or creed the doors of the society are thrown open. The work laid out by this newly-born organization is sufficiently revolutionary to attract the rebellious elements of the peninsula. It will, we presume, flourish for a time and then give way to some other organization equally absurd, and, if possible, still more intemperate, revolutionary and incendiary.

MINISTER CATAOAZY speaks his mind pretty freely elsewhere in our columns concerning the many rumors about his unpleasantness with Secretary Fish. It is deplorable that there should be any occasion for such blunt language on the part of the accomplished representative of Russia. We think Mr. Fish, or whoever else inspired the highly-flavored dispatches that have come to us from Washington recently, might well have postponed them until after the reception and departure of the Grand Duke Alexis. Whatever precedents Cataoazy may have committed, surely our Premier could have screened them from the public for a few weeks. We hope there will be no more of this tempest in a teapot until our young Russian Prince makes his adieu.

MAJOR JUNIUS B. WHEELER, of the Engineer Corps, has been appointed Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy, vice Professor Mahan, deceased. Major Wheeler has a high reputation as an engineer, and his appointment gives great satisfaction at West Point.

The Party of Progress in Bavaria.

One of our cable dispatches of this morning gives us to understand that the party of progress in Bavaria has interpellated the government concerning its attitude on the Church question. The government, it is said, has promised to make an early reply. It is well that our readers should know what is this party of progress. It is also well that they should know what has prompted this action of the party. Let it be known, then, that the Bavarian party of progress is, to all intents and purposes, an organization opposed to the decrees of the late Vatican Council, and especially opposed to the dogma of infallibility. Let this also be known, that the Vatican decrees are contrary to the laws of the Bavarian constitution. No Papal decree can be published in that State without the consent of the government. In spite of this known law the Archbishop of Munich has been daring enough, without the consent of the government, to publish throughout his diocese the Vatican decrees. On the 27th of August the Bavarian government published a manifesto sustaining the law and condemning the conduct of the Archbishop. Meanwhile the Archbishop remains in power, and the State takes no further action. At the same time Döllinger, and Friedrich, and Hüther, and the other "excommunicates" retain their chairs or their parishes, as the case may be, and the ecclesiastical authorities, without the aid of the State, cannot eject them. Things have therefore come to a standstill. It is a deadlock. The Church and the State are divided; but neither will push matters to an extremity. In the circumstances the party of progress asks the government what it intends to do. The government, or rather the Minister of Religion and Education, Von Lutz, promises to answer. In a few days, therefore, we shall know whether the Church or State will win, or, in other words, whether there is or is not to be another Reformation in Germany.

Affairs in Japan and China.

By way of San Francisco we have an interesting telegraphic news report of later date from Japan and China. The condition of affairs had not been materially altered in either empire. The government of Japan struck a decisive blow against the power of the feudal aristocracy. The order of Daimios is to be abolished—that is if the Daimios consent quietly. Perhaps they may resist, however, and abolish the Crown. A great conflict between aristocracy and imperialism will come about, sooner or later, in Japan. Its consequences may revolutionize the existing order of affairs in that portion of the East.

Russia watched the progress of events. The officers of the Czar had declared the Saghalien islands annexed to the Russian empire—a measure which, if it is completed, will add considerably to the naval influence of the Northern autocrat in that quarter of the world. The silk trade of Japan was declining—a fact which may produce much commercial embarrassment. American financial interests were affected unfavorably in Jeddó by the action of the officers of the Tycoon. Railroad work was progressing favorably between Yokohama and Jeddó. Public affairs remained tranquil in China. Tien-tsin has been again visited by heavy floods. The hoary East is being made ripe gradually for the reception of a Christian evangelism.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—The HERALD special telegram report from Matamoros which appears in our columns to-day announces that the revolutionary movement is still maintained in some of the districts of Mexico. Juarez was duly recognized by Congress as President, despite the efforts of his enemies in arms. The agitation has already produced very disastrous results to the trade of the country. The frontier line ports are guarded, and one of them completely closed. Loyalty to the Cabinet appeared to be the prevailing sentiment in the country at the date of our latest advices.

Personal Intelligence.

Vice Admiral Rowan, of the United States Navy, is registered at the New York Hotel. General Varona, of Cuba, is quartered at the St. George. Professor D. S. Babcock, of Connecticut, is domiciled at the Fifth Avenue. Judge Samuel A. Foot, of Geneva, N. Y., is staying at the Clarendon. Governor Bowie, of Maryland, is again at the New York. General D. S. Walker, of Washington, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas. General Van Vleet, of the United States Army, is among the late arrivals at the Spinger. Lieutenant Commander Reynolds, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman. C. L. Kimball, President of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, is staying at the Glenham. Judge Landers, of Washington, is among the late arrivals at the Astor.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, OCT. 7 P. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The area of high barometer, which on Friday afternoon extended from the upper Lakes to Texas, has spread slowly southward, and is now centered between the Ohio River and the Blue Ridge. Pressure has risen along the Atlantic, with clear and hazy weather in the Southern and Middle States, rain continued on the East Atlantic during the night, but is now followed by partially cloudy and clearing weather. The area of low barometer in Canada and on the South Atlantic coast have moved northeastward beyond our stations. The temperature has been quite low north of Tennessee and Virginia, but is now rising. The low barometer in the extreme northwest has advanced slowly southeastward, with southwest-erly winds and rising temperature from Missouri to Wisconsin.

Probabilities.

Clear and pleasant weather is probable for Sunday from Michigan to Texas, and eastward to the Atlantic; falling barometer, rising temperature and increasing cloudiness, with southwesterly winds, north of Kansas and Indiana; smoky haze will probably continue to be general from the Lakes southeastward.

THE NEW YORK HERALD IN JERSEY.

[From the Jersey City Herald, Oct. 7.] The New York Herald is doing good work for the people of Jersey City in exposing the Bunstock Ring and showing how the citizens are plundered by infamous commissions, which a corrupt and shameless Legislature saddled on Jersey City. The Herald stands by the rights of the people; it has exposed and plundered taxpayers; it has exposed the misdeeds of the State and its plain and irretrievable thieves and robbers. Let no one be deceived by the misrepresentation of the New York Herald, which we copy in our columns.