

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—FUGALIO AND GALATEA.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—ARABIAN-NA-POGIE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—REB, OR, BEFORE THE ABANDONED—CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth and Escorial from Ring Sing. Afternoon and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets.—AGONY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—DIAMONDS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—BOI CAIROTE.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE BEARS.

WHITE'S ATHLETIC, 55 Broadway.—NEGRO MIXED WRESTLING, &c.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—THE MEXICAN MINSTRELS IN PARIS, &c.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 25th st. and Broadway.—THE MEXICAN MINSTRELS IN PARIS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20, Bowery.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.

TO BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.—GRAND ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

RAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot of Houston street, East River.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d and 64th streets.

BROOKLYN RINK, Clermont avenue, near Myrtle.—INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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ON 'CHANGE: ADVANCE IN GOLD AND GOVERNMENT BONDS; DECLINE IN STOCKS; MONEY STRINGENT; TREASURY PROGRAMME—FIFTH PAGE.

THE OUTSTANDING CURRENCY at the present date reaches close to four hundred million dollars. Of this three hundred and fifty-six millions are legal tender notes and nearly forty and a half millions fractional currency.

Mrs. LAURA FAIR has escaped the gallows. The jury deliberated for nearly sixty hours, and then came into court with a verdict of "not guilty." Such a result may not have been entirely unexpected; but it would have been hailed with more confident approval had the jurors been drawn from a rank of the community somewhat higher than this appears to have been in intelligence and education.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB'S FALL MEETING will open to-morrow at Jerome Park under the most favorable auspices. The insetting tide of wealth and fashion will furnish a quota of on-lookers the peers of any meeting in the world. The stable owners promise to do their share in making the event worthy of the course and the company. There will be no less than six races to-morrow. In the third event, called the Nursery Stakes, there is an unusually large number of entries, of which it is thought probable that at least twenty will be starters. Let "Old Probabilities," then, only give Gotham a fine day and we shall have such sport as only the turf can boast.

STAMP TAX REDUCTION TO-DAY.—The internal revenue stamp taxes abolished by the Tariff and Tax bill of the 6th of June last cease to exist on this day. These abolitions comprise all stamps on mortgages, deeds and promissory notes. The main exception to the repeal is the two-cent stamp upon bank checks, orders or drafts exceeding ten dollars. This completes the reductions by the act. The taxes on tobacco were reduced—that is, made uniform—on the 1st of July. The gas tax was repealed, the spirit tax reduced and a majority of the customs duties reductions took place on the 1st of August. The contemplated reduction of the internal revenue districts will now proceed with. The number is not to exceed eighty. It would be too great a demand on patriotism to expect that any of the doomed office-holders should receive their walking papers before election day.

The Humbing of Political Reform and Political Reformers.

Those who take an interest in the doings of that section of the community whose public acts are mainly chronicled under the head of police reports and Courts of General and Special Sessions, will no doubt have noticed that credulous people are constantly falling victims to swindlers so repeatedly exposed in the newspapers that we might well suppose all the world to be familiar with their features and sufficiently guarded against them. It is difficult to conceive how any person of ordinary intelligence can be taken in by the drop-pocketbook game, the patent-safegame, the confidence game, the "little joker," three-card monte or any other of the many threadbare resorts of ordinary thieves and sharpers. Yet we find new dupes constantly added to the already long list of the innocents who have for the last quarter of a century been victimized by such frauds, and it is a well-known adage of the fishermen who angle for flats in the surging waters of the metropolis that there are "as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it."

In like manner the adventurers who make a living out of politics, and whose business it is to impose upon the unsuspecting and the careless voters year after year, appear never to be at a loss for followers who can be made to believe in the honesty of their professions and the purity of their patriotism. There are some men in the world who seem anxious to be imposed upon, and there are others who are too thoughtless or too much absorbed in business to heed the lessons of experience. All of these form available capital for the political impostor, who assumes his mask of honesty and disinterestedness on the eve of each recurring election, only to lay it aside as soon as the polls are closed. Thus we find thousands to-day listening complacently to the professions of politicians who are alike conspicuous for the clamor with which they advocated reform a year ago and for their unfaithfulness to their pledges after the storm which carried them into power had passed away; we hear to-day from a handful of political intriguers the same impudent boasting with which a year ago they sought to claim as their own all the credit of the victory over official corruption won by the honest and independent electors of the city.

The people at large are as well aware that there is a great deal of humbug in political reform and political reformers as they are that there is fraud in the dropped pocket book, the patent safe, and the cup of the thimble-rigger. The adherents of the party out of power will always discover dishonesty in their more fortunate opponents, and the adherents of the party in power will never fail to warn the country against the evil designs of those who are anxious to supplant them. The former are always liberal in their promises of reforms if only they may be allowed the opportunity to carry them into practice, while the latter are just as profuse in their pledges of amendment provided they may be suffered to retain power. Whichever side may succeed in imposing upon the people the result is the same. There may at first be some apparent effort at a cleansing of the Augean stables, but the reigning king of our political Ellys, whoever he may be, is never so fortunate as to discover a Hercules powerful enough to let loose the purifying waters upon the cribs at which the official oxen are fattened, and in the end the country finds the foulness and impurity undisturbed. The shillbills of the campaign is forgotten by either party as soon as the election is over, and if there has been a change it is soon seen that it is only from one set of political leeches to another. Last year the reckless and lavish corruption of some of our city officials occasioned a political revolution in which the people were the avenging power, and the reform they won at the polls promised on that account to be exceptionally effective. But professional politicians were shrewd enough to avail themselves of the swelling tide of popular indignation to ride into power, and it is notorious that a legislature elected under the banner of reform and strengthened by a party majority greater than ever before known at State capital, proved to be as criminally corrupt as any of its infamous predecessors. Even the Committee of Seventy, with all the excellent service it rendered in the crusade against the powerful municipal ring, was used in a great measure by designing men for the advancement of their own personal fortunes, and the unseemly spectacle was presented of a violent scramble among these clamorous reformers for the offices they had labored so ardently to vacate. Every citizen will remember the noisy declarations of the politicians pending last year's campaign in relation to the punishment that was to be meted out to the guilty officials and their outside accomplices, yet to-day we find the corruptionists unpunished except by the loss of power, while rumors of secret alliances with their former enemies fill the air, and the worst of them impudently announce their intention of giving their support to the party that will "treat them best." Indeed, the criminal indictments found against the offenders were obtained without the assistance of the self-constituted leaders of the reform movement, and despite the sneers and covert opposition of some of the political reform organs.

reason that the party has been in a more quiescent state. The Baltimore Convention carried with it the great bulk of the party, and the peculiarity of the situation has imposed a sort of restraint upon the democratic journals. The absurd failure of the Louisville movement prevented any noteworthy bitterness within the ranks of the untried, and the object of the party organs has been rather to win over refractory members by argument and reason than to take up arms against them. It has been different with the republicans. In that demoralized organization the rebellion has been decisive and the war has been fiercely and remorselessly waged. The consequence has been a terrible revelation of the secrets of the party and a malignancy of personal attack heretofore unknown in the most heated of our political contests. In one conspicuous instance in our own city the columns of a daily journal have for months overflowed with scurrility. Scarcely an epithet in the vocabulary of abuse that has not been hurled at the head of Mr. Greeley, from traitor down to idiot. Independent of the sing-song cry of Tammany corruptionist applied to such democrats as Belmont, Tilden, Schell and their associates of the reformed Wigwam, each republican who has declared for the liberal cause has been marked with some one of the ready-made brands of all sorts of villany. Sumner, Banks, Trumbull, Curtin, Schurz, Fenton, have all in their turn been made criminals of a greater or less degree, and the world has been led to believe that the heretofore most honored members of the republican party, its founders and champions, have been for years among the vilest of our population. On the other hand, counter assaults are made by the liberal organs against those republicans who still remain true to the faith, until the people, if they credit the tales of both sides, must arrive at the conclusion that a more dishonest political organization than that of republicanism never had an existence in this or any other country. The humbug of political reform is shown in the fact that whatever promises may be made before election the successful party is always found to run in the old rut as soon as it obtains power. The humbug of political reformers may be seen every day during the present campaign in the recklessness with which abuse is showered upon all political opponents and the virtues that are claimed indiscriminately for all political friends.

As an independent journal, laboring for the prosperity of the city and the interests of the people, the HERALD earnestly desires reform, without regard to the politicians, and will support any party that will in honesty and sincerity carry out the work of official purification. In the national administration we find good evidence that Congress is but little less corrupt than our own notorious State Legislature. We have no charges to make against any individual; but it is undeniable that the Pacific Railroad schemes, the Crédit Mobilier and other jobs have been carried to success only through the corruption of legislation and at the expense of the people. In the federal offices there is foulness at every step. Custom houses in all out-of-the-way places, as the democratic contemporary has been recently showing, are made the excuse for farming a horde of idle pensioners upon the public Treasury. The business of all the departments could, no doubt, be done as efficiently as at the present time with a very material reduction of the force and a great saving of expense. The national bank system might be profitably overhauled. In our State government there is doubtless ample room for improvement. The Canal Ring, of which the people know nothing and care little, is a heavy swindle upon the people. The Legislature is, of course, in the lowest depth of depravity and dishonesty, and can scarcely be worse than at present. In the city we know what is needed, and the urgent necessity of good government. So far as the present campaign is concerned, the national and State issues are already joined, and the people are called upon to choose in the one case between Grant and Greeley—in the other between Kernan and Dix. General Grant is known as a national Executive. For what there is to praise and for what there is to blame in the general government he is accountable. We have already shown that reforms are needed, and we are promised a complete overhauling of the civil service in case of a re-election of the President. Mr. Greeley, on the other hand, is the professed candidate and champion of reform in the federal administration. Pledged to a single term of office, with a reputation to make, with unfriendly predictions to falsify, he would seem to have especial reasons for carrying out his pledges should he be successful at the polls. Between these candidates the people are to choose. In the State the rival tickets have about an equal claim to public confidence. General Dix has a record which needs no comment. Mr. Kernan is pronounced by all who know him as a man of strict integrity and high moral worth. As Governor of the State either of these candidates would doubtless do his duty conscientiously and honestly. The city nominations remain to be made, and in these the people have the deepest interest. It is because we have no faith in the profession of politicians that we desire to see a candidate put into the field for Mayor by the strongest organization in the city, whose name will be at once a guarantee that he is not a politician and is entirely independent of political ties and associations. Let us have at the head of the city government a plain, competent, successful business man; one who understands the wants of the city, appreciates the magnificent destiny in store for it, and does not fear to take the responsibility of aiding it on; one who is active, energetic and independent in every sense of the word, and real reform will be secured. If we suffer political intrigues and combinations to prevail, and place our trust in political reform and political reformers, we shall only repeat in our municipal government the unfortunate experiment that gave us the infamous Legislature of last winter. If the strongest political organization in the city, now regenerated into a reliable reform party, puts forward for the Mayorality such a candidate as we demand, none but the open and secret enemies of reform will oppose him. The political reformers who desire to use the cry again this year, as they did last year, for the advancement of their own personal ends, will no doubt bowl against

such a nomination. It will not suit their purposes. It will not give them the Legislature of 1872. But the people have had enough of such reformers and of such reforms, and will guard against being again made the tools of designing adventurers in their effort to secure an honest, liberal and efficient municipal government.

Opening Night of the Italian Opera.

The Academy of Music looked bright and pleasant last night. The occasion was a momentous one—no less than the first appearance in America of the favorite prima donna of Berlin, London and St. Petersburg. The name of Pauline Lucca was wafted across the Atlantic on the wings of fame, and the beauty, wealth and intelligence of New York came out in all their bravery of attire and fulness of enthusiasm to do honor to her American debut. They were not disappointed either, for the talented little prima donna appeared in her best rôle, Selika in "L'Africaine," and roused the audience to a pitch of excitement unusual with the staid opera goers of the Academy. The death scene of the fifth act was an idyl and a dramatic and melodic poem that is rarely seen on the operatic stage. The company also proved satisfactory, especially in the case of Mlle. Leveilli and Signor Abrugnedo. The Inez of the former and the Vasco di Gama of the latter were genuine artistic triumphs. Great care seems to have been taken with the chorus and orchestra, and there was a perceptible will and earnestness productive of excellent results about both of these departments. Altogether it was a very promising opening night. "L'Africaine" is an opera which is very difficult to handle in its stage details, and when the rôles of Selika, Vasco and Neluko are taken from it the rest of the characters and the sensational scenes are not calculated to inspire interest. Meyerbeer bestowed more attention in the creation of this work than he did on any of his other operas, and marks of excessive labor are constantly apparent. But the Selika of Mme. Lucca is an inspired feature in the work which must always make it interesting with her as the heroine. Signor Abrugnedo, the Spanish tenor di forza of the troupe, achieved a notable success in one of the most trying rôles in the operatic repertoire. Mlle. Leveilli, who was the leading prima donna of Alhaza's opera troupe in New Orleans for an entire season, was another genuine success in the rôle of Inez last evening.

The interest taken by the New York public in music this season cannot be overestimated. We have the cream of the European opera houses and concert halls here. There is Rubinstein, who ranks first in the world as a pianist since Liszt quitted the field and since the early demise of poor Tausig, and who, as a composer, may be placed beside the great Wagner; Wieniawski, who acknowledges only one rival on the violin, Joachim; Theodore Thomas, our own apostle of music, whose orchestra stands unrivalled in America and unexcelled in Europe; and now Pauline Lucca, the favorite of the public in Italian opera everywhere. That music is fast becoming an indispensable attribute of polite society is evident from the liberal patronage bestowed upon these artists and the number of conservatories of music springing up in every part of the city. The piano manufacturers—and they form a brigade in themselves—find it difficult to supply all their orders. A family, nowadays, consider that there is a very essential article of furniture and enjoyment wanting in the absence of a piano. But, with all this great desire for music on the part of the public, it is the province of the critic to see that it is well directed. Therefore artists, instrumental or vocal, who now court the patronage of the American people must pass through a severe ordeal before they become permanent favorites. The time has gone by when a mere name could create a furor. The audience at the Academy of Music may be attracted by the interest and curiosity attached to a great name, but they are very chary of their applause and enthusiasm until they are satisfied from their own judgment of the justice of the claims of any artist to fame. Hence the solid grounds on which the merits of Mme. Lucca are founded. She placed herself last evening as a candidate before the metropolitan public, and by the sheer force of talent, independent of European renown, she won her way to their hearts and became at once a favorite in New York, as she has been long the reigning queen of the lyric stage in Europe. On Wednesday she will essay a rôle which is perhaps the most familiar of any in the entire range of characters in Italian opera to Angliques characters—namely, that of Marguerite, in Gounod's "Faust." On Friday evening Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will present herself for the first time in two years on the operatic stage as Violetta, in "La Traviata"—an emotional and trying character which never fails to excite interest and attention here. Altogether the season has opened auspiciously, and we trust that the management will continue in the good work and carry it through successfully to the end.

The New Lord Chancellor of England.

The London Times confirms the report of the resignation of Lord Chancellor Wood. It is silent, however, as to the appointment of his successor, although there is every reason to believe that the Observer spoke with a knowledge of the facts when it said that the high office when vacated would be filled by Sir Roundell Palmer. It is well known that Sir Roundell Palmer would have become Lord Chancellor in 1868 but for some difference of opinion between him and Mr. Gladstone at that period. Our readers will remember that Sir Roundell gave Mr. Gladstone but indifferent support in his two great Irish Reform measures. In his Army Reform measure, however, when Mr. Gladstone made a questionable use of the Crown warrant, Sir Roundell came to the rescue, and contributed mightily to the saving of the Ministry. As counsel for Great Britain at the Geneva Court of Arbitration Sir Roundell has again rendered the Ministry great and valuable services. As a lawyer he has no superior in England, and he enjoys the reputation of being one of the most accomplished scholars and refined critics of the age. As he is now in accord with Mr. Gladstone on all the great questions of the day his appointment to the high office of Lord Chancellor may be considered certain, and there can be no doubt but that it will command general approval.

Our Cuban Filibusters—A Spanish Case for Another Geneva Tribunal.

We have a report from the other side of "the big water" that the Spanish government has resolved to submit to the other European Powers the question of the justice of its claims against the government of the United States for damages sustained by filibustering expeditions from American ports, operating against the Spanish authorities in Cuba. "Here's richness." It is possible that the Spanish government has seized this brilliant idea of making a case upon these claims from the results of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration on our Alabama claims. For the depredations on our commerce of those Anglo-rebel cruisers, the Alabama, the Shenandoah and the Georgia, and their tenders, during our late civil war, the Geneva Tribunal has awarded us some fifteen millions of dollars as indemnity, under those three new rules of neutrality adopted in the Treaty of Washington as the rules for the government of said tribunal on these claims; and the Spanish government may, perhaps, suppose that a similar Tribunal of Arbitration, in reference to our Cuban filibusters, would be bound under the same rules to enter judgment against us in a good round bill of many millions of damages.

But if the government of Spain has really resolved upon any such settlement an appeal to the European powers is not the proper way to proceed to business. The question of the justice of the claims of Spain against the United States cannot be settled by that process. If Spain would have another Geneva Tribunal she must begin at the beginning. King Amadeus, following the example of Queen Victoria, must write to President Grant a friendly letter proposing a Joint High Commission for the settlement of these filibustering claims. President Grant, in response, will doubtless propose that the Joint High Commission be empowered to settle all the existing differences and difficulties between the two governments, and King Amadeus will rejoice, "All right," and the Joint High Commission, let us suppose, will then be appointed and will meet in Washington, and, after a round of friendly dinners, will proceed to business.

Spain will put in her bill of damages against our Cuban filibusters, and from the ill-fated Lopez expedition, in the full bloom of President Fillmore's administration, down to this day, the schedule of these filibusters and filibustering forays upon Cuba from the United States will be something appalling to the eyes of Secretary Boutwell. But, on the other hand, as this Joint High Commission will be charged with the settlement of all outstanding accounts between the two countries, when our Joint High Commissioners come to put in our bills of expenses incurred in maintaining our neutrality in the ever-rebellious Island of Cuba, and the claims of American citizens on the island despoiled of their property and punished as felons, and a demand for the immediate abolition of slavery and the African and coolie slave trade in the island, and finally a demand for a vote of the people of the island, including its people of African and coolie importation and descent, on the question of independence or adhesion to Spain, we think the tables will be turned upon King Amadeus. But let us suppose that upon all these and other questions a treaty is made—a second Treaty of Washington, embracing the abolition of slavery and the African and coolie slave trade in Cuba, and a plebiscite, on the plan of universal suffrage, on the question of Cuban independence—we cannot perceive what objection could be entered against another Geneva Tribunal for the settlement of these afore-said Spanish claims on account of damages incurred from our Cuban filibusters and filibustering expeditions from time to time for the last twenty-five years. Let King Amadeus, then, write his friendly letter to General Grant for another Joint High Commission, and let us, by this delightful process of dining, winning and defining, have a complete settlement of all the existing difficulties between the United States and Spain, including the question of "manifest destiny," and then the happy accord between the two countries directly concerned will be as lovely as that established between John Bull and Brother Jonathan on our Alabama claims. Let us have this settlement and "let us have peace."

The Old Catholics in Germany—What Do They Want?

The Old Catholics, regarding whom we have been hearing so much for the last year and a half, have had a meeting at Cologne. From all we can gather, the different sittings have been well attended and by audiences of the respectable classes. It was something for the world to learn that among those who look part in the proceedings were some Anglican bishops and at least one bishop of the Episcopal communion of America. It is pleasing to find that the Old Catholics are strong enough to make a respectable demonstration in the old Cathedral town. But the world wishes to know what the Old Catholics want. What are they driving at? A great reform party must have a programme. They must have a platform. There are many who wish the Old Catholics well and would like to see them prosper; but their well-wishers do not know what their German friends would be at. It was not difficult to know what Luther wanted. His immortal Theses nailed to the door of the Schloss-Kirche at Wittenberg left the world in no doubt. The meaning was plain. But the spirit of Luther is not present with the Old Catholics. Without some such spirit we fear Old Catholicism must die. The religious world really wishes to know what the Old Catholics want.

The River Front at Hoboken—A Bro Job.

It would seem that the spirit of dishonesty and fraud has taken such firm hold of politicians that it is useless to expect honorable dealings from this class. Hoboken has been engaged for some time in a struggle to maintain her riparian rights against a wealthy corporation. At the very moment when the rights of the public were in a fair way to be established the politicians, by a skillful manoeuvre, are endeavoring, under the cover of a pretended compromise, to sell out rights of the taxpayers, worth millions, for a nominal consideration representing some twenty thousand dollars. In the worst days of Tammany no such flagrant violation of public interests was attempted, and we hope the citizens of Hoboken will take steps at once to prevent the alienation of their property by scheming political rinz.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. J. S. Mosher, of Albany, has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.
Judge E. C. Hall, of Cincinnati, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Judge Mosely, of Buffalo, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Ex-Congressman John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, is at the Astor House.
General T. C. Sturges, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Speaker James B. Haine, of Maine, is on a visit to his relations in Elizabeth, Pa.
Police Commissioner M. S. Smith, of Detroit, Mich., is stopping at the Astor House.
General George R. Smith, of Sedalia, Mo., has left on a visit to his daughter, in New York.
General Daniel Tyler, of the United States Army, is in quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, is among the recent arrivals at the New York Hotel.
Captain Samuel Brooks, of the steamship City of Brussels, is in haven at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Lorenzo Delmonico has been ill, but is convalescent, and out for his usual airings in the Park.
Mrs. Theresa Black, Byron's "Maid of Athens," is aged and in extreme want at the Gotohng, Greece.
Secretary Robeson has left Washington for New York, on account of the illness of Mrs. Robeson in this city.
Greeley stood again looking up at Secorappe, Me., consequently upon the Philosopher's admirable speeches on West.
The Brooklyn Sunday is the mourning border title of a smart looking weekly just started across the East River.
Commander R. B. Lowry, of the United States Navy, is at the Everett House. The Commander has rather a bad weather name.
The Corner Stone—a Masonic organ—suggests Smith Ry, Jr., whom it calls "the terror of corruption and advocate for reform," for Mayor.
A married man, with a large family, recently ran off with a neighbor's daughter in Iowa. A Western paper says a father and a shotgun are in pursuit.
John B. Gough marries his brother at his "Hillside Homestead," or rather he opens it for the purpose of a wedding, in which his brother is the party of the first part.
President Porter, of Yale, delivers the address at the Centennial anniversary of the foundation of the Congregational church building at Farmington, Conn., October 17.
So many colored voters have lately gone from Covington, Ky., to Cincinnati, to "work" (that is to vote—that there is scarcely a skilled tonorial artist left in the village).
There are a hundred thousand women in Paris, it is guessed at, who are named "Marie." There are, no doubt, as many in New York who are ready to conjugate the verb "to marry."
According to the Philadelphia Age a wealthy centenarian in Delaware is closely watched to prevent his getting married. The old fellow hereabouts do not get quite so old before they are subjected to a similar interference.
It is not about time that those Washington politicians, who think they have a perpetual lease of the lobbies of the national Capitol, were turned out and honest men put in their places, if such a thing as an honest lobbyist can be found anywhere?
A strange death occurred near St. Omer, Ill., last week. A young man named Roberts commenced bleeding at the nose, then at the lungs, and finally the blood oozed out of the pores of the skin. In this condition he lingered three or four days, when he died.
Some of the prominent politicians of the present day—witness John H. George, of New Hampshire, and Chauncey M. Depew, of this State—are counsel for powerful railroad corporations, the former of the Boston, Lowell and Concord and the latter of the New York Central.
Mr. Alfred Wilkinson writes to us to say that he is not a member of any secret political or religious organization, the statements made by a morning contemporary to the contrary notwithstanding. When will the partisan press cease scurrility and learn to stick to the truth?
The Albany Argus is right in saying that Judge Reguler struck the right chord when he declared in a recent speech that "a man who sold his vote was a greater traitor to his country than he who assassinated his government with a gun in his hand." The gunning season commenced in Maine about the 1st of September this year.
Sergeant Gilbert H. Bates, who travelled through the South with the American flag unfurled at a perilous period immediately succeeding the late war, left Saybrook, Ill., on the 26th ult., en route for New York and England, through which latter country he proposes to march under the flag the same as he did through the South.
Robert W. McCreevy, son of ex-United States Senator McCreevy, of Kentucky, recently wedded Miss Orlean Athy, of Owensboro. Owensboro is a good place for brides to come from. Rich old fathers there have a weakness for presenting their children occasionally with \$5,000 checks under dinner plates. Altho Athy is the best mode of treatment in such cases.
LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.
THE LATEST CURIOSITY of medical literature will be "Doctors and Their Doers"; or, The Mysteries of Medicine, presenting the Humorous and Serious Sides of Medical Practice, exposing Humbugs, Quacks and Charlatans in all Ages and Countries, by A. D. Crabtree, M. D., soon to issue from the Hartford Press.
Mrs. MARY CLEMENS AMES is writing, and Hurd & Houghton will publish, "A Memorial of Alice and Phoebe Cary." The volume will contain some later poems of the two sisters, and steel portraits of both.
THE LATE CHARLES LEVER was under mortgage (in a literary sense) to a publisher, and this bondage once saved his life. The novelist had taken passage for America on the ill-fated Arctic, when his publisher refused to release him from his contract to produce so much "copy" per month. The Arctic sailed and went down with all on board.
A GERMAN TRANSLATION of "The Life of James Fisk, Jr.," has been prohibited in Austria.
VICTORIAN SANDY'S copyrights for "Le Roi Carotte," up to July 1, amounted to 90,000 francs. No doubt he finds the drama more profitable than literature.
THE YALE COLLEGE COURANT has passed into the editorship of Edward C. Towne, former editor of the short-lived but brilliant Chicago magazine, the Examiner.
THE CONCILING PORTION of Mr. Tenyson's "Arthurian Legends" will shortly be published by Strahan & Co. in a new volume of poetry.
MR. CHARLES READE will furnish the Christmas story for the Graphic, occupying, as did Wilkie Collins' story, the whole paper.
A WORK OF EVEN MORE INTEREST than Popsy or Evelyn's "Diary," although of the same sort, is soon to be published. It is the Journal of a German student, G. W. de Holzhelm. It recounts in plain phrases the St. Bartholomew massacre in Orleans, where the author was at the time.
IT IS SAID THAT MARK TRAIN intends remaining in England a year, to familiarize himself with the English character, preparatory to writing a book on its oddities and eccentricities; a precaution which English humorists might well have taken in America.
THE NEW Official Gazette, issued weekly by the United States Patent Office, has reached its second volume. It is an invaluable aid to inventors and patent lawyers, and not without interest to the reading public. Each number contains a full list of the latest patents, the most recent decisions of the Commissioner and of the United States Courts in patent cases, and eight pages of accurate illustrations of new patent models, reduced by the Osborne process, and elegantly printed. The periodical costs \$5 a year.
SANBORN'S "Mysteries of the Scaffold," commonly supposed to have been written by Alexander Dumas, has sold to the amount of 400,000 copies in France.
Klostermann's, the Berlin Punch, established twenty-five years ago on \$30 capital, has made half a million dollars for its publishers.