ENGLAND.

Lord Chancellor Hatherly Resigned from the Woolsack—Fatal Marine Disasters—A Professor Embarked for New York.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1872.

The London *Times* this morning confirms the report of the resignation of the Lord Chancellorship of England by the Right Honorable Lord Hatherly.

A PROFESSOR EMBARKED FOR NEW YORK.

Professor Tyndall sailed from Liverpool for New York last Saturday on the steamship Russia.

EMIGRATION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

The meeting of railway servants was held in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon to take into consideration measures for furthering the movement which has been inaugurated for the emigration of large numbers of this class to Canada and the United States.

SHIPWRECK WITH SAD LOSS OF LIFE.

The ship Nazarene was wrecked off Formby, Lancaster county, during the heavy gales the latter part of last week, and all on board were drowned.

Many reports of other disasters of less severe character than that of the Nazarene have been received.

FRANCE.

African Colonial Democratic Nomination for the Legislature.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 30, 1872.

Victor Hugo has been nominated by the Republicans of Algiers for member of the French Assembly.

SPAIN.

Cabinet Idea of a Hispano-American and Cuban Arbitration—Senatorial Resignation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 30, 1872.

It is reported 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 for Cuba.

ESPARTERO AND THE SENATE.

General Espartero has resigned his position of member of the Spanish Senate.

TURKEY.

An Imperial Army Supply Agent on His Way to America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 30, 1872.

Cerfik Bey has arrived here from Constantinople on his way to America. He goes to preside over the Commission appointed to receive rifled guns ordered in the United States for the Turkish army.

CHINA.

Report from the Rice Fields, with Prospect of Harvest Plenty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1872.

Advices from China report that the rice crop this season is abundant.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The low barometer, which on Sunday night was north of the lower lakes, has continued moving northeastwardly, and the winds over Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron diminished to light and fresh westerly to northerly. Cloudy weather continues over New England; partly cloudy weather over the Middle States and eastern portion of North Carolina. Areas of rain have prevailed over the lower lake region and along the South Atlantic coast. The highest barometer is central over Tennessee; the pressure has diminished over the Northwest, where easterly to southerly winds are now prevailing.

Probabilities.

For New England and the Middle States, westerly to northerly winds and generally clear weather, the winds gradually backing to southerly over the lower lake region; for the South Atlantic States, northerly and northwesterly winds and clear weather; for the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, northerly winds, veering to easterly, and clear weather; from Tennessee to Lake Erie and the upper lakes clear weather and winds, gradually backing to southerly and easterly; for the Northwest, diminishing pressure and easterly to southerly winds.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Huduut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	49	65	3:30 P. M.	68	71
6 A. M.	47	64	6 P. M.	67	65
9 A. M.	57	65	9 P. M.	64	62
12 M.	63½	72	12 P. M.	60	60

Average temperature yesterday 65½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 59½

LATEST NEWS OF THE STORM.

No Very Serious Damage Done Near Buffalo—List of Reported Wrecks.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30, 1872.

The violent storm that prevailed here for twenty-four hours has abated. With the exception of the loss of sails and spars by a few vessels that have returned to port, no marine disaster has occurred in this vicinity. About two hundred feet of the new breakwater in front of the harbor was carried away.

The following disasters are reported on Lake Erie:—Bark Butcher Boy, sunk, probably a total loss; schooners Oades and Fayette Brown, ashore, badly damaged; Annie Voght collided with Butcher Boy and badly damaged, and brought to dry dock to-day; schooners Van Valkenburg, Phalarope, Kenosha, Yankee Blade, Fenton and Sweepstakes ashore and more or less damaged. Brig Montezuma ashore and gone to pieces; the captain's wife is reported drowned. The lumber barges Treat, Harvest Belle and Detroit are beached. Many scows and small vessels were sunk or driven ashore.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Great Excitement Over the Cessation of Production—Instances of Violence Reported—Advance in the Price of Oil.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 30, 1872.

The oil regions are again at a fever heat everywhere. Intense feeling prevails over the movement to suspend the production of oil. Despatches from the districts generally show that the movement is universal, and there are probably not over fifty wells producing to-night. From some localities it is reported that violence had been resorted to in carrying out the measure. Well rigs have been burned and engines destroyed with sledge-hammers and the oil tanks tapped. Some are still strongly holding out against it, but it is thought they will yield and further violence be avoided. The effect of this movement is already apparent in an advance of prices and a more active market.

OPENING OF A SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

First Through Train from Louisville to Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 30, 1872.

The first through train on the new railroad from Louisville, Ky., to Montgomery reached here today. Through trains will now run regularly between the two cities.

PAULINE LUCCA.

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.

The Beauty of the Metropolis Welcome the Diva.

SELIKA'S TRIUMPH.

Graceful Floral Tributes to the Queen of Song.

The scene last night at the Academy of Music will long dwell in the memory of those who had the happiness to witness it. Never perhaps in the history of opera in this country did an audience so numerous and brilliant assemble to welcome an artist to the American stage. The début of Madame Lucca was looked forward to with unusual interest by the public on account of the romance that surrounds the story of her struggles and her triumphs. Coming to us with a great European reputation there was a pretty general feeling that the American public had nothing to do but accept the verdict already pronounced by a competent tribunal on the vocal powers of the wayward little lady.

In selecting "L'Africaine" for the opening night the management displayed good sense, for, although that magnificent work of Meyerbeer has never obtained much hold on the American public, every one was anxious to see the one prima donna who could invest the *rôle* of Selika with absorbing interest. The result justified the managerial calculations. Public attention was thoroughly aroused and every one who could manage it went to the great Selika's début to note the impression she would make, fully convinced that it would mark an epoch in the history of the lyric stage.

Long before the hour announced for the opening of the Academy a crowd had collected at the entrance in Irving place, resolved to hold their own against all comers and secure the best positions. These were the unfortunate votaries of the muses, who, from carelessness or economy, had neglected to obtain seats while there was yet time, and were now forced to watch and struggle for some coign of vantage. People pushed about in a most unceremonious manner, and whoever had the hardest ribs and the sharpest elbows got nearest the wished-for entrance.

At last the doors opened and the surging mass of humanity precipitated themselves into the interior and were quickly distributed through the house. Those who held reserved seats came in more slowly, as their locations were fixed and there was no need of hurry. Even this class, however, were not long in putting in an appearance, and the mass of dark-looking, empty seats became dotted here and there with the white burnous of the ladies. Gradually the large blank spaces were filled with animated human forms, until the melancholy-looking auditorium brightened up and bloomed, as if under the wand of a magician, with a parterre of brilliant costumes, sparkling diamonds, laughing eyes and beautiful human faces full of sympathetic life.

Never, perhaps, had the Academy looked so brilliant as it did last night. Every nook and corner was filled, and there did not seem to be a spot where another human being could be conveniently placed. The richness of the ladies' toilets and the general prevalence of full dress contributed to give an unusual *éclat* to the scene, which was not without its effect on the spirits of the audience. So much had been promised on behalf of Mme. Lucca that expectation ran high, and the public were on their guard not to be surprised into accepting the débutante before she had thoroughly demonstrated her right to be considered as the great artiste whose Selika was without rival. This feeling was felt rather than manifested, and in spite of the joyous look of the house the audience were reserved and almost cold in the opening acts.

There was no marked welcome extended to any of the artists until Madame Lucca appeared on the scene. If there was not manifested the kind of enthusiasm which would have hailed Mme. Lucca in Italy, France or even England, there was yet a compensating heartiness in the welcome tendered to her that went a far way to replace the missing enthusiasm. As the evening wore on the cold and formal spirit of the audience dissolved, and under the magic influence of Mme. Lucca's clear, sweet notes the audience were warmed into admiration and finally into enthusiasm. Not a solitary flower was cast at her feet when she first appeared, but when she had sung and the audience became convinced that she possessed all the gifts and genius that she had been credited with, floral tributes were absolutely showered on her. In at least one instance this statement is literally true. An enthusiastic admirer in the upper tier of boxes threw a huge bouquet with such a true aim that it landed on Lucca's shoulder. As the bouquet might be more correctly described as a bundle of flowers, the compliment quite staggered the lady, but she rallied and looked up amiably at the *mal adroit*, who hastened to disappear as rapidly as he could. This was about the only *contretemps* of the night, as everything went on very smoothly.

In face of the magnificent promises made by the directors of the Academy the *mise en scène* was anything but impressive, and though there was no attempt made to introduce our old Swiss friend we feel assured that we have not yet done with that marvellously enduring monument of the scene painter's art.

What a strange thing is the mind of a great composer, when, after reaching the temple of fame and being crowned with imperishable laurels, ambition leads him on to mount still higher and to excel all his former efforts! There are numberless instances of the result of this o'erweening ambition. Beethoven is one, and every musician knows that the fire of his genius burned not so brightly in the sunset of his days as at the noontide, when he poured forth symphony after symphony, those imperishable works of art. Meyerbeer achieved a renown before which that of all other operatic composers must fade, by his "Huguenots," "Prophète," "L'Etoile du Nord" and "Robert;" but none of these works were so dear to him as that which was presented at the Academy of Music last night. He dreamed his life away on a work which was to tower above all others, and this work was "L'Africaine." All other efforts of his mind were insignificant to him in presence of this one absorbing idea. We have told before how he sought long and patiently for a prima donna worthy of interpreting the heroine of his work, and how in Pauline Lucca he thought he found his ideal.

But to refer to last night's representation. The cast of the opera was the following:—

Selika	Mme. Pauline Lucca
Inez	Mme. Leoni Levielli
Anna, her attendant	Miss Shofield
Vasco di Gama	Signor Abrugnedo
Don Alvar	Signor Lyall
Nelusko	Signor Moriami
Don Pedro	Signor Jamet
Grand Inquisitor	Signor Bertacchi
Don Diego	Signor Locatelli
Brama's Priest	Signor Forsatti

About six years ago, at the old Academy of Music, Zucchi was the Selika, Mazzoleni the Vasco and Bellini the Nelusko. Then came Grau's troupe, and Gazzaniga essayed the part of the heroine. The opera has been given at the Stadt Theatre in German several times since. But, all things considered, last night's representation placed the work in the light of a novelty. A new and carefully selected company and many painstaking rehearsals testified to the care of the management. As the chorus and orchestra are of more vital importance to an opera of Meyerbeer than to that of any composer—we may say here that Mr. Maretzek's forces in these departments were well disciplined, but not strong enough in number to invest the work with that dignity, grandeur and effect desirable. There were forty-four instruments in the orchestra and fifty odd singers, and of the volume of tone produced by them the orchestra had the lion's share. The tempos were in general well observed, and both voices and instruments responded promptly to the *baton* of Mr. Maretzek. In the chorus a certain expression and tone-color was perceptible—something new in Italian opera here. The "Mariner's Prayer," in the third act, was a fine specimen of artistic singing; and praise is also due to the spirited rendering of the address to Brama by the Indian worshippers in the fourth act. The inquisitors did very well in the invocation—a superb melody for the basses—in the first act.

But the attention, eyes and ears of the audience were centred upon the little songstress who portrayed the heroine, and her entrance before the Inquisitors was the signal for as hearty a welcome than we have ever known given to a prima donna at the Academy of Music on her first appearance.

There was not much for her to display her great talents in this act, but enough to show that she was possessed of rare dramatic talents and of a voice of the mezzo soprano order, even in all its registers, pure and sympathetic in tone and quivering with emotion when the image of the beloved Vasco di Gama was brought before her. In the prison scene the lovely slumber song, given with the most intense expression of tenderness that could emanate from the human heart, awoke the audience to the realization of a lyric genius. Then the duet with Vasco, in which the dusky queen is beguiled into the pleasing thought that her love is returned, was given with an outburst of joy that reflected itself vividly from voice and radiant countenance. In the fourth act the impersonation of Selika by Mme. Lucca reached a climax of excellence in another love duet, which drew forth from every hearer a hearty, spontaneous response and made the Academy ring with applause.

The last great scene, where the forsaken Selika, having in a self-sacrificing spirit given up her own happiness for that of her lover and rival, sings her death song beneath the deadly shade of the Mancanilla tree, was one to be remembered. The fierce Asiatic passion, that, tigress-like, inspired her even in the dungeon of the inquisition to attempt the life of her rival, now sinks into an abyss of despair, lighted only by the memory of her lost love. As the lethal lethargy overcomes her and the poison steals through her frame, ecstatic visions of a home beyond the dark river float before her mind. She sees herself in bright lands, brighter than even those of her own sunny clime, wandering hand in hand with the idol of her heart. Thus she passes away in a dream, and the light falls on a glorified face lying beneath the deadly upas when the soul has taken its flight. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to give an adequate idea of Lucca's acting in this scene. It is an epic of human passion. Lucca's success was complete.

The next artist in the company who won instant popularity was the tenor, Abrugnedo. It is hard to efface the recollection of Mazzoleni, when he was in his palmy days, but the Spanish tenor accomplished the task. In the duets with Selika he nobly responded to the impassioned efforts of the prima donna, and in that delicious *morceau* of melody in the fourth act, "O Paradiso!" which is enveloped in a diaphanous veil of string tremolos, his pure, rich, sympathetic, well-modulated voice was heard to advantage. His voice has all the *éclatant* qualities of that of Wachtel, with more ease, grace and reliability of tone. His appearance is also prepossessing, and his acting, if rather quiet, graceful.

Mlle. Leveille sang the *rôle* of Ines very commendably, and, *malgré* a thinness of tone in the upper notes, her voice is very pleasing and satisfactory in opera. Signor Moriami did not make as much of the part of the savage chieftain as his predecessors, Bellini, on the Italian stage, and Jacob Muller, on the German. Nelusko requires a more robust, effective and passionate singer than Signor Moriami. This was particularly evident in the dashing Mephistophelian song, "King Adamastor," in which he scares the sailors almost out of their wits. Jamet, a true, conscientious artist, made the most out of the *rôle* of Don Pedro.

The ship scene is a bother to all managers, both in Europe and America, as the nautical knowledge displayed by the people on the stage is generally of the crudest description. It is no wonder that the poor ship goes on the rocks after such seamanship as is shown by her crew. But Portuguese craft have been proverbially unmanageable, and that of "L'Afri- caine" is, perhaps, no worse than others of the same ilk. The minor *rôles* were respectably filled, and a word of praise is due to Signor Lyall. The opera is a very heavy, rather cumbersome work, and not calculated to gain popularity in its general features. But the Selika of Lucca is sufficient to lift every scene she appears in out of its massiveness, and build up a fairy structure of beauty and melody that cannot fail to win the sympathies of any audience.

OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

It is not often that we can take for the text of an article the flowery and sometime hyperbolical language of a theatrical advertisement, in which managers so glowingly describe the attractions they present and so boldly announce their claims to the consideration of the public. The heading of the present article is a line taken from Mr. Wallack's advertisement, and we consider the statement so modest, and withal so true, that we pause a moment in the whirl of business to give it notice. Mr. Wallack, in announcing his forthcoming season, states that it will be his endeavor to sustain in the future that high art position which has been conceded to his late father and to himself, under the title "Wallack's," for twenty years. Most truly and loyally has that position been striven for and most appreciatively has the public ratified the endeavor. The late Mr. Wallack commenced his management of the theatre on Broadway and Broome street at a period when theatrical affairs were anything but brilliant. His was a herculean task and could have been accomplished only by the tact, technical knowledge, firmness, suave address, strict honesty of purpose and clear-headedness which he eminently possessed. It was not a path of roses, but a wearying, up-hill road. The results of his labors were not apparent until long after the work had been commenced, and, although from the first he had the good wishes and the support of men of taste, still such men, willing to appear concerned in dramatic matters, were few. Courage and perseverance, however, conquered, as they always will, and before leaving the old theatre Mr. Wallack had firmly established for himself that reputation which has clung to the name ever since. In all his managerial endeavors he was ably seconded by the present Mr. Lester Wallack, who, from the pupil in such an excellent school, became a master of his art. Between father and son so much affectionate rivalry to promote the cause had the best result, and with their united labors the drama prospered beyond their best hopes. They were not content with doing well, but always strove to do better. One of the happiest consequences of this management was the production of some of the finest comedies in the English language and the selection of artists to interpret the same. The mere mention of the names recall a thousand pleasant recollections. Heading the list was Mr. Wallack himself, with his son, Lester, as his first lieutenant; then came Blake, Brougham, Walcot, Lysander Thompson, Dyott, Sothern, Stoddart, Chippendale, Peters, Vincent, Jeffries, Burke, Bland, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Conway, Mrs. Brougham, Miss Laura Keene, Mrs. and Miss Thompson, Mrs. Isherwood, Mrs. Walcot, Miss Gould. These people, all excellent in their way, many unrivalled in their specialties, did excellent service to the cause in which they were engaged and the result was success. After ten years of artistic triumphs the late Mr. Wallack opened his uptown theatre, the present building on Broadway and Thirteenth street. With great difficulty and under the most discouraging predictions the structure had been erected, and many were the friendly assurances the bold manager received of ultimate ruin for going so far from the scene of his triumphs. For a time certain matters did look dark, only, however, to be succeeded by a brilliancy which has never since decreased. Success in the widest sense has attended the daring of the management, and the present proprietor, who has for the last ten years borne the whole burden of managing the theatre which has his name, is amply rewarded. The late Mr. Wallack appeared but twice on the boards of the present establishment, and in consequence of rapidly failing health had for a number of years abandoned all but nominal control over the fortunes of the place, his son, the present Mr. Wallack, doing then what he was afterward called upon through the lamentable death of his father to do—devote his whole time, energy and skill to the management. As an actor he had done yeoman's service, and as both actor and manager had never flinched, no matter how arduous the labor; with what success in both departments it seems needless for us now to state. With the present building arose a new company, formed partly of the old names and of names picked for their superior excellence from various theatres. We find in this new list the names of Gilbert, Fisher, Holland, Stoddart, Polk, Ringgold, Rockwell, Floyd, Whiting, Sefton, Norton, Williamson, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Henriques, Miss Gannon, Miss Morant, Mrs. Sefton, Miss Burke, Miss Barrett and others, who at present escape our memory. This was more recently supplemented by such names as Mathews, Brougham and Gilbert, and now he has secured that admirable comedian, who has held London subject to him for ten years, Mr. E. A. Sothern. It has not taken twenty years to accomplish all that has been done, for from the first the standing was secured. Mr. Wallack merely mentions a fact in making his annual announcement of opening the season, which he will do this evening, with Mr. W. S. Gilbert's original comedy, "Pygmalion and Galatea." The popularity of this play has been quite unparalleled in the history of the drama in London, not alone for the number of nights it was played, but for the applause with which the purity of the composition and the beauty of the whole conception were received. It will be carefully mounted with scenery and appointments, of which Mr. Wallack has had models sent from London, and the cast will include some names new to the theatre and some new to the country, among the former Mr. Boniface and Miss Challis, and the latter that of Miss Katherine Rogers. We wish the eminent managers every success, and it affords us a great deal of satisfaction thus to review the history of his theatre, incited thereto by the few simple words, a claim in the art world of "twenty years' standing."

AMUSEMENTS.

The Bowery Theatre.

"Eph" was produced at this place last night, with Mr. O'Niel in the title *rôle*. The play was written especially for Mr. O'Niel, who is an excellent Ethiopian delineator, and who appears to the best advantage in the above-mentioned *rôle*. He is well supported by Mr. L. W. Hardeigh and the Delmar sisters. The play in itself has no plot, and is merely a conglomeration of old minstrel songs and jokes, Eph being the most prominent person in it. All the auxiliary characters are so poorly defined that they fall to the level of "supes." The entertainment concludes with a drama, "Jaques Strop," which is quite sprightly.

Wood's Museum.

That particular class of the community who take pleasure in witnessing on the stage plays that drag into view groggeries, loafers, thieves and vagabonds generally was well represented last evening at Wood's Museum. The play was "Escaped from Sing Sing." Mr. Dominick Murray took the principal part. He did well; but as to the other persons who "talked their piece" in the play the least said the better. It may be quite an attraction for some people who go to the theatre to enjoy themselves to have the galleries ruling the roost and talking familiarly with the actors on the stage as the "gods" did last night at this Museum; but there are those who do not relish this species of "first-class entertainment." However, the majority of the audience last evening was, to all appearances, not of that character which may be called critical in anything that relates to order or decorum, so the galleries may not have been so much to blame after all. The house was crowded, and the play, if continued, will, no doubt, prove quite attractive enough to divide the honors with the Bowery Theatre.

The Brooklyn Theatre.

Last evening the second week of the season at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre was begun. The play produced was the "psychological drama," "The Bells," as it was styled in the play bill. The piece has been fully sketched in the HERALD, and, therefore, its plot and situation need not be particularly noticed here. The interest of the drama is centred in the character of Mathias Kant, which last evening was personated by Mr. Frank Roche. The character is that of a man in whose mind remorse (called up so deftly by the jingle of the sleigh bells) is working and rendering his life almost intolerable. But it is not the remorse that impels one to the discovery of crime and to a calm sufferance of its consequences at the hands of society. It is the conflict of conscience with the love of wife and child and regard of the good opinion of fellow men; the anguish given by the tormentor in the breast that is vivified by sin contesting with love of life, kindred and good name. At last strength fails to the victim of the struggle, and though conscience kills him, love gains the victory, for the story of the crime of Mathias dies with him. Mr. Roche gave evidence of painstaking to enact the character, and in several scenes, especially the imaginary trial for murder, was remarkably effective, yet it would be too much to expect him to rival an actor who has given his full attention to the part. Mr. Roche has had so many characters to sustain during the short period he has performed this season, and therefore so little time to devote to a particular part, that it is no derogation of his ability to say that there are portions of his present undertaking which he might render in an improved manner. The other performers have so little to do in the play that there is small need to criticise them. However, Miss Ione Burke seems not yet to have acquired an ease of manner, or if her present style of acting is usual with her the lady is lamentably deficient in ability to give natural color to her impersonation. Mr. Brutone excellently performed the character of the jolly old Truikvelt. The other parts were well sustained, with the exception of Jeanne, by Miss Kate Brevoort. There was too much of the Thompsonian burlesque style in her performance. Alsatian bar and chambermaids may be frisky, but it is not at all likely they have the peculiar aptitude for throwing up their heels that Miss Brevoort exhibited last night. The scenic effects were remarkably good. The tableau at the end of the first act, with the vision of the murder, had a startling effect upon the audience. "The Bells" will be repeated until further notice.

MISS SUSANNA EVANS.

The New Star in the Field of Lecturing—A Rehearsal in a Private Parlor—"New York: Its Fashion and Its Foibles."

A very pleasant company of connoisseurs of art and literature was gathered on Sunday evening at the house of Mr. Albert Weber, at a private rehearsal of the first lecture of Miss Susanna Evans since her return to America, an event which all her friends and many of the cultivated public who remember her of old welcomed with bright anticipation. A mellow light prevaded the tasteful parlors and the privileged visitor was kindly greeted and made a part of the pleasant scene. Miss Evans delivered her lecture with charming grace of manner, and met with the warmest congratulations from those present. Its subject is "New York: Its Fashions and Its Foibles." The impression left upon the guests was one of pleasure. The beauty of voice, grace of gesture, variety and sweetness of expression, and flashes of roguish and merry humor, kept interest and sympathy closely centred upon every word which fell from her lips. It treated in new and startlingly brilliant lights the phases of metropolitan life and evinced not only a clear insight for one who was born across the water, but deep and clear subjective thought, which is surprising in a woman. She passes from high to low in social circles with a caustic touch, and treated in an original manner the mercantile and political anomalies of the day. In all those elements she saw that which promised to the great city—even though some of its women imagined heaven to be a Madison square, where every one danced to Strauss' music and ate at Delmonico's—the promise of a future greatness far surpassing present and past. The first public delivery of the lecture occurs to-night in Association Hall.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Express Passenger Train Jumps the Track in New Hampshire—Several Persons Seriously Injured.

LANCASTER, N. H., Sept. 30, 1872.

An extra express passenger train on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, was thrown from the track by stray cattle on Saturday night. Three cars went over an embankment, upset and were completely wrecked. There were but very few passengers on the train. Allen Quimby, of Littleton, was taken up for dead; but there is reason to hope he will recover. Francis Richardson and Ira Smith, both of Lancaster, were badly hurt—the latter in the spine—but they are doing well. Sanford Wallace, brakeman, of Worcester, was seriously cut and bruised. Three lady passengers and the conductor, George Moulton, sustained slight injuries.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

Opening of the State Fair at Elmira Yesterday—Brilliant Display of Flowers, Fruit and Vegetables.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1872.

There is a very brilliant prospect for the State fair, which opened here to-day. The permanent character of the buildings and surroundings add much to the appearance of the grounds. Nearly all of the entries made have been reported to-day, this being especially the case as to horses, sheep and cattle. The machinery department is very full and the display of flowers, fruits and vegetables is equal to that of any fair yet held by the society. A very large number of people are in the city. In the evening a discussion took place at the Court House, under the auspices of the Elmira Farmers' Club. It was a very interesting meeting, and representative farmers from several States took part in the discussion.

BROOKLYN EXPOSITION.

The Brooklyn Grand Industrial Fair was opened at the Rink last evening under very favorable auspices. It promises to be the great feature of attraction in our sister city from now until the 22d of October, on which day it will close.

SERIOUS FIRE.

Destruction of Ten Buildings and $150,000 Worth of Property.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30, 1872.

A fire broke out in Nickerson's lumber yard and planing mill, in Bridgeport, to-night, and before it could be stayed burned ten buildings and $150,000 worth of property. The buildings were set on fire. The light was seen in New Haven, seventeen miles away; in Hartford, fifty miles away, and in Norwalk. The amount of the insurance is not yet ascertained.

FIRE IN MERCER STREET.

A fire broke out about half-past 11 o'clock last night in the basement of the premises No. 475 Broadway, which ran back to No. 43 Mercer street, that caused a loss of $18,000. The basement and first floors were occupied by J. J. Johnson & Co., wholesale hat and cap and fur merchants, and the second, third and fourth floors by Bacharach & Co., dealers in furs and feathers. The losses are as follows:—Johnson & Co., $6,000; Bacharach, $10,000, and the building was injured to the extent of $2,000, fully insured.

WASHINGTON.

THE BOURBONS OF JAPAN

The Reactionist Party in Power---An Embassy Without Funds.

Progress of the San Juan Arbitration.

REPEAL OF STAMP TAXES.

Customs and Internal Revenue Receipts.

United States Notes and Currency in Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1872.

Reported Reactionist Success in Japan—Discharge of Americans from Office—The Embassy Fundless in London.

Private advices received here by the last Pacific steamer from a source heretofore found authentic report a crisis in the public affairs of Japan, and indicate the ascendancy of the old Japanese party over the reformers, and the end, for the present, of the spread of western civilization in the empire. Mr. Mori, who has never assumed the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, announced as conferred upon him several months ago, is to be succeeded as Chargé at Washington by a young man, wholly inexperienced in diplomacy, belonging to the non-progressives, and who is not to do more than keep up a nominal representation of his government. General Horace Capron, the Commissioner of Agriculture, transferred from the same post at Washington on the recommendation of our own government, has been discharged—a fate that was foreshadowed in these despatches several months ago; and the services of Peshine Smith, taken from our Department of State to organize the Law Department of Japan, are likewise terminated.

Information also received from Europe represents the Embassy to the Western Treaty Powers as stranded in London without funds or authority to proceed with their functions. The work on a war vessel under construction in New York is also stopped for want of money, only $65,000 having been paid on the contract made by Minister Mori, under which $300,000 was to be paid by instalments for the vessel when complete. On account of these complications Mr. Birdseye G. Northrup, the Connecticut State Commissioner of Education, declines the similar position tendered him some time ago by the Japanese government.

Sambo to Ulysses.

A Committee of the Colored Men's Convention, of New England, which met in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 5th inst., called on the President to-day and presented a letter from their Convention. The Committee was Lewis Hayden, George L. Ruffin and Charles E. Pindall. The letter was delivered by Mr. Ruffin, who made a few remarks. The President in reply expressed his gratification that an effort to secure protection to life and property to all classes throughout the country had been so fully appreciated, and thanked the Committee for the kind manner in which they had attended to his action in regard to their race.

Local Politics.

The First Assembly District Republican Convention for Orange county, to-day, nominated Augustus Denniston for the Assembly and George K. Smith for School Commissioner.

The San Juan Boundary Arbitration.

The latest despatch received at the State Department from Minister Bancroft refers to the San Juan arbitration as progressing without interruption or embarrassment, and that he feels encouraged to look for an early and favorable decision, though he does not intimate that his opinion of the result is founded on any other basis than the strength of the case presented by the United States as compared with that of Great Britain. The State Department has no other information on the subject than that received from Minister Bancroft.

The Signal Bureau and Storms.

The great storm that swept over the lakes on the 28th and 29th of September afforded another proof of the utility of the Signal Bureau. Its approach was announced in the morning "Probabilities" of the 28th, and on the afternoon of that date the danger became so apparent that cautionary signals were ordered at Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, Toledo, Oswego and Rochester hours before the storm reached either of these places.

The Repeal of Stamp Taxes To-Day.

The repeal of so much of the Stamp act as required bonds, mortgages, deeds, &c., to be stamped, and which goes into effect to-morrow, will diminish the revenue $10,000,000. Arrangements have been made to redeem all unsold stamps without delay.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that on and after October 1, 1872, no stamps will be required upon checks, drafts and orders, except such as are drawn at sight or on demand upon banks, bankers or trust companies. He also decides that on and after that date no stamps are necessary upon foreign bills of exchange.

Taxes on Malt Liquor Dealers.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in view of the ambiguity of a portion of section 13 of the act of June 6, 1872, imposing special taxes on dealers in malt liquors, and in view of the supposed intention of Congress, has decided that wholesale and retail liquor dealers may continue to sell malt liquors under their special tax receipts as such without being assessed as malt liquor dealers, and that the collection of taxes assessed contrary to that construction shall be suspended until the question can be brought before Congress. Persons who sell only malt liquors are liable only to the special taxes of $20 or $50, according as they are wholesale or retail dealers in malt liquors.

"Admiral" O'Keefe at Annapolis—A Colored Naval Cadet's Prosperity.

John O'Keefe, the New York aspirant for honors at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, has been most cordially received by his classmates, every one welcoming him with hearty grasps of the hand. It was represented to them how he had struggled to merit appointment, and it was hoped his lowly position would not influence his associates against his honest effort to acquit himself of every duty. On account of his humble birth he is likely, says one of his classmates, to be their recognized leader.

Colored Cadet Midshipman Conyers will not fare so well. Secretary Robeson, however, has given cadets timely warning that if there is any attempt to haze him or disregard the discipline of the Academy offenders will be looked upon as unwilling to observe the first rule of service—viz., obedience to commands of superiors—and regarded as unworthy to remain at the Academy.

Customs and Internal Revenue Receipts.

The first quarter of the fiscal year ended to-day, and the receipts from internal revenue foot up $36,000,000. The Commissioner does not expect the remaining quarters will yield proportionately, but is sanguine that the total for the year will not fall short of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars. Throughout the country collectors are enforcing payment of taxes remaining unpaid, which in some instances have been standing for several years. Nothing is said, however, in relation to the collection of the scrip dividend tax due from the New York Central Railroad Company.

The custom receipts are unusually large during the quarter, and will exceed, it is said, fifty million dollars.

Insignia of Brevet Rank.

The War Department having determined that the wearing of insignia of brevet rank on the coat collar, as recommended by the Advisory Board, would be contrary to the sixteenth section of the act of Congress, approved July 15, 1870, forbidding any officer to wear while on duty any uniform other than that of his actual rank, an official order about to be issued will, therefore, contain no provision for the display of such insignia on new uniform.

Our Combative Consul General Masquerading.

The State Department has information that ex-Consul General Butler, Wadleigh and Strologo, his assistants are now in London under assumed names.

The Rinderpest in Europe.

The Treasury Department has been advised of the prevalence of the rinderpest in Russia, Germany and other European countries. The collectors of the principal ports are instructed not to admit neat cattle or hides coming from infected countries, unless shipments are accompanied with consular certificate of non-infection.

The Forty Savages Gone Home.

The Teton, Sioux and Grand River Indian delegations left for their homes to-day.

Currency Statement.

United States currency outstanding at this date:—

Old demand notes	$56,182
Legal tender notes, new issue	111,287,962
Legal tender notes, series of 1869	244,712,039
One year notes of 1863	99,340
Two year notes of 1863	34,160
Two year coupon notes of 1863	31,800
Compound interest notes	580,010
Fractional currency, first issue	4,377,299
Fractional currency, second issue	3,160,787
Fractional currency, third issue	3,849,303
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	18,336,089
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	10,737,985
Total	$397,341,889

STANLEY IN AMERICA.

His Engagement by a New York Manager at an Enormous Salary—Fifty Thousand Dollars for One Hundred Nights.

Yesterday morning, in London, a contract was signed between Mr. Henry M. Stanley, Chief of the HERALD Expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone, and Mr. J. Oakley, agent for Mr. Fred Ullmann, of this city, for a series of 100 lectures to be given in America, commencing in New York. Mr. Ullmann has been four weeks in endeavoring to secure Mr. Stanley, and only succeeded in the end by agreeing to give him the enormous sum of $50,000 for the series, or $500 per night, less than which Mr. Stanley would not accept.

Mr. Stanley starts from England—where he has been for the past three months the recipient of royal honors, and where no *fête* was considered complete without his presence—for America, on October 20, and will arrive here about the end of the month. His first lecture will take place at Steinway Hall in the beginning of November, and will be the same which he delivered before the Royal Association at Brighton, in presence of the ex-Emperor and Empress of the French, and a host of people distinguished in the literary, diplomatic and scientific worlds—a lecture which was very favorably commented upon by the English press, and brought the author general commendation.

At a time when HERALD enterprise is the talk of the universe, and when its brave correspondent Stanley has been the "observed of all observers," this engagement will create a genuine sensation in this city, and the enterprising manager will, no doubt, make a fortune by it.

MRS. LAURA FAIR ACQUITTED.

The Jury Deliberate for Sixty Hours and Then Return a Verdict of "Not Guilty"—General Dissatisfaction with the Result of the Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30, 1872.

After being out nearly sixty hours the jury in Mrs. Fair's case rendered a verdict at nine o'clock this morning of acquittal. Mrs. Fair, who was in Court, fainted on the announcement. The verdict excites no surprise, on account of the inferior character of the jury, who were selected under the technicalities of the law from among men so ignorant as not to know enough about this notorious case to have formed any opinion favorable or unfavorable to the defendant.

THE JOHNSON-FURY CASE.

The Prisoners Held to Answer in $10,000 Bail—A Charge of Conspiracy Against the City.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30, 1872.

At a further hearing this afternoon of the case of George Rankin, charged with being implicated with Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Fury in obtaining by fraud $20,100 worth of city bonds, the Justice directed that the prisoners find $10,000 bail to answer to the charge of conspiracy to defraud the city *et al.*

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wisconsin will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Mosquito Bites.—Burnett's Kalliston neutralizes the poison almost instantaneously.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go direct to the Manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau st.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway,