

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXVII, No. 307

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway.—FRENCH OPERA.—FLUC DE THEL.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET FAVORITES OF HUPPEY DUFRAT.
ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—L'ETIENNE AND FLITZCHEN, &c.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 14th street.—THE BROTHERS.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 50th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—THE BOY DETROIT.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 204 st., between 5th and 6th av.—EUY HANSENBERG.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BIRMAN'S HOME.—WASBY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—DON GIOVANNI.
VIRGILIO GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 39th av. and 124 st.—THE 1001 NIGHTS.
STADT THEATRE, Nos. 62 and 64 Bowery.—OPERA HOUSE.—FORTUNIO OF COLOMBIA.
FIVE THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—OUR FIVE.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DIVORCE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—THE ACTS.—BULLDOG, HALL, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 214 Broadway.—CORTI VOCALES, BUREAU ACTS, &c.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 225 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 224 st., between 6th and 7th av.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
TONT FOSTER'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 301 Bowery.—BUREAU ENTERTAINMENT, BULLDOG, &c.
ROMBERVILLE ART GALLERY, 21 FIFTH AVENUE.—CATLIN'S INDIAN CARICATURES.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING, ACROBATS, &c.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third Avenue and Sixty-third street.—Open day and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, November 3, 1871.

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2.—Reform: Immense Mass Meeting of Political Reformers at Cooper Institute: The Committee of Seventy Give an Account of Their Reformation: An Appeal to the Voters: The Story of the Ruin, the Degradation and the Dishonor of the City: A Remedy Suggested: The Answer Given to "What Are You Going to Do About It?" Speeches by Stebbins, Choate, Tilden and Erastus: The Aldermanic Election and the Action of the Mayor: Miscellaneous Meetings in the City Last Night.
3.—Emancipation: The Empire of Israel Hides the Boundaries Go Free: What the Charter of Liberty Provides—Dedication of the Roosevelt Hospital—Board of Supervisors—The Mormon Middle—Mormon Emigrants from Europe—The Scandalized Teachers: The Matter Considered by the Brooklyn Board of Education—The Philadelphia Debacles—Shocking Accident in Newark—The Long Island Sugar Refining Company—Department of Docks.
4.—Repeaters: Trial of Izzy Lazarus in the Court of the Mayor and the District Attorney—The Election System of New York—Trotting at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia—Trotting at Fleetwood Park—Music and the Dramas—Proceedings in the Courts—New York City News—Financial and Commercial Reports.
5.—Editorial: Leading Article, "The Cooper Institute Meeting—The Work of the Reformers"—News from Washington—The National Game—Naval Intelligence—Amusement Announcements.
6.—Political (Continued from Third Page): European and Miscellaneous Cable Telegrams—Shipping Intelligence—Business Notices.
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CANNON WANTS TO MAKE A MOSCOW OF UTAH.—Let him go off.

Mr. GRIFFIN is a good man, they say, but he gives a great deal of trouble to Mr. Greeley, and seems to be running for nothing once more.

THE REPORTED INDIGNMENT of General Sheridan for the killing of Colonel Grosvenor is unfounded. Governor Palmer knows the law too well to order any such unjustifiable and illegal procedure.

BURGLARY AS A PROFESSION.—The science of burglary has been reduced to a practical science, according to reports from the West. That science has been long known in this city, and the disappearance of the vouchers from the new Court House is a case in point.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION have resolved that inasmuch as Mr. Ledwith is no lawyer he is not qualified for the office of Judge. The "Big Judge," on the other hand, pronounces the Bar Association a "parcel of old women;" but the "Big Judge" is out of the fight.

WALL STREET will observe next Tuesday as a close holiday, the several boards of the Stock Exchange and the Gold Board having decided to adjourn over election, in compliance with a suggestion from the Committee of Seventy asking an entire suspension of business, in order that every citizen may have full opportunity of devoting himself to the work of reform.

THE RUMOR OF MARTIAL LAW OVER THE WHOLE SOUTH—An electrifying invention, of the same cloth as the rumor that ten thousand United States troops are to keep guard over the coming State Fair at Columbia, South Carolina. We shall next probably hear that General Butler is coming round in the fishing schooner Horton for the purpose of carrying off "Big Six" to Nova Scotia, in order to keep him out of our State Senate.

The Cooper Institute Meeting—The Work of the Reformers.

The meeting at the Cooper Institute last night was beyond question a remarkable and striking demonstration. The attendance was large, and the character of those who were present to take part in the proceedings was such as to indicate how deeply the best part of our community is interested in the movement inaugurated many weeks since for the reformation of our municipal government. There is no doubt that the display was imposing and significant, and it clearly proves that the anti-Tammany campaign is to be prosecuted with vigor, and is not to be abandoned in the event of a defeat at the present moment. Enough was developed at the meeting to show that if the opposition should be beaten now, through the lack of organization, and probably through the damaging nature of the combinations it has been forced to make, it will "still live," and will come out of the ordeal of the present election purified and strengthened, and ready to enter the field in the spring contest with a better hope of success.

So far the meeting may be said to have been one from which the honest reformers of New York may derive consolation and hope. It proves that enough good citizens take interest in the movement against official corruption to render it tolerably certain that eventually those public officers who have betrayed their trust will meet with popular condemnation and be driven from the positions they have abused. But it nevertheless establishes the fact that the crusade inaugurated on the 4th of September last against the city corruptionists has been nothing more nor less than a political manoeuvre, and that the interests of the outside cliques and factions have been regarded as of greater importance than the question, pure and simple, of a reform in our city administration. The meeting was the culminating point in this political scheme. The speakers reiterated the violent tirades and the appeals to physical force which have been for weeks the capital stock of the stump orators who have distinguished themselves in the crusade. The report of the committee gives no new facts to the people, but simply dresses up the old and well-worn charges against the municipal rulers, with which every citizen of New York has long been familiar. We are told that the treasury has been plundered, that there is not in the history of villany a parallel for the gigantic crime against property conspired by the Tammany Ring, and we are indignantly reminded that not an official implicated in these infamies has had the virtue to commit suicide or the decency to resign. But we remember that the Committee of Seventy, from an early moment, failed to concentrate its efforts against those who were notoriously guilty of fraud and corruption, in the hope of creating political capital against all to whom they were as partisans opposed, and hence that the prosecution of official malfeasance lost its directness and resulted in a deplorable failure.

When this year against the city peculators first commenced there was, no doubt, an opportunity to do full justice on all the guilty parties. This was not enough for the politicians; it was their object to fasten the suspicion of corruption upon some public officers whose record has been proved to be unimpeachable; their interest demanded that the excitement should be kept up until election, and hence we find to-day that in spite of the bitter denunciations of Erastus, the revengeful stings of Tilden and the vigorous blows of Choate, the principal offenders against the people are not only unpunished, but some of them are revelling in their impunity and boldly offering themselves as candidates for important public offices in defiance of popular indignation, with every prospect of success. We do not wish to discredit or belittle the work which the Committee of Seventy has actually done. It has succeeded in stopping the squandering of the public treasure. The injunction granted by Judge Barnard was the first really practical step in the direction of solid reform. The appointment of Andrew H. Green as Deputy Comptroller, with full powers of the head of the Finance Department, was the next. The two have been instrumental in cutting down a formidable list of payrolls, which had become enormous, and sweeping away an army of sinecurists who had long been robbing the city. For these reforms, as far as they go, the people are indebted to the committee. But at the same time we cannot ignore the fact that the men who have been notoriously guilty of malfeasance in office are still in undisturbed possession of the positions they have abused; that no effective opposition has been organized against them at the polls, and that the only proceedings yet inaugurated against them are in the shape of civil suits for the recovery of the money of which the city has been plundered, one of which suits is of doubtful standing in the courts, while the other is charged to have been brought in the interests of the guilty parties. The developments that are constantly being made are simply repetitions of those which have been from the first familiar to the people. The fact that the city has been robbed by dishonest contractors and conniving officials was as well known two months ago as it is to-day, and nothing that the committee have reported for the last seven weeks, including their grand protechnic display of last evening, has thrown any new light upon the subject.

The main point and grand object of the Cooper Institute meeting was to influence voters in the election of next Tuesday, and in this respect the proceedings and speeches are worthy the serious attention of our citizens. There is no doubt that the present election has but little direct bearing upon our municipal questions, but at the same time it is important to inquire what moral effect the result will exercise upon future movements for city reform. The success of Tammany now may be held to be the justification of the present government in all its branches, and may embolden the men who control the democratic organization—the most powerful in the city—to persist in retaining their supremacy in its councils. This may become a matter of considerable importance in view of the certainty of a revision of the City Charter by the next Legislature and an election for municipal officers in the spring. The so-called reformers have done much that the peo-

ple must and it difficult to approve and endorse. Some of their nominations have been notoriously unfit to be made, and much of their work has been disgraced by the selfish intrigues of the political cliques and factions who have been seeking to make capital for themselves out of the reform movement. But, as a whole, the committee in its work represents the opposition to a corrupt and debauched oligarchy which has too long held sway over our municipal affairs. Success now, although in some instances with bad men, would give the reform movement an impetus which would not fall to be felt in the spring election, while defeat might discourage and disorganize the reformers. Under these circumstances it may be well for those who are desirous of redeeming the city next spring to commence the work now, and by administering a rebuke to Tammany on Tuesday next, show what may be expected by the democracy in the next important municipal contest unless the party submits to a thorough purification and puts forth as its candidates new men, with unimpeachable records. The election of next week is the skirmish preceding the great and decisive battle. Whichever army gives way will be already half beaten in the more momentous engagement of next spring.

Voters will please bear in mind that Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen are to be voted for in this coming election, in order that they may be on hand should the law be finally interpreted as calling for a new Board of Aldermen and Assistants.

Brigham Young and the Mormons—A St. Domingo Project.

We understand that there is a speculative movement afoot for the removal of Brigham Young and his polygamous Mormons to the island of St. Domingo; that there is a party from Holland now in this city seeking to reach Brigham through his representative man, and that they claim to be in possession of all the authority necessary to complete the transfer of the island, or that division of it known as the republic of Dominica, if the high contracting parties can come to an agreement on the subject. To take the place of the Mormons in Utah, it is said, this party from Holland are prepared to bring in a lot of industrious Europeans who believe in the one wife principle. So many parties, however, so many conditions and so many difficulties are to be considered in this scheme that we fear it must be dismissed as impracticable.

The Mormon prophet and patriarch, on the other hand, as it appears, has a compromise to offer which is much more to the point and the purpose. He proposes to abandon polygamy as a condition precedent to the admission of Utah as a State into the Union. The Territory has population enough—ninety thousand Mormons and a thousand or two Gentiles—and why, then, with the condition precedent suggested, may not Utah be admitted as a State? The main objection to this solution is that it will cover the great object of Brigham, which is to be relieved of the local jurisdiction of Congress. He tried the experiment of admission of a State, with the constitution of "Deseret," after he and his community had been only a year or two in the Territory. He saw that knows that under the constitution of the United States there is nothing to prevent the establishment of polygamy by a State, and so if he is given a State government he will know what to do with it. He would probably snap his finger at the condition extorted from him touching polygamy, and on the question of State rights Congress would probably be afraid to interfere with him.

We expect a shorter settlement from General Grant; and in this connection we would again call the attention of the Lower California Land Company, of this city, to the opportunity for settling their domains with the industrious Mormons. From Great Salt Lake down to Lower California the journey over the healthy plains is only some six or seven hundred miles, and for two or three hundred miles of the route the Mormons have their settlements from point to point. Thus the whole Mormon polygamous community—men, women and children—with their movables, horses, cattle, sheep, chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, everything, could be transferred by easy stages to the peninsula of Lower California. Has Mr. George Wilkes, in behalf of said land company, nothing to say upon the subject?

THE HESITANTS OF THE FIGHT—The Greeley republicans of the city. Their notions of dignity and independence are "heads, we win; tails, you lose." "You may put down Tweed if you can; but our fight is against Grant, Conkling and Murphy." There you have the Greeley republicans, and there you have Mr. Greeley in all his glory, such as it is.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE yesterday adopted a resolution of inquiry as to whether any member is implicated in the municipal corruption.

THE QUESTION OF ELECTING ALDERMEN and Assistant Aldermen at the coming election is yet to be decided, Judge Barnard having issued a peremptory mandamus to Cornelius Corson, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, to show cause to-day why boxes should not be provided for the reception of ballots for Aldermen at the regular polling places on Tuesday. The Committee of Seventy have made their nominations, but Tammany has not done so yet. The trouble lies altogether in a question of the constitutionality of the law extending the term of the present Aldermen until 1873. The Mayor has ordered the requisite ballot boxes to be opened at the various polling places, though he does not surrender his opinion that the law extending the term is constitutional.

THE ACCOUNT WHICH WE FURNISH in another column of the recent important discoveries in the Arctic regions, showing beyond cavil the existence of a northern Polar Ocean, will be found of great interest.

THE TRIAL OF IZZY LAZARUS for alleged false registration was concluded yesterday, the jury having failed to agree. This is exceedingly unfortunate, in view of the absolute necessity there is just now for some effective warning to the numbers of rascals who propose to help their favorite cause by renegeing next Tuesday.

Local Fires and Proposed Structures.

No subject of greater practical importance is now agitating the public mind than the best method of constructing buildings so as to avoid the fate of Chicago. As it always the case after disasters of this kind, a thousand suggestions are thrust forward, each claiming to be a perfect protection against the spread of the devouring flames. The truth, however, is, that immunity from such fearful destructions as visited the great "City of the Lakes" is obtained first by eternal vigilance, and can be secured by no architectural system save that of building only iron houses—a resort wholly chimerical.

It is said that Captain Cook, the celebrated navigator, discovered some tropical islands in the Pacific Ocean whose inhabitants were totally unacquainted with fire in any form, and, indeed, had no use for it. But with ninety-nine hundredths of the human family fire is a constant and large necessity, and, under certain conditions, it will always play an occasional and enormous havoc in thickly populated districts and crowded cities.

The problem of the economist is not, therefore, to root out the evil, but to reduce it to a minimum. To this end various municipal regulations are necessary, and should be adopted in every town, regardless of its size. In the first place the width of streets should be carefully considered, and it should be distinctly understood that the value of a house is materially depreciated by having its gable walls so close to adjoining houses that a jet of water cannot be thrown between them. In the West Indies and tropical countries, or exposed localities where hurricanes and storms may endanger the stability of structures, it may do well enough for real estate owners to build in large blocks, presenting to the tempest such a resistance as the infantry square presents to the assailing squadrons of horse; but elsewhere the only object to be gained by close building is the saving of ground, the value of which was formerly enhanced by the difficulties of locomotion in large cities. Now, however, with the cheap and quick transit afforded by street cars, the outspreading of our larger towns would occasion no inconvenience, and would allow for wider streets, larger lots and greater intervals between houses without additional expense. The great fire in New York in 1835 was intensified by the flames leaping across narrow streets, and thus propagating itself in opposite directions.

Narrowness of streets, failure or freeing of water pipes, the presence of large oil works or carpenter shops and lumber yards, seem to be the chief causes of the rapid and wide propagation of great fires. The failure of water in the great fire of London was the chief aggravation of the calamity. But, after all precautions against inflammable materials, narrow streets, failure of water supply, &c., are duly taken, much, no doubt, can be effected in architectural construction to diminish fire risk. Where it is possible two stories should be the limit to all public buildings—an example furnished in the national architecture at Washington, and one which should certainly be followed in all structures for State or national archives and records.

One of the greatest incentives to an active configuration is found in the custom of running the sleepers of contiguous houses so close together in the same partition wall that when the sleeper takes fire and falls it makes a large rent, through which the flames leap into the next house. This can easily be prevented by the use of a little brick and mortar, and it is an inexorably slovenly and parsimonious habit for house builders to tolerate it. If there was no connection between the sleepers of the houses in a row of buildings, and no wooden cornice, the communication of fire would be greatly retarded and time would be afforded the firemen to get ahead of the flames. The use of iron sleepers and beams was once regarded as a certain preventive of a rapid spread of fire. But it was found in Chicago that they twisted and curled from the great heat, and in many instances gave way and involved large houses in fall and ruin.

A recent suggestion has been made for rendering wooden beams fireproof by soaking them in a solution of soluble glass—a silicate of soda or potash—then immersing them in a bath of lime. In this way the silicate of soda is decomposed and a silicate of lime formed in the pores of the wood. The silicate of lime is found in nature in a mineral form, known as Wollastonite, and is both fireproof and insoluble in water. Wood once coated with it will never change its quality and never become inflammable. Soluble glass is largely manufactured in this country and used for many purposes.

The application of it as we have suggested might be extended to passenger steamships, sleeping cars and also to those exceptional parts of iron buildings made of wood.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.—The Brazilian Emancipation bill is specially reported in the HERALD to-day. Our correspondent in Rio Janeiro supplies the complete text of the new charter of freedom, besides describing the scenes which took place during the moments of its enactment by the Legislature and of the first reception of the bill by the people. It will be seen from our letter that the law frees all the slaves' children born on or after September 28, 1871, but subjects them to unpaid service for their labor until they attain twenty-one years of age. It will effect annual emancipations of 5,000 to 10,000 of the existing slaves; it allows them to acquire property by inheritance or gift, but the power to effect savings from the result of the slave's extra work is made dependent on the owner's consent—a concession to the oppositionist outcry. On the other hand, the bill frees 1,650 national slaves. It establishes the right of self-redemption, despite the owner's resistance, and by the principle of free birth confines the existence of slavery within the limits of a generation. No provision is made for the education of the free-born children of slaves.

THE PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL CORRUPTIONISTS are more reasonable than those of our own city. The City Treasurer, who answers to our City Comptroller, has resigned while the charges are pending, and his chief clerk, who is the next biggest official implicated, has assigned his property to the city.

MR. HOOPER, THE DELEGATE FROM UTAH, now on a visit to Washington to intercede for the Mormons, gave his views very candidly on the unfortunate imbroglio in Salt Lake City yesterday to a HERALD correspondent. He thinks that polygamy will perish of its own volition, that no young Mormons will practice it, and thinks the best solution of the problem just now is to legitimate the present Mormon marriages and admit the Territory to the Union as a State on condition that polygamy be forever henceforward discarded. This seems to be Brigham's most promising solution; but the trouble lies in the idea that it may not be intended in good faith. After the Territory has become a State Congress cannot interfere with its social institutions, and the moral sense of the community, determined on the extinction of this last relic of barbarism, has not enough confidence in Brigham Young and his leaders to trust to their good faith in the matter.

THE AUTHOR OF THE SLANDER against the Brooklyn school teachers is likely to find it very exciting times in that quiet suburb. The Board of Education yesterday declined to take any official action in the matter, but the general temper of the members was very well illustrated by a speech of Mr. Hennessy, who, with an insinuating address worthy of Marco Antony's oration over the dead body of Cæsar, said he would not suggest that the slanderer's ears be planned to a pump, nor, indeed, that he be pelted with rotten eggs, but he would suggest that the matter be referred to the brothers of the slandered ladies—a suggestion which, in the present temper of the Brooklyn people, is as good as a wink to a blind horse.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The discovery by a democratic contemporary that Tweed's Senatorial district "is the most loathsome political snail in the United States," and that "Tweed is a fit representative of this loathsome snail on our body politic." This is strange music from a democratic organ touching the district which gave the vote of the Empire State to Horatio Seymour for President in 1868.

JUST SO.—The Evening Post says:—"It is pretended by some journals that the triumph of the candidates (State ticket) nominated at Syracuse would be the triumph of the Conkling and Murphy faction of the republicans, and will have a powerful influence on the republican nomination for President next year." That's it. "That's what's the matter" with the Fenton and Greeley faction.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

An Uninteresting Contest Between the Chicagoans and the Haymakers. The White Stockings of Chicago and the Haymakers of Troy played the third game of their series on the Union grounds, Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a very slim attendance. The play on both sides was nothing above mediocre, and as a consequence very little interest was manifested by those looking on. So slow and trifling did both sides play that it was found impossible to finish more than seven innings owing to the fast approach of darkness. The following is the score:—

Table with columns for Chicago and Haymakers, listing runs, hits, errors, and other statistics.

Another Victory for the Athletics. The Athletics of this city defeated the Trentons, of Trenton, N. J., this afternoon, by a score of 14 to 2.

Base Ball Notes. To-day the Haymakers and Chicago play on the Union grounds, and this will be the last game of any importance in this section during this year.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Cruise of the Richmond—Her Officers. The following is a list of officers attached to the United States ship Richmond, which arrived at Philadelphia from the European station on Wednesday last:—

Commander—J. N. M. Mullany (late in command of the Mediterranean squadron of the European Squadron). Lieutenant Commanders—John W. Phillip, A. S. Crowninshield and Joseph S. Coghlin. Lieutenants—William H. Parker, Masters—Lewis D. Webster and Erasmus Dennison. Ensigns—Charles G. Bowman, Herbert Winslow, E. J. Bennett, R. G. Davenport, T. D. Hodges, John A. H. Nickles, F. R. Hull, William C. Negley, Walter Light Kellogg, Emory H. Taunt and Martin E. Hall. First Lieutenant—John H. S. Cullum. Gunner—John Rogers. Mate—Joseph Potter. Passed Assistant Surgeon—E. T. Kershner. Paymaster—James E. Tolliver. Engineers—Chief, John Johnson; First Assistant, F. A. Wilson. Captain's Clerk—F. V. Greene. Paymaster's Clerk—S. W. Thomas. Carpenter—E. Thompson. Steward—William Rogers.

THE HOBOKEN SQUABBLE.

Traffic to Union Hill and West Hoboken Hill intercepted—No Injunction Yet Issued. Several of the rails which were torn up on the tracks to Union Hill and West Hoboken, pursuant to the order of the Common Council, were taken and put back in their places yesterday by men employed by the railroad company. The Union Hill cars, however, could not run below Eighth street, and serious inconvenience resulted to those residents of the Hill who do business in New York. The West Hoboken cars were stopped at Hoboken avenue, but the Jersey cars were run regularly throughout the day. Owing to the absence of Chamberlain Zabriskie no injunction was issued against the demolition of the road yesterday. No falls have been torn up by the Street Commissioner since Wednesday. The Councilmen are determined not to create an opposition to the company till the matter is settled. The City Engineer has reported that the street on which the cars are run, Mr. Bonn, President of the company, has written a letter, calling the charges of their non-intention to pay the sum stipulated by the Council for the use of the streets.

ARMS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The official commission appointed by Governor Hoffman, under the order of the late Legislature, to determine upon a breech-loading arm for the National Guard of New York State, on Saturday last reported strongly in favor of the Henry. The Governor's order originally reported up nears this afternoon. A sufficient complement of Remingtons for the national Guard of the State will be delivered by the New York

WASHINGTON.

ASTONISHING DISCLOSURES CONCERNING THE OBJECTS OF THE ORDER OF THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE.

ANOTHER REBELLION CONTEMPLATED.

THE PRESIDENT'S MODE OF OBTAINING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONSPIRACY.

Troubles of the Russian Minister—Mr. Catecazy Not Received by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1871.

The Inevitable Ka Klux—What the President Knows About the Organization—Object of the Invisible Empire.

Attorney General Akerman had a long conference to-day with the Secretary of State and afterward with the President. The subject of the interviews was, of course, the everlasting Ka Klux question, involving the punishment of the persons recently arrested in South Carolina, and perhaps the promulgation of a new proclamation. It was the original intention of the government to follow up the suggestion of the habeas corpus in the counties of South Carolina with similar movement upon Northern Georgia, and as most of the young men suspected of Ka Klux activities who ran away from the former State took up their abode in the latter, it is not improbable that they will be soon on the move once more. Akerman is not a man of sufficient culture to engage the attention of the President for two hours in one day unless important matters are to be decided in which the Executive needs all the information his law adviser can afford him. Just at the moment it is a matter of great interest as to what the President knows or thinks he knows about the Ka Klux. It is asserted by those who ought to know something of the character of the information communicated from time to time to the Executive that he has much more direct knowledge on this subject than even that possessed by the Congressional Committee. Gentlemen of high character, formerly officers in our army, who were active in the habeas corpus in the South, having learned through their supposed democratic sympathies important facts relative to the secret purposes of this organization, have made him acquainted with the danger to its full extent. The officers of the United States Secret Service have been and still are very active in ferreting out the Ka Klux. The danger to which they are exposed in this service renders it necessary that great caution be exercised in making their operations public. These officers are not known to each other, and as a consequence it often happens that the most efficient men are reported by others as being Ka Klux chiefs. It will be shown, when the facts all come out, that the Ka Klux in South Carolina have been largely furnished with arms from Northern sources. It is even asserted that an examination of the shipments from the arms manufacturing companies of the North, and especially of New York, for the last two years, will show a great activity in the Southern trade. It is the opinion of the administration and those who sustain its policy of repression that it is the design of the Invisible Empire to attempt the re-possession by the old rebel element, first, of the several Southern States by the demoralization, through terror, outrage and murder, of the party sustaining reconstruction and its results, and secondly, by similar means, but more general and systematic in character, to force every Southern State to vote against the republican Presidential nominee, and thus restore to them control of their local and State affairs and the inauguration of their party associates in the government. A conspiracy for which they have undoubtedly worked, it is the event of Congress refusing to count electoral votes gained by such a palpable system of terror and violence as the Ka Klux will inaugurate, is at once raise the standard of revolution within the Union, declaring that the refusal is only a step in a prearranged plan to keep the power in the hands of the now dominant party. There is no doubt in the minds of the best informed persons here who have investigated the character and purposes of this conspiracy that such a design as that indicated in seriously contemplated. Opinions like these have influenced the course of the President toward South Carolina, and have led also to the doom which is now impending over Georgia. It is given out that the meaning of the supplementary proclamation, which is now in preparation, is to correct the blunder by which Union county, South Carolina, was included in the repressive edict instead of Marion, but there is no doubt that the prediction in the Herald some days ago that Georgia was the next State in order will be verified in the same way, and other sections will be treated in the same way, as the President thinks the occasion may require. Senator Scott is now here and at work, and he is as sternly in favor of strong measures as ever.

The Russian Minister's Troubles—Mr. Catecazy Requested to Retire.

To-day's newspapers publish a telegram, dated St. Petersburg, November 1, in which it is stated that the Journal de St. Peterbourg, referring to the case of the Russian Minister at Washington, denies that Mr. Catecazy has been told that he cannot stay in Washington after the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, and states that Mr. Curtin, the American Minister, has never informed the government there that the American government threatened to send the Russian Minister his passports. The above statement has attracted considerable official attention in Washington. The Journal from which it is taken has been reputed to be the organ of the imperial government. It is, however, inferred from the tenor of the intelligence adverted to that it must either have lost that character or must have been directed to make representations the reverse of the truth; for authority is given for the statement that Mr. Catecazy has been told that after the visit of the Grand Duke he will not be received as the Minister of Russia here, and that Mr. Curtin has given the Russian government to understand that unless Mr. Catecazy shall then have been recalled or shall voluntarily retire his passports will be sent to him. Governor Hoffman's Thanksgiving Proclamations.

Governor Hoffman's proclamation of yesterday, changing the day which he had previously named for Thanksgiving, seems calculated to throw a responsibility, which he unmistakably indicates, in Washington. The Journal from which it is taken has been reputed to be the organ of the imperial government. It is, however, inferred from the tenor of the intelligence adverted to that it must either have lost that character or must have been directed to make representations the reverse of the truth; for authority is given for the statement that Mr. Catecazy has been told that after the visit of the Grand Duke he will not be received as the Minister of Russia here, and that Mr. Curtin has given the Russian government to understand that unless Mr. Catecazy shall then have been recalled or shall voluntarily retire his passports will be sent to him. Governor Hoffman's Thanksgiving Proclamations.

This correspondence shows that no responsibility for confusion, contention or for defeating a general observance of the day rests with the President. After Secretary Fish's letter to Mr. Van Buren informing him of the President's intention to name the 30th of November nothing was heard from the Governor nor from his Secretary until the Governor issued his proclamation naming the 33d of November for the day of thanksgiving. No explanation or reason for naming a different day from that which, at his own request, he had been informed the President intended to name has since been received.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1871. Governor Hoffman disclaims any intention of seeking to conflict with the President in the appointment of Thanksgiving Day, as is shown by his proclamation of the 30th ult. Some misunderstanding occurred in the exchange of messages between the Executive Department here and at Washington.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 2, 1871. There were five deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours.