

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Irish Love.—Richardson, or, The Confidant.
BROADWAY THEATRE, 78 and 79 Broadway.—Mae, the Merry Swiss Boy.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker St.—The Grand Duchess.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston St.—The Black Crook.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Street.—Barbary's Boy.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth and Twenty-third Street.—Italian Opera.—Fanny.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 111th Street and Irving Place.—The Gladiator.
MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Divorce.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union Square, near Broadway.—The Orpheus.
WOOD'S MUSIC, Broadway, corner Thirtieth and North River.—Afternoon and evening.
ROOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth and Twenty-third St.—Fanny, the Chick.
NEW LYCUM THEATRE, 14th St. and 6th Av.—Noisy Nones.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 65 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.
PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—Ticket of Leave Man.
GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th Street and 3d Avenue.—Die Banister.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 12 1/2.
ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth Street.—The Royal Marionettes. Matinee at 3.
RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third St., corner Sixth Av.—Negro Minstrelsy, &c.
BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court Street, Brooklyn.—Magical Entertainment.
FERRERO'S NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 14th Street.—Magical Entertainment.
CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.—Lectures.—"Satan's March to the Sea."
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 34 Av., between 62d and 64th Sts. Afternoon and evening.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 615 Broadway.—Science and Art.
DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 68 Broadway.—Science and Art.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 14, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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FROM MEMPHIS OUR reports of the terrible ravages and generally lamentable consequences of the yellow fever continue to be very sorrowful. The unfortunate city, we may say, is disarmed, subjugated and lying at the feet of its merciless enemy. Immediate assistance is wanted beyond the contributions going in, and the city of New York, through her liberal citizens, always foremost and most generous in good works, owes it to herself and her high name to see to it that the immediate wants of the suffering people at Memphis are generously supplied.

French Political Parties—A New Pretender—The Revival of an Old Historical League.

French history so often repeats itself that there is nothing new or strange in the attempt just made by Prince Napoleon to revive the old alliance which flourished from 1815 to 1848 between the Bonapartists and the republicans. The Prince, whom Parisians nickname "Plon Plon" and "Le Cesar Rouge," in his manifesto, which we publish to-day, so clearly nominates himself as the leader of this red and blue party that the whole opposition press has caught fire, and His Imperial Highness has been rewarded with an explosion of furious invectives such as, perhaps, he scarcely foresaw. The thoroughgoing imperialists, of whom young M. Paul de Cassagnac, of the Pays, is a fair sample, accuse him of being a downright traitor, who has long been watching for an opportunity of setting up a banner of his own, and of republishing sheets declaring with one voice that they will not be duped again into an alliance of which this experience has taught them the cost. This is all very well, but as a matter of fact Prince Napoleon's only blunder is that he has spoken out too soon. If he had waited till the Count de Chambord was enthroned his letter to M. Portalis would not have excited wrath, but general interest; it would not have been dismissed by the royalist journals as an effusion beneath the significant programme of a party who have no scruples and dare everything, who have set their hearts on ruling France, and will be a permanent danger to every faction, royalist or republican, that attempts to govern without them. Even as it is, Frenchmen conversant with the parliamentary history of their country must well know that a pact between Bonapartists and republicans is not a thing merely possible, but inevitable. The two parties are linked by principles which appear outwardly similar, and which have struck deep roots in the national heart. Both represent universal suffrage, hostility to priest rule and equality; both date their birth from the great Revolution, and their baptism of blood from the victories won by Hoche, Moreau and Bonaparte over the coalesced armies of monarchical Europe; both are further united by the memories of battles fought and persecutions endured in the reigns of Louis XVIII., Charles X. and Louis Philippe when they combated side by side under the common name of liberals.

The word liberal was, indeed, first coined after Waterloo to designate the powerful party who professed to uphold the principles of 1789 against the reactionary tendencies of the Bourbons and the anti-Napoleonic policy of the Holy Alliance. The old soldiers of the Empire and the decrepit orators of the Convention, the sons of men who had strangled the Revolution on the 18th Brumaire, and the children of those who had bled or been imprisoned for the Revolution's sake on that famous day forgot their mutual grudges, and jumbled their convictions into a common stock for the greater confusion of the reigning dynasty. It was at bottom a grotesque alliance, for what bond could there be between the sturdy republicans, who believed in the rights of man, and those grizzled dragoons who had marched into every capital of the Continent enforcing only the rights of the sword? But politics are based on sentiment—seldom on sense—and the "liberals" somehow made their devotion to freedom accord with their allegiance to the "Martyr of St. Helena." Their party kept sacred the anniversaries of the 21st of September, when the Republic was proclaimed, and that of the 5th of May, when Napoleon died; it sported bunches of violets, which were imperialist emblems, and waistcoats with broad lappets called *gilets à la Robespierre*; it spoke reverentially of the murdered Ney, who had been the Emperor's pet general, and acclaimed Benjamin Constant, whom the Emperor had always hated and oppressed; in a word, it was the party of progress, to which all young men belonged who had their way to carve in the world, and it had Béranger for its poet, Paul Louis Courier for its pamphleteer, and Foy for its orator. Those who are old enough to remember the Paris of fifty years ago can call to mind how ferocious were the party struggles how brutal and unprovoked the insults which the henchmen of either camp lavished on each other. The first performance of a new theatrical piece which bore any historical allusions, the burial of a public man, a religious procession, a state pageant, were all seized on as pretexts for violent wrangles which ended in bloodshed. The officers of the King's guard would go to the Théâtre Français in a body to hiss Mlle. Mars because she was a Bonapartist; those of the old Imperial Guard would retort by hooting the pieces at the Gymnase, then called Théâtre de la Renaissance, in honor of the Duchess of Berri; and royalists and imperialists had each their *café* (the *Café Valois* and the *Café Lemblin*), where duels were prepared every evening as regularly as if throat-cutting were the prime method of asserting one's opinions here below. Five and twenty years after this—that is, towards the close of Louis Philippe's reign—the Napoleon-republican fervor, though grown less turbulent in its manifestations, had not abated in its intensity. Far from that, it had towered into something almost as sacred as a religious creed, and during the three days' insurrection of June, 1848, numbers of the poor dupes who were shot down behind the barricades of the Faubourg St. Antoine fell crying, "*Vive Napoleon et le Socialisme*," as if the two words meant the same thing. Even among the educated republicans the illusion was just as complete, and it makes one smile now to recollect that the three principal advocates of Prince Louis Bonaparte's election to the Presidency were Thiers, Emile de Girardin and Victor Hugo—Victor Hugo, who has since written "*Les Châtiments*" and "*Napoléon le Petit*!" Well, they erred in good faith, for how could it be suspected that the ex-prisoner of Ham was only spreading nets for the Republic when that bootmaker's shop in the Passage des Panoramas, which was the secret headquarters of the Napoleonic propaganda, pamphlets, placards and romances were issued by the million declaring the Bonapartes to be the staunchest of radicals; and when organ-grinders went braying through all the streets of the city a song beginning—

Napoléon ton bon d'empereur, Napoléon ton bon d'empereur! We all know how the republicanism of

Prince Louis ended, and how the pretty bird whom the democrats had so carefully hatched turned out to be an eagle, with fine talons and beak. But if there is one point on which all political parties are alike incorrigible it is in their disregard for the lessons of history, and despite past mishaps, broken hopes and subsequent recriminations we are certainly about to witness a renewal of that strange league which reminds one of the alliance between the earthen pot and the iron one. Nor let it be contended that any speculations as to their likely results are at this date premature, for events in France move apace. In two months from this time the Count of Chambord may, according to all present prospects, be on the throne, and if the republicans and Bonapartists are as prompt in banding together as were the legitimists, Orleanists and republicans in forming their anti-imperialist league after the establishment of the Second Empire, the new King and his Ministers may find themselves involved in such home troubles as may lead them, in obedience to immemorial French custom, to seek diversion in foreign war, which would mean trouble and panic for all Europe. Henri V., it must be remembered, would be a shaky king owing his crown to a few parliamentary votes scraped together by lobby intrigue, and if sore pressed by an array of republicans and Bonapartists, with two thirds of the nation at their backs, nothing would be more likely to suggest itself to his mind than the idea of consolidating his throne by reviving the military prestige of French arms. In 1823, when Louis XVIII. was in a similar predicament, the Duke of Angoulême was sent to Spain to reduce the Constitutionalists, who were endeavoring to wrest concessions from Ferdinand VII.; in 1873 Spain offers just as good an excuse for Bourbonist intervention as it did forty years ago, and the sight of the Dukes of Nemours and Aumale marching across the Pyrenees to put down Castelar and seat Don Carlos, whilst the Prince de Joinville took a fleet to bombard Cadix, would be one that would certainly gratify French vanity, if it did not recommend itself to common sense. But, supposing Spain vanquished by French arms and King Carlos concluding treaties with his cousin Henri, what would be more consistent than to yield to the clerical agitation and to seek new laurels by restoring the temporal power of the Pope in Italy and ousting Victor Emmanuel, Prince Napoleon's father-in-law? This war would be even more popular than the other, for the French of all opinions feel bitterly towards the Italians, whom they tax with ingratitude for having neglected to repay the debt of Solferino by assisting France in 1870. But what would Bismarck say in such a juncture, and what would Germany do? Prince Bismarck is a peremptory statesman, but astute, and he is just the man to let France embark in an Italian war and then fall on her to wind up his settlement of old scores (which would signify the annexation of the rest of Lorraine and Burgundy), when she was fairly in the toils. All these eventualities must be considered in judging of French affairs at this moment, and particularly in calculating the results of the combination which Prince Napoleon has been projecting.

But it may be asked, again, how can the republicans forget the treatment they suffered under the Empire and make common cause with the men who gagged and exiled them for twenty years? No doubt the question reads queerly, but who could ever have foreseen in 1847 that ten and twenty years later Bourbonists, Orleanists and republicans would meet together in amity in the drawing rooms of MM. Thiers, Berryer and Marie, turn by turn, and combine parliamentary tactics, newspaper articles and electioneering manoeuvres to vex Napoleon III.? Yet such was the case. Every Wednesday, in M. Thiers' house of the Place St. George, and every Friday, in M. Berryer's handsome saloons, you could meet the Duke de Broglie and M. Garnier Pagès, M. Jules Favre and M. Prevost-Paradol discoursing cheek by jowl, and fancying themselves to be of one mind because they were temporarily confederated for a common purpose. The reconciliation of the republicans and Bonapartists will not be an odder thing than this, nor, on the whole, less absurd, for this one positive truth must be taken into account, that the republican and Bonapartist factions contain a far greater number of adventurers than the others, and that, therefore, scruples of conscience will not weigh much more with them than they do in the case of hungry men who wish to grow rich. The new party will probably not call itself liberal, as of yore, but democratic, and, under Prince Napoleon's auspices, it will go in boldly for free thought and some modified form of socialism. The republicans will conveniently forget that Napoleon III. supported the Pope's temporal power for two and twenty years with French bayonets, and the imperialists will dismiss from their minds all the unpleasant plots in which Tibaldi, Cluseret and Bianqui took part. In course of time we may hear of Gambetta being on excellent terms with the "Red Cesar," and of Paul de Cassagnac taking his absence at the *Café de Snède* with M. Ranc. Then, some day, if the young Prince Imperial disappear from the scene, as the Duke of Reichstadt did, the republicans may find once again that they have bestowed all their energies in refounding a Third Empire for the behoof of a portly gentleman who will shoot, exile and put them under lock and key with the perfect serenity which his family have always evinced in such cases. Meantime, gazing on these plots and counterplots, a foreigner who stands disinterested amid the broils of French parties may well feel some pity for the good-natured and bewildered people who were once called La Grand Nation, and ask, When will this unhappy country at length obtain rest?

FRONING ON EMIGRATION.—Germany, as we learn by a cable despatch this morning, has taken stringent measures to repress the stream which has been annually draining from the Empire thousands of young men who could be made useful to swell the imperial armies or contribute to the national industry. All emigration agents are to be expelled by the local authorities, under the direction of the Berlin Cabinet. But no such means will suffice to keep at home the restless element in the German population, which feels the heavy burden of the paternal government, and sees across the Atlantic a free republic, where youth and its hopes are not sacrificed to the ambitions of a dynasty or the policy of

a State. Though Kaiser William may not relish the fact, we shall still expect to welcome German emigrants, who prefer the freedom of America to the greatness of imperial Fatherland.

The Factions in Spain—The Cause of Don Alfonso.

According to the Spanish news of this morning the intransigent fleet and the government fleet under the command of Admiral Lobos came into collision on the afternoon of Saturday last. The fight took place not far distant from Cartagena, and lasted two hours. The result was not decisive; but it would seem as if the government ships had the best of it, for the insurgent vessels were compelled to take refuge in Cartagena harbor. One report has it that the Tetuan, one of the insurgent ships, has been captured; but while we write this report lacks confirmation. Spain is said to be jubilant over the victory. It is not to be denied that if the government of Castelar succeeds in putting down the naval rebellion the Republic will gain some *éclat*. It is just some such victory as this which is wanted to put the government on its feet. On Sunday, in Madrid, it was currently reported that an attempt had been made on the life of Castelar. This report has not, while we write, been confirmed; but neither has it been contradicted. We can see no motive for any such act. Castelar has done as well since his advent to power as it was reasonable to expect. The assassins in Spain are generally to be found in the republican ranks. What grudge the republicans can have against Castelar, except that he is doing his best to restore order, it is difficult to discover. Is it possible that this report has been got up for the purpose of casting odium on the party of order, and especially on those who are supposed to have at heart the restoration of the monarchy in the person of the Prince of the Asturias? We shall rejoice to learn that the assassination story is without foundation.

It is quite clear from a variety of causes that the faction fight in Spain is not yet ended. The Carlists have, we think, lost their opportunity. Don Carlos, some three months ago, gave us fair reason to hope that he would, on an early day, take his seat on the throne of his ancestors. Reason for such hope no longer exists. The international or intransigent party are likewise on the decline. Cartagena alone remains to them; but a few days more may be found sufficient to restore the ancient city to its allegiance and to deprive the rebels of shelter alike on sea and land. But when the Carlists and the intransigents are both out of the field Spain will still be divided between two great rival interests. Two factions will still remain—the Alfonsoists and the republicans. The Alfonsoists largely represent the party of order. Serrano, Topete and the whole powerful middle class who believe in a constitutional monarchy are on the side of Isabella's son. From one of our latest reports it appears that the Alfonso Club have issued a manifesto declaring that the time has come to prepare for the accession of Don Alfonso to the throne of Spain. The manifesto will be eagerly looked for, and its appearance may mark the commencement of another national crisis. There is great reason to fear that the men who must soon come to the surface and occupy the principal government offices are at heart devoted to the interests of the young Alfonso.

The Russian Female Students at Zurich.

The interesting story which we publish this morning from the pen of a special HERALD correspondent, writing from Zurich, is worthy of the most careful attention. The social history of Russia is little known to the general reader, and true accounts of her domestic life are current among those only who have travelled over the Empire, or have been thrown in frequent contact with students who have made a close study of her institutions. We are sorry to say that the more intimate one's knowledge of the social structure the less inviting does its contemplation become. The Russian people may not be to blame for this, and whoever is responsible for the political and social depravity existing we have no disposition at this time to point out the sources of the aggregation of dishonesty which disfigures the proudest nation of Europe. But its melancholy existence is a fact. From the palace to the humblest cottage there is a lamentable unsoundness, weakening every component part of the Empire. So well known and keenly appreciated is this fact by the astute statesman who does not other's bidding but the Czar's, that no family can leave Russian soil and travel in foreign parts without a certified permission from the government. No book can be published unless stamped with the imperial "Yes," and there has, therefore, been no encouragement to describe Russian life as it is. The Russian novel, in the sense of the romance of English life, giving exact, if unpalatable, national failings and situations, never appears. But this morning we beg to present a pretty picture of Russian life in Zurich—not to exult over the weaknesses and misfortunes of a score of young women driven from their homes in pursuit of a professional education and an honorable future employment—but to show mankind that there is always the desire among women to better themselves whenever the opportunity presents itself. Between this desire and the young women the powerful arm of the Czar is interposed and a vehement *ulcère* is issued depriving the female students of all character, of all future patronage, simply because some of them have been indiscreet enough to consort with Russian refugees in the little Swiss town. From the account of our correspondent, written in an impartial spirit as it is, we cannot believe that this action of the imperial authorities will meet with any sympathy at home or abroad. The pretence that a few girls at an inland university could in any way reflect upon the purity of Russian morals is too absurd for consideration; and even if they have now and then departed from the conventionalities of life they do not inaptly represent the shortcomings of the Russian aristocracy. If the imperial government persists in its unwise and illiberal course it will be a severe blow at education in the Empire, and will only be on a parallel with the persecution to which proselytes from the Greek Church in the Baltic provinces were subjected previous to the earnest protest of the Evangelical Alliance. Russia claims a friendship with the United States. We are not insensible to the

value of her good will, but absolute freedom can never amalgamate with absolute despotism. Popular sovereignty and paternal government diverge as do the radii of a circle, but let us hope that they can at least be united in one attribute—humanity toward women.

This Day's State Elections.

The State elections of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa come off to-day. Their results will doubtless show in every case an immense falling off from the popular vote of last year, for we have never known such "general apathy" among the people in reference to party politics as that which now prevails throughout the country. It is probable that, by greatly reduced majorities on a short vote, the republicans, as usual, will carry all the four States named. Should they lose any one of them they will have to look out for their laurels in New York and other States in November. Outside of the States which vote to-day very little interest is felt for the results therein, excepting the results in Ohio and Iowa, in regard to which certain new elements in the field may, it is widely supposed, materially disturb the calculations of the republican politicians.

In Ohio, under the style and title of the people's party, the liberal republicans are running their own candidate for Governor, and as the strength of this new party in the State, whether ten, twenty or thirty thousand, has never been discovered, the regular republicans have been working for a margin to cover losses, which may foot up to ten, twenty or thirty thousand. The elections of last year, when the liberal republicans were fused with the democratic party, afforded no test of the liberal strength, because the old democratic Bourbons, who bolted against Greeley, outnumbered in every State the republicans he carried over to the democratic side. Now, however, with the whole democratic vote in Ohio united upon Allen for Governor, and with the liberals doing their best for their own candidate, it is thought probable or possible that they may carry off the republican balance of power, and so secure the election of Allen. Hence the public curiosity outside of Ohio in reference to the results of this Ohio election.

In Iowa the democratic party has disappeared in its fusion with farmers' granges upon their anti-monopoly State ticket, and as many republicans are identified with this anti-monopoly party the results of this election in Iowa may be somewhat surprising to the republican managers. But, whether the grangers succeed or fail in this trial, it may doubtless be regarded as the beginning of an independent anti-monopoly movement which will enter very largely into next year's elections for a new Congress.

The Administration Financial Doctors Disagreeing.

The President, while expressing his views on the currency and financial question rather timidly and modestly, is clearly of opinion that the forty-four millions of legal tenders in reserve ought to be reissued, and said that, if he were now engaged in writing his annual Message to Congress, he should recommend positive authority to reissue this reserve. On the other hand, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Richardson, says, "I would as strenuously oppose a bill for permanently increasing the legal tender circulation above the present standard as I would a bill for permanently fixing it at three hundred and fifty-six million dollars." The Secretary wants the power to draw upon the forty-four millions reserve in case of necessity, temporarily, but with the understanding that the reserve shall be placed back again as soon as the exigency may have passed. He is, however, decidedly opposed to a permanent enlargement of the greenback circulation. This difference of opinion shows how difficult it is to come to any clear understanding on this question of the currency. There will be, probably, as great a conflict of opinions in Congress on the subject. An elastic currency in some form, through the direct action of the Treasury Department or through a system of free banking, seems to be regarded by many as necessary. We are approaching the time, no doubt, when the currency system of the country will have to be revised and put on a substantial basis.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Rear Admiral Emmons, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.
General A. S. Diven, of Elmira, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Mayor J. H. Millard, of Omaha, has apartments at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
State Senator McGowan, of Frankfort, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
General S. E. Marvin, of Albany, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Professor Benjamin Silliman, of Yale College, is again at the Albemarle Hotel.
General John G. Hazard, of Rhode Island, arrived at the Albemarle Hotel yesterday.
General Joseph R. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., is registered at the Windsor Hotel.
Captain H. Tibbits, of the steamship City of Paris, is staying at the Everett House.
Ex-Governor Alvah Saunders, of Nebraska, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
State Senator Abiah W. Palmer, of Amenia, N. Y., yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Lieutenant Commander F. R. Smith, United States Navy, has quarters at the Westminster Hotel.
Sir Charles Dilke has become an Odd Fellow. He became enamored of the craft by his treatment in California by its members.
Frederick A. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Washington yesterday morning.
The Rev. Dr. Morn, the great Southern preacher, has been the guest of Commodore Vanderbilt during the Evangelical Alliance.
The report that the second son of the Duke of Marlborough is to be married to Miss Jerome, of this city, is announced by the Oxford Times to be untrue.
General Sherman, with Colonels McCoy and Bacon of his staff, left Washington last evening for Toledo to attend the reunion of the Army of Tennessee.
The Rev. Father Paolo Grassi, late incumbent of the Basilica Santa Maria Maggiore, in Rome, recently renounced his former faith and was baptized as a Baptist.
Maurice Delesse, Belgian Minister at Washington, and Mr. Barbanson, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House from Newport.
Sir Charles Lyell has been given by the King of Sweden the Grand Cross of a Commander of the Order of the North Star, and Professors Huxley and Tyndal have been made Knight Companions of the same order.
George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, has been allowed by the Dean of Westminster to contribute the cost of a memorial window to be placed in the Chapel of Westminster Abbey, as a monument to George Herbert and William Coe, who were educated in Westminster school.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1873.

What the President Means to Say Concerning the \$44,000,000 Reserve. The friends of the President who have taken with him recently on the financial condition of the country and have heard him express his views in regard to specie payment, were surprised to find in the semi-official article published this morning the statement that "he should recommend positive authority to reissue the \$44,000,000 of legal tender reserve." His attention was called to this apparent variation in his views, as repeatedly stated of late, and the President was surprised to find he had allowed himself to endorse this language as reflecting his opinion on the subject, and which he saw was liable to be construed as favoring expansion. What he meant was this—Diversity of opinion did exist as to the right of the Treasury Department to issue any portion of the reserve, and also doubts could only be removed by a joint resolution of Congress. His purpose was to draw attention to this fact and ask Congress to settle, by positive legislation, the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to consider the \$44,000,000 as a reserve to be temporarily drawn on only as actual indebtedness made it necessary for him to do so in paying the demands made upon his department. This might be regarded as favoring expansion, but he was convinced that without such a reserve the Treasury would at times be in the condition of some of the national banks and obliged to suspend currency payment. Let the outstanding circulation be fixed, as it now is, at \$356,000,000, and the \$44,000,000 be kept, as it is now, a reserve for any emergency. Such a reserve was absolutely necessary for the protection of the country's credit, and if it could not be held as at present, it would have to be made by withdrawing notes from circulation, and then the cry of contraction would be raised. While he did not favor increasing the circulation permanently, or inflating the currency, as it was called, he did not want the unallotted credit of the nation jeopardized by restricting the Secretary of the Treasury within \$356,000,000 any more than he would wish to see the business interests of the country embarrassed by withdrawing any considerable portion of that amount from circulation to create a reserve. In reply to the suggestion that under his administration such authority as he spoke of would not be abused, but that it was a dangerous power to confer upon the President, he replied:—"The authority may be limited by law, and need not be left wholly to the judgment of the Secretary; but it will be time to discuss that some weeks hence. I am satisfied Congress will act wisely in the matter."

Call for Reports of the Condition of the National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day issued circulars calling upon all the national banks for a report of their condition at the close of business on Friday, the 12th of September, 1873. The Bank Superintendent of the State of New York has already called for a report of the condition of all the State banks of that State for the same day, so that complete statistics of all the banks, State and national, in the city and State of New York can be compiled from these returns when received. The Comptroller has also selected this day in order that he may be able to furnish complete statistics of the condition of the national banks of the whole country just previous to the beginning of the panic. As the call for the report has been delayed for ten days beyond the usual time it is urgently requested that the bank officers will respond as promptly as possible to the circular of the Comptroller.

The Polaris Investigation.

The examination of the Polaris survivors was continued by Secretary Robeson to-day, but the injunction of secrecy has not been removed, and therefore nothing reliable can be ascertained concerning it.

Appalling Losses by the Late Storm.

A report of the movements and damage done by the great storm of August 24, 1873, has been prepared at the signal office in this city, from data carefully collected from reliable sources, which will be given in full to the public in a few days. The following is a summing up of the losses caused by this terrible storm:—1,632 vessels, of which 435 were small fishing schooners, are known to have been destroyed, during the 24th and 25th of August, in the neighborhood of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic shores of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Newfoundland. In addition to this large number over 500 vessels were destroyed by the same storm in its course before reaching Nova Scotia, making a grand total of at least 1,122 vessels destroyed within a few days. Two hundred and twenty-three lives are definitely reported as lost, and the most moderate estimate of the numerous cases in which whole crews are stated to have been lost swells this number to nearly 500, while if to this be added the loss of life on land and in the earlier history of the cyclone, the grand total amounts to at least 600 lives. The records also show that about 900 buildings were damaged or totally destroyed by this storm. The fishing interests of the United States and Canada have been seriously crippled by these losses, which have fallen with especial severity upon Gloucester and other New England towns.

Demand for the Trade Dollar.

The Superintendent of the Carson City (Nev.) Mint informs the Secretary of the Treasury to-day that the trade dollar has, since the financial troubles and the depreciation of the value of silver, gone into circulation extensively, and, though not intended for home use, the miners and business men prefer it to fractional currency.

Pomeroy's Assistant Considered Unsound Mind.

Several of the old personal friends of ex-Congressman Pomeroy, who attempted to kill ex-Senator Pomeroy on Saturday last, will to-morrow make application in the District Court for a commission of lunacy to examine Conway, as they believe him to be of unsound mind.

The Supreme Court Judges at the White House.

The Justices of the Supreme Court, accompanied by Attorney General Williams, called at the Executive Mansion to-day and paid their respects to the President.

The Trial of Judge Wright.

In the Criminal Court to-day E. P. Stanton filed a motion to quash the twenty-eight indictments against Judge Wright charging him with certain forgeries in Indian bounty cases, and by agreement the argument to quash was postponed until Chief Justice Carter shall hold the criminal term.

The Government and the Western Union.

The Attorney General has decided that one-half of the compensation chargeable for government despatches over the telegraph lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company along the Kansas Pacific railroad may be retained by the government and applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the United States, to aid in the construction of the road.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1873.

The following general order has been issued from the War Department to-day:— The President of the United States commands it to be made known that all soldiers who have deserted their colors, and who shall on or before the 1st day of January, 1874, surrender themselves to any military station, shall receive full pardon, only forfeiting the pay and allowances due them at the time of desertion, and shall be restored to duty without trial or punishment on condition that they faithfully serve through the term of their enlistment.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commodore Cooke has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to duty at the Torpedo station, Newport, R. I.; Lieutenant M. W. Rhodes is ordered to the Ossipee; Paymaster M. S. Burdett is ordered to duty at Washington; Assistant Surgeon George S. Bright is transferred to the United States steamer Tache was towed into Quaker's Hole, R. I., on Saturday morning by the tug Cora L. L., on Saturday morning disabled.