

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 275

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- ROOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—EIP VAN WINKLE.
NEW LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th street and 6th av.—NOISE DANCE.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 355 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LIFE; ITS MORN AND SUNSET.
BROADWAY THEATRE, 72nd and 73rd Broadway.—ABOUT TOWN.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—MADAME ADOPT'S CHILD.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK GROOM.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—BARNEY'S BOOZ.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—HAUNTED HOUSE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—HARLOT.
MRS. F. E. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE NEW MADRASKA.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE GUERRA CIVILE.
WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—SIX FUNK. Afternoon and evening.
GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—DIE BÄRBEINER.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner SIXTH AV.—NIGRO MISTRETT, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—AS YOU LIKE IT.
ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—ITALIAN OPERA.—FAUST.
ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63d and 64th sts. Afternoon and evening.
BAIN HALL, Great Jones street between Broadway and Bowery.—THE PILGRIM.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.
DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 68 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 2, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—We call the attention of our readers this morning to the fact that the formal opening of the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance will not take place until Friday forenoon. It was originally intended that the meetings should be held in Association Hall. This idea has been abandoned, and arrangements have been made with the proprietors of Steinway Hall in Steinway Hall, therefore, and not in Association Hall, the meeting of the Conference will be held. The first formal meeting will be held on Friday morning at ten o'clock. To-night a social reception will be given in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association. This is the first time that anything of the kind has been held in New York, and the presumption is that New York will honor itself by making the Sixth Conference of the Evangelical Alliance an unparalleled success. The holding of the Conference on this side of the Atlantic is a compliment to America. We have no doubt that the result will prove that the compliment has not been lightly esteemed.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT FOR October gives the national debt as \$2,138,793,898, the reduction for September as \$1,901,467 and the coin in the Treasury at \$80,246,757—a better showing, under the circumstances of the time, than was generally anticipated.

THE VACANCY ON THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT BENCH—HOW IS IT TO BE FILLED?

The Herald has already placed before its readers the opinions of several of the leading members of the New York Bar on the question of the Chief Justiceship, and has made public the views of a number of influential citizens as to who would be the most desirable successor of Judge Chase on the Supreme Bench of the United States. To-day we give the sentiments of Judge Brady on the subject, as expressed in an interview with an attaché of this paper. In them will be found the re-echo of the keynote which has been sounded again and again—the embodiment of the idea, prominent in all sound minds, that the man to be selected for this high office should be one entirely free from political prejudices and above all ambition for political preferment. But there are some other thoughts suggested by Judge Brady's remarks which are deserving of serious consideration. We are told that in his judgment there is much force in the suggestion already put forth in the press that the selection of a successor to Mr. Chase will depend mainly upon the result of the approaching election in this State—in other words, that the position of Chief Justice will certainly be bestowed by the President upon Roscoe Conkling, provided the republicans elect such a majority of the State Senate as will insure the choice of a republican successor to that Senator by the next State Legislature. This conclusion implies that the Chief Justiceship is indeed to be made a political office, and that the selection of the head of the United States judiciary is to be guided not by considerations of capacity, but by the question of political expediency.

When we look back seventy years, to the early and pure days of the Republic, we find that John Marshall, the man who, above all others, raised the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States into a position which challenged the criticism and enforced the respect of the legal profession in all parts of the world, was chosen for the office he so elevated and adorned, not only without his own solicitation, but against his own earnest protest. He had even urged the appointment of another for the position; but President Adams, impressed with the importance of placing a pure and thoroughly independent man at the head of the judiciary of the nation, sent the name of John Marshall to the Senate, and it was unanimously confirmed. The wisdom and patriotism of the choice were substantiated by subsequent history, and not the least gratifying of President Adams' triumphs must have been the knowledge that by promoting such a man as Marshall to the Chief Justiceship he had won for the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States a worldwide renown; that its adjudications of prize law became a code for all future time, and that, in the words of a distinguished jurist, "over its whole path leading, intelligence and integrity shed their combined lustre." We have witnessed since that time a gradual but certain descent from the high principles which secured the elevation of John Marshall to the Bench. We have seen the appointment of Taney to the Chief Justiceship as a personal reward from the President to a devoted and subservient adherent, and we have known the evils to which such a favoritism has led. We have beheld the elevation of Judge Chase, as a matter of political expediency, to the same high position and the degradation which political ambition has brought upon the Supreme Bench. We are now threatened with even a deeper shame, for we are coolly told by clear-minded, unprejudiced and impartial observers that the appointment of a Chief Justice rests upon the uncertain chances of a State election; that if the republicans happen to carry the New York Senate this fall Roscoe Conkling will put on the ermine, but that if they fail and there should be the prospect of the election of a democratic United States Senator, the Oneida county politician will continue to serve his party in the Senate Chamber instead of on the bench.

When we reflect upon these things; when we find such able, clear and pure men as Judge Brady endorsing the opinion that the mere hazard of a State election is to decide the question of who shall be selected by the President of the United States as the head of the judiciary of the nation, we can begin to appreciate the inroads which Caesarism has made among our people. Half a century ago the discussion as to the probable appointee to the Chief Justiceship would have turned upon the qualifications of those whose names had been mentioned in connection with the high office. We should have heard opinions as to the ability of this or that citizen to fill the position with dignity and credit, and we should probably have been called upon to use persuasive arguments to induce the most capable and desirable man to accept the appointment. As in the case of Chief Justice Marshall, the office would have come to the chosen individual, not only unsolicited, but against his expressed desire. It would have been the task of the President to force the office upon a competent and desirable person, and not to force an incompetent and undesirable person into the office. We now find the prevailing apprehension in the legal profession, as well as in the minds of all good citizens, to be that the selection of the Chief Justice will be controlled more by political reasons than by considerations for the public good. When we reflect upon the important functions of a Supreme Court judge; when we remember that the interpretation of the constitution under which we live, as well as the decision of all the great questions arising out of the maritime laws, the commercial laws and the various issues that occasionally arise between nations, must eventually be settled by the fiat of that august tribunal, we can appreciate the danger arising from an unwise or partisan selection of any member of the Court. It is startling to see that our ablest and most conservative citizens fear the elevation of a partisan to the Chief Justiceship, and that they find themselves necessitated to confine their thoughts as to the probable successor of Judge Chase to the consideration of political expediency.

The apprehension that party objects will control the choice of the President is unfortunately strengthened by the delay which has occurred in the appointment. There is no good reason why the people should not know at once who is to be the successor of

Marshall, Taney and Chase; whether he is to be chosen as the former was chosen, without solicitation and against his will, or account of his eminent fitness for the position, or whether he is to be selected as the latter were selected, as a reward for political services, or as a matter of expediency to get rid of a probably troublesome rival. The pretence that the nomination is withheld until Congress shall be in session, out of feelings of delicacy for the Presidential nominee, is not accepted as a sufficient excuse for the delay. The President has it in his power to select such a man as the Senate would not dare to reject, and it is his duty and his privilege to do so. If in making his choice he is guided by the principles which actuated President Adams when he adorned the bench by the elevation of John Marshall to its head, there can be no question of a hearty endorsement of his selection by the people, no hazard of its rejection by the Senate. His action in this matter is looked for with interest and not without anxiety, because in the character of the Supreme Court of the United States is recognized the danger or the security of the Republic. To degrade that high and powerful tribunal to the capacity and standing of a county court would be to proclaim the ascendancy of Caesarism and to invite serious distrust of the stability of the government. In the fiercest political contests, in the midst of the most heated partisan strife, there has been a feeling of security in the parity and firmness of the court of final resort. To destroy popular confidence in the Supreme Court bench by making it a resting place for political servitors or a stepping stone for political aspirants would be fatal to our national existence. President Grant has it in his power to avert such danger by following the example of Adams and selecting the successor of Judge Chase from the many able citizens whose reputation is national and who do not solicit or desire the office. If he delays the appointment until it can be made the subject of Congressional barter, and finally bestows it as a reward for political services, he will commit a blunder the evil effects of which will live long after his own official life shall have terminated.

The Bungled Instructions to the Polaris Expedition.

The instructions of the Navy Department in the case of the Polaris expedition, now brought to its dismal close, appear to have been singularly blundering and inadequate. In such a case there should be no loophole through which insubordination could creep, no peg on which two or more persons should attempt to hang their authority at the same time. That part of the Navy Department's instructions which were supposed to cover the contingency of the "death or disability" of Captain Hall proved in the sad event to be no more a cover than a gossamer net would be to an Esquimaut with the thermometer forty degrees below zero. The death of Captain Hall left the officers, who had already become divided into cliques, emphatically "at sea." It seems very absurd, indeed, that the death of the commander should simply divide the responsibility between two instead of devolving it on one. No better provision to provoke misunderstanding could well have been conceived. Captain Buddington's orders were "in any event" to direct the movements of the vessel, while to Dr. Bessel was handed over the charge of sledge expeditions. It would seem as though the winter time was handed over to the scientist and the summer to the sailor, under conditions sufficiently vexatious to make each jealous of the authority of the other. We should be glad, indeed, to learn why and how this and many other stupidities were given in the shape of instructions from the Navy Department. The meaning which forces itself upon us from the portion of the instructions referred to is that the Navy Department could not make up its mind to trust anybody with the full command in case of Captain Hall's death, and that the words which provided for a return home in case of non-agreement between the two were added because they could not well do otherwise than disagree. We are pained, indeed, to note the incapacity which, in a certain sense, foredoomed the expedition before the Polaris was under weigh. The rocks, shoals, ice movements and dangerous coasts which have been marked on the polar charts to warn future expeditions are not more worthy of avoidance than the bungling character of the instructions to Captain Hall from the Navy Department.

THE KELSEY INQUEST is among the apparently interminable things that have been brought forward for the wearying of the world. The coroner adjourns for long periods, holds open sessions and secret sessions, and drops mysterious hints about witnesses he will produce and so forth—anything, apparently, to give the miserable affair a semi-permanent character. We wish to remind him that it is not his business to arrange dramatic tableaux, but to decide upon the cause of death, and, if it is a criminal slaying, to hand over the implicated persons, without prejudice, to the Grand Jury. The North Pole will probably have been sailed over or sledged over, or brought home in walking stick samples to curiosity collectors, before the inquest will be terminated at its present rate of progress. The tar-infected village should be allowed to sink into its obscurity again by having justice promptly done. Surely the sensational coroner does not think that he is judge, jury, public opinion and gallows all in one.

KITE FLYING IN GERMANY.—The steady Germans, according to a special despatch from Berlin to London, have also been kite flying in a financial sense, and are beginning to realize the consequences. Fancy stocks and bank shares are not salable, and some have fallen as much as twenty per cent. There was some talk of government interference. Financial trouble was expected. This state of things has been anticipated by shrewd financiers for some time past. Finished with victory, empire and money obtained from France, the Germans have rushed into speculations, and now the natural reaction has set in. We may console ourselves that Americans are not the only people who run wild with speculation and have to endure panics as the consequence.

THE THIRD ESTATE.—The democratic editors of the State were gathered in a co-operative Democratic Convention yesterday at Utica. We hope their deliberations will result in improving the general tone and temper of the party press on all sides.

Autumn Surf and Turf.

If the panic storm in the financial world was "only a shower, after all," we can turn with doubly grateful hearts to the fine weather for our autumn sports. What a fall in stocks has to do with fall regattas and fall meetings we do not propose to determine. Had the buchu speculators' difficulties involved the commercial world in distress those who are now free to pray for a spanking breeze in the bay to-day would have been whistling to raise the wind in another quarter. They would not have taken much interest in the autumn regatta of the New York Yacht Club, which takes place to-day, nor would they carry their mind's eye over the russet foliage of Central Park to Jerome Park, in Westchester, where, on Saturday next, the fall meeting of the American Jockey Club has its opening. The merchant, the professional man and the man of leisure can try the effects of surf and turf on their organizations without the afterthought that they are in danger from doses of buchu taken against their will. They can look at the prospects of a day's fun on the briny without any misgivings about watered stock, or they can discuss the time a hand-capped racer will make at Jerome Park without troubling themselves over the "carrying rate" of Wall street. The spectator of to-day's regatta will observe the sea currents in the bay the better that currency is easy on land.

Mindful of the fact that October brings us racing weather par excellence, we look forward to a fine day's sport to-day. The start will be a flying one, and the starting point, opposite Fort Wadsworth, is an improvement on the old start from off Quarantine. It gives a better opportunity for sailing free and obviates what has spoiled so many races hitherto—namely, a drift through the Narrows at the close of the run home. The June regatta is going more and more into the region of display, with very little of real racing in it, and the test of sailing qualities and seamanship devolves on the autumn racing. A fresh breeze and a fine day will, we feel assured, give us a race worthy of our splendid club. On the 9th inst. the ocean races, under the management of the New York Yacht Club, will be certainly sailed, and therein we look forward to an exhibition of the best qualities of our sea skimmers. The prizes are well worth the trouble of winning, and the emulation among our crack yachtsmen to that end will be as spirited as the veriest "sail" could desire. The novelty of the race for pilot boats, working schooners and smacks, to take place on the same day, has attracted the attention of the hardy class of seafarers who own and command these vessels. The prizes are in substantial money form, and the arrangements make it certain that each class of vessels will have at least one prize to itself. We hope to see a well contested race between them, with a goodly number of entries for each class.

The fall meeting of the American Jockey Club is always an event of interest and brilliancy, an unfailing source of pleasure to New Yorkers. Its attractions are still greater than those of the spring meeting, as the weather is more agreeable and fashion more fully represented. The wise and judicious management adopted by the directors of the club tends to remove aught that might interfere with the harmony and enjoyment which should be expected at these meetings. The hills and glades of Westchester put on their most attractive attire at this season, and the magnificent drives through the Park and the adjoining boulevards are now more enjoyable than ever. The first races will take place on Saturday next, commencing at one o'clock in the afternoon. Six events are promised, in which many of the "stars" of the turf are entered. The programme for the entire meeting is larger and more interesting than on any previous occasion. A dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages; the Jerome Stakes, for three-year-olds; the Nursery Stakes, for two-year-olds; the Manhattan Handicap, in which Harry Bassett and a dozen other celebrities are entered; a selling race and a match race, half-mile heats, form the programme for Saturday. The influence of the American Jockey Club has served to ennoble and elevate the sports of the turf throughout the country, and to remove from them the stigma that unprincipled persons at one time attached to them. Fashion, respectability, fair play and thorough enjoyment may be found at the Jerome Park races.

The superabundance of young vital energy in America which remains after business proper has been well attended to we wish to see utilized in a manner that will make Young America healthier, sturdier, more graceful and less apt to degenerate. The pastimes of a people are certain tests of their moral as well as their physical character. When we see a group of American beauties on the hurricane deck of the club steamer, keenly alive to the incidents of a yacht race, or a similar group on the grand stand at Jerome Park, flushed and excited over the trembling fortunes of the fleet couriers in the Manhattan handicap, we feel gladdened that their enthusiasm can take so healthy a direction. Spanish eyes may be very bewitching, but we would not be pleased to see the eyes of our beauties flash like those of the Iberian doñas under the unhealthy and debasing animal excitement of a bull fight. Sports like those of the surf and turf can be made the means of an amusement as pure as exhilarating. Such is the aim of the New York Yacht Club and the American Jockey Club, and well are these organizations succeeding.

THE FIRE OF THE OLD FLINT was brought out among the democracy at Utica yesterday. Some of the scenes in the Convention there were worthy of the glorious days of Old Tammany twenty years ago.

CONVICTION OF KU-KLUX.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 1, 1873.

The first Ku-Klux trial before the State Courts came off before Judge Watts at the Johnson County Superior Court this week, and resulted in the conviction of the guilty parties of murder. Two men, one white and the other colored, on the 24th of September, went in disguise to the house of a colored man and dragged him out and whipped him to death. The murderers were sentenced to be hanged on the 13th of November.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Oct. 1, 1873.

Carrie Colver, a handsome servant girl, while returning to her home last evening about ten o'clock, was seized by a party of men in a thickly settled portion of the city and held firmly while chloroform was administered until the girl was insensible. She was then taken to some place she does not remember where she was horribly outraged. The girl was found this morning lying on a sidewalk in the gutter, and was taken to the house of Goodale street. Her body was scratched and bruised and her clothes badly soiled and torn. She is now in a dangerous condition.

one of the editors and owners of the Boston Journal, has been appointed by Governor Washburn a member of the Board of Commissioners of Prisons of Massachusetts.

General James Shields has been obliged to decline an invitation to deliver an oration at the reunion of Mexican war veterans in St. Louis, on the 8th inst., on account of his slow recovery from an accident last summer. Mr. Diarrail recently said, in a letter of excuse for his absence from the festival of the Woburn Improvement Association:—"Although from a sense of duty I have attended Parliament, I have been and am now otherwise living in seclusion." The first premium on matched horses at the Oneida county fair was awarded a resident of Utica. As the judges were tying the ribbons on an unsuccessful exhibitor denunciated at their decision, saying, "Oh what grounds do you give the premium to Mr. —'s horses?" "Oh fair grounds," was the witty reply.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

General Grant Visits an Agricultural Fair in Maryland. BALTIMORE, Oct. 1, 1873.

ART MATTERS.

Metropolitan Museum of Art—Opening Yesterday.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in Fourteenth street was opened yesterday for the season, after having been closed for several months. It was not very largely attended, but this can easily be accounted for by the fact that the city has not yet been fully replenished by returned citizens. We have so frequently and at such length dwelt upon the many beautiful and wonderful antiquities and objects of art to be found in this exhibition that there is no very imperative reason for remarking minutely upon them now. The entire building has been perfectly cleaned during the summer recess, and everything is in exquisite order. The first and grand department which attracted attention. First and foremost come the Cyprus antiquities, discovered and brought hither by General di Cesnola. These occupy the rooms on the first and second floors in the east wing of the building and what was formerly the conservatory. Then come the pictures loaned by the trustees and those which have been removed hither from the Museum on Fifth avenue. The former are 112 in number and the latter 175. Of the latter all, with the exception of one, were purchased in 1870, and constitute the property of the Museum in March, 1871. The exception is "Sarah, Hagar and Abraham," which was presented to the Museum by Mr. Leonard Bacon. The remaining 74, the first 60 mentioned in the catalogue were obtained in Brussels and the succeeding seventy-four in Paris. Many of the pictures are of the highest quality, and of the most interesting character. They are all of the highest quality, and of the most interesting character. They are all of the highest quality, and of the most interesting character. They are all of the highest quality, and of the most interesting character.

THE INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1873.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A CASHIER AND \$6,500.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1, 1873.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Henry Stork's is to be appointed British Minister to Constantinople. Judge Thomas P. Scott, Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, is dangerously ill. General von Motke is inspecting the coast of Germany with the design of devising a system for its defence. The Duke of Edinburgh is continuing his courtship of the Princess Alexandrowna at the Czar's country seat at Livadia. Mr. J. M. Bellevue, the electionist, arrived at the Brevoort House yesterday from England via Quebec, fresh for his fall course of readings. It is related that the editor of a religious paper left his home over 2,100 shares of different kinds of stocks, all of which are not now worth 2,100 cents. He also left \$27,000 deposited in the Union Trust Company.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1873.

Such Ade About a Seal Lock. Next to finance, Secretary Richardson is bothered most how to secure a seal lock for the Customs Service which cannot be tampered with, and which at the same time will not impose a great expense on the parties obliged to use them. His predecessor, Mr. Bowley, found this conundrum when he entered the Treasury Department, and left it as a legacy to his successor. A few weeks ago a commission, composed of representative lock men, and appointed by Secretary Richardson, decided, after several days' deliberation, that what the government wanted, provided certain improvements were made, and the report was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. To-day the attorney for Thomson's patent seal lock served a notice on the Secretary to the effect that the government would infringe his rights if the contract with the Miller Lock Company was carried out, and that he would sue out an injunction to prevent the manufacture and sale of the locks required by the Department. Here the matter rests for the present, and Mr. Richardson wonders if this seal lock business will ever end.

The Financial Situation. Owing to the reception of favorable financial information from various quarters money is becoming easier in Washington. The Second National Bank, which is in the certifying check combination, is paying out currency at its counter. There are five banks and one banking house in the combination, three of them savings banks, which, before the arrangement was made, had ceased payment, requiring thirty or sixty days' notice to be given depositors for the withdrawal of money.

Appointment by the President. The President had appointed Edward C. Noyes Postmaster at Pittsburg, Pa., vice John H. Stewart, suspended under the Tenure of Office law. The Property of the Cookes. There have been filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds several instruments of writing by Edward C. Noyes, conveying to Jay Cooke, trustee, his real estate in Georgetown, in three pieces, known as the Cooke property. A widow in Georgetown has entered suit against Jay Cooke & Co. on a certificate of deposit for \$4,500. No statement of the condition of the banking house has yet been made public.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—1 A. M.

For Thursday, in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, continued northeasterly winds and occasional rain, followed by clearing weather. For the Middle States, easterly winds, increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer weather. For New England, variable winds, mostly from the west, with partly cloudy weather. For the lake region and Ohio Valley, increasing southeast and southwest winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, followed by lower temperature over the upper lakes and the North-west.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1873.

PHILADELPHIA NEWS.

Funeral of an Editor—Meeting of the Horticultural Society Committee. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1873.

Testing the Galting and Howitzeb Guns. The board of officers, consisting of General Q. A. Gilmore, General John Love, General L. Lorain and Colonel S. Baylor, Headwell and Bennett, of the Ordnance Corps, have assembled here to test the Galting gun in comparison with the eight-inch howitzer, loaded with canister. The howitzer was loaded and fired at a target eight and a half feet in diameter, and also the time consumed in loading and firing. The Galting is then given a similar test, when its effects are noted and compared.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD GAUGE.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 1, 1873.

How Many Blessings? WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1873.