LONDON, Sept. 29, 1873. Among the London actors of the present day Mr. Henry Irving unquestionably occupies the most prominent position. A young man—not more than two and thirty—he is not merely an enormous favorite with the general public, but has his rank allowed by those who have made the drama a study, and by the leading professors of his art. This position has not been fortuitously obtained. It is the result of natural talent, strengthened and educated by hard provincial training. A dozen years ago Mr. Irving came to London with the idea that, having as a very young man been successful in such small parts as he had been entrusted with in the Edinburgh theatre, he was bound to make a metropolitan success. He played a small part in a bold adaptation of a French drama, such a part as a man of experience might have elevated into recognition. The young man had had no experience, and the part was overlooked. The actor did not fail; he was ignored. With great wisdom and self-denial Mr. Irving immediately returned to the provinces and rejoined the ranks from which he had attempted to emerge. Six or seven years' hard labor brought him his reward. He came to London, and his performance as Rawdon Scudamore, in Boucicault's play of "Hunted Down," showed that we had a valuable addition to our miserably small corps of artistic actors. Since then Mr. Irving's career has been slowly but surely progressive. His acting in "Uncle Dick's Darling," at the Gayety, and "The Two Roses," at the Vaudeville, showed a keen conception of character and good powers of portrayal-showed a man not content with speaking the language provided by the author and donning the clothes provided by the costumer, but with sufficient mental power to vivify the black and make every sentence tell. It was not, however, until about twelve months since that Mr. Irving strode out from the foremost line of average actors and took up a position by himself. At the Lyceum Theatre, under the manage ment of a well known American gentleman, in a piece called "The Bells," ingeniously adapted from MM. Erekmann-Chatrian's dramatic sketch Le Juij Polonats, he played a wild, weird character, which he invested with such intensity, with such fitful gleams of lurid light and jagged angles of shade, with such extraordinary energy and such rapt force, as to create a sensation unequalled for many years. It was his success in "The Bells

many years. It was his success in "The Bells" which litted Mr. Irving to the pinnacle on which he stands; it will, it I mistake not, be the influence of his success in "The Bells" which Mr. Irving will have to contend against, with all the power at his command, to prevent his being toppled over.

CHARLES THE FIRST AND EUGENE ARAM.

Mr. Irving's next appearance was in "Charles the First," a quasi historical play, in which historical facts were ingeniously perverted for the purpose of whitewashing the King. It had been shrewdly surmised that it was Mr. Irving's personal appearance which first surgested to his ingenious manager, Mr. Bateman, the idea of getting Mr. Wills, one of those rising geniuses who very seldom foat into mid-air, to prepare a black verse play, in which the favorite actor could personate the hero. There was some pretty writing in this play, and Mr. Irving's acting was delicate and polished, certain little touches with his children, certain deciamatory bursts against Cromwell and his comrades, rising into the region of high art by the pathos and dignity with which they were invested. Not so much could be said for "Engene Aram," which was decidedly a retrograde step. The play, also by Mr. Wills, was desperately dull and tedious, and Mr. Irving's acting was void of interest and painfully monotonous. It had been objected that his performance in "The Bells" lacked light and shade, and that there was not sufficient contrast in the manner of the murderer between the time when he imagined he had destroyed all evidences

paintally monotonious. It had been elected that his performance in "The Bells" lacked light and shade, and that there was not sufficient contrast in the manner of the murderer between the time when he imagined he had destroyed all evidences of his guilt and the period of his detection. It had been objected, also, that in the same character his rage had degenerated into rant, his terror into unintelligible ravings. If these faults had been noticeable in "The Belis" they were revived in fullest force in "Eugene Aram." It was a performance painful in the highest degree, and from which one came away without a pleasant remembrance. Since its close in the summer the Lyceum would, it was well known in theatrical circles, be opened with "Richelleu," and the event was anticipated with the greatest curiosity.

ORIGINAL PERFORMANCE OF "RICHELIEU."

"Richelleu" was originally produced at Covent Garden Theatre, on Thursday, the 7th of March. 1839, its author, Sir Edward Buiwer, who died Lord Lytton, having been created a baronet during the previous year. It was his second dramatic work, his drst and most lastingly successful play, "The Lady of Lyons," having been produced a few months previously. The cast of "Richelleu" comprised the greatest names of the day. Mr. Macready, then in the zenith of his fame, was the Cardinal; Mr. James Anderson, a veteran who is even now upon the London boards and who then was the embodiment of manily grace, was the Chevaller de Mauprat; Mr. Warde—If I mistake not, an American—was the cunning Baradas; Miss Heien Fanct, now Mrs. Theodore Martin, was Julie, and Mr. Phelps, who for many years past has been England's representative tragedian, played the smail but important part of Joseph, the Cardinal's attendant monk. Since Mr. Macready's retirement from the stage Mr. Phelps has been looked upon as his legitimate successor, and has constantly played Richelleu with very great success. The play, though often acted in the provinces, is rarely revived in London, it being honestly concessed that the p

or the range of ordinary assessment and the content of the statics. Continually all the content of the content of the statics and the content of the content

THE LONDON THEATRES

Which the old man attempts to lift the buge broadword with which he had previously done such service, and the scene where the Cardinal, in a state of faintness and prostration, is awaiting the arrival of the despatein, is awaiting the arrival of the despatein with which he is to crush his enemies. But Mr. Irving's true irriends regretted to see that the tendency to rant, which is this actor's most besetting sin, was more fully indulged in than ever. In certain passages he spoke at such a rate as to be almost unimeligible; he screamed himself hoarse and had almost lost the command of his voice before the evening closed. It is deeply to be regretted that this and another blemish, the persistent adoption of a whining monotone, should sully a performance in which there is much that is really dignified and noble. But it is lair to state that these are the opinions of the critical few and not of the many-headed mob, who went positively crazy with deliguit. When Mr. Irving first appeared, marvellously made up, with yellow shrivelled cheeks, scant gray hair drooping over his forehead from beneath the red skull cap; thin, gaunt frame, robed in purple and fur, and long, lean, nervously witching hands, he received such a welcome as I have seldom heard accorded to any actor. Whenever he made a point a demonstration almost equally great awaited him, and if he were an ignorant or a vain man his ruin might be safely predicted. He is, however, neither, and his common sense will doubtless lead him to shun those quicksands by which his already great reputation stands a canne of being engulied. Miss isabelle Bateman played Julie, the heroine, a part which was quite beyond her strength and in which her inadequacy seriously endangered the success of the play.

"ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA." AT DRIBEY LANE.

Mr. Chatterton, who for some years has been the lesse of the enormous theatre in Drury lane, has wisely given up all attempts to render it a place for the exhibition of actoring or in any way a sciool of art, and h

of art, and has year by year devoted himself to the production of various pageants, connected to gether by the thin links of a story culied from waiter Scott or Shakespeare, and adapted to modern tastes and requirements by Mr. Andrew Hallday. The latest revival is Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," which, as a vehicle for Mr. Beverley's scenery, gorgeous dresses and decorations, and interminable pageants and processions, serves well enough. Mr. James Anderson, of whom I have already made mention in this letter, plays Antony, and, though his years somewhat preventhim from realizing one's idea of the Egyptian queen's "mailed Bacchus," his voice is sonorous and his gestures appropriate. Miss Wallis plays Cleopatra with really remarkable grace, spirit and archives; but she lacks personal attractions, You in America have borrowed our real Cleopatra—Miss Neilson.

"MANPRED" AT THE PRINCESS'.

in America have borrowed our real Cleopatra—
Miss Neilson.

"MANFRED" AT THE PRINCESS'.

That there are single-part actors, as well as single-speech politicians, is a fact well known in the profession. Prominent among these was a gentieman named Denvil, who, some thirty years ago, made an astonishing success in Lord Byron's tragedy of "Manfred." He tried other characters, but failed as signally as he had succeeded, faded away from the sight of the public and his riends, and was not heard of until twenty years after, when he was discovered acting as check-taker at the Lyceum Theatre, in which at that very time—mark the irony of Fate—another actor was performing the part of Manfred, in which this poor check-taker had achieved his renown. This other actor, Mr. Charles Dillon, is now playing Manfred at the Princess'. He has been on the stage for many years, and by some extraordinary chance contrived to play one part, Belphegor, with decent intelligence. In everything else which he has attempted he has been utterly wanting in taste and appreciation. He has a loud, ragged voice, and a style which would gain him great favor with the pea-nut cating frequenters of the Bowery, but to hear him bellowing forth Byron's blank verse is, to a person of any ear and education, simply excruciating.

"SCHOOL" AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'.

Those people who take the trouble to speculate whether the so-called comedies of the late Mr. Robertson will have any permanent vitality may be saiely answered in the negative. With the exception of "Caste" they are not plays at all—simply charades furnished with crisp dialogue—but with only stamina sudicient for representation in the Theatre Royal Back-Draw-ing Room. They are dying out rapidly here, and it is only when acted by the original company that

representation in the Theatre Royal Back-Drawing Room. They are dying out rapidly here, and it is only when acted by the original company that they prove attractive in London. Those who have not seen Mrs. Bancroit's company have not seen Mrs. Bancroit's company have not seen Mrs. Bobertson's comedies. I know this is not the opinion held in America. I have heard that in "School," the piece now under revival at the Prince of Wales', Mr. Lester Wallack plays the character of Jack Poyntz better than its original representative, Mr. Bancroit. I beg leave to differ from this, Mr. Lester Wallack is a most admirable actor, a man of lar greater experience and greater versatility than Mr. Bancroit; but Jack Poyntz is essentially a type of the most modern species of swell, a man who has come up among us long since Mr. Wallack left us for America, a character of which he can have no idea, and which Mr. Bancroit, her art is almost perfection.

THE STRONG-MINDED.

The Advocates of Woman Suffrage in Council-Speeches by Female Orators-Lucy Stone on the Coming Centennial-Women Advised to Have Nothing To Do With It-The Unemployed Parasol

Makers. The annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association and celebration of its fourth anniversary opened at Cooper Institute last evening. The hall was comfortably filled, the sexes being about equally represented. Soon after the appointed hour Mr. Thomas W. Higginson, President of the Executive Committee, appeared on the platform, accompanied by a considerable number of those ladies who have made themselves most prominent in this movement. In calling the meeting to he stated that this was his last service as Presi-Alliance, elected a President once a year, and a man to the position every other year. This is the end of the every other year. He had read the ten days' talk of the Alliance, and if any woman had opened her hips during that time it had not been reported or he had not seen the paper that contained the report of her remarks. Hence the less said of the old legend that there were

SIX BASKETS OF TALK and the women took five the better. He didn't believe in exclusive meetings, but thought in view of the recent Alliance, the women should have the greater share of talk during this one. He detailed the history of this reiorm movement, which commenced more than twenty years ago, and showed how woman had been beneated by it in the repeal of unjust laws, as affecting her, in furnishing her

woman had been benefited by it in the repeal of unjust laws, as affecting her, in furnishing her more extended occupation, and therefore increasing her sphere of usefulness, and saw grounds of encouragement for the ultimate complete

TRIUMPH OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE
in the history of all great reforms. He was proceeding at some length when the audience became impatient and demanded Lucy Stone. As she was not first on the programme, Mrs. Mary F. Eastman, of Massachusetts, was introduced, and the President retired. Mrs. Eastman read from a manuscript a rambling address on personal independence, the progress of the woman's suffrage movement, and the injustice of paying women less wages than men for the same service, illustrating the latter, particularly, by the

SALABIES PAID TO TEACHERS.

She thought the one great thing which woman needed, in order that all her wrongs might be righted, is the right of suffrage, to which, of necessity, all good things would be added. She illustrated the wrongs of woman by the case of the Puritan lady, to whom she gave a son of eighteen at one moment and made childless the next, with the charming inconsistency of her sex.

The next speaker and "the card" of the evening was Lucy Stone, who was greeted with rapturous applanse as she came forward. She was about expressing her desire to excite discontent among men and women, as the proper base for the initiation of reform, when she was interrupted by the entrance of the "Association of Unemployed Parasol Makers," which had been holding a meeting above, and whose members filed in in a body. A gentleman in the audience stated who they were, and asked that the President be allowed to address the meeting.

Mrs. Stone then continued her remarks, the central idea of which was opposition to the women of America taking any part in the forthcoming centonnial celebration. She said:—I feel to the very TIPS of My Tors
that the women of this country should have no part nor lot in this matter. She urged that they were debarred the privilege of selling th

CUBA.

THE NEWLY APPOINTED CAPTAIN GENERAL

Intrigues of the Slave Ring.

STRANGE SPIRITUAL PHENOMENA.

HAVANA, Sept. 27, 1873. The efforts and intrigues of the slave "ring" have again succeeded, and the official journals yes-terday gave publicity to a fact already well known to the Havana public-namely, the resignation of the Captain Genera!—by publishing a telegram from the Colonial Minister, Soier, to the effect that the resignation had been accepted. This news was made public on Thursday afternoon, in the Diario's extra, in the following words:-

Diario's extra, in the following words:—

The illustrious Secretary of the superior political government has sent to us to publish the following despatch from this Excellency the Colonial Minister to this Excellency the Superior Political Governor:—Excellency—The government has accepted the resignation presented by Your Excellency, and has appointed General Jovellar to relieve you. The new authorities will soon leave for Cuba, and a little later the Minister who subscrites this will also visit that province to study on the spot its necessities, in obedience to the resolution of the government of the Republic.

In its editorial comments upon this telegram and change of superior authorities the Diario asserts.

change of superior authorities, the Diario asserts that it knew beforehand of the change, but reframed from mentioning it until properly advised to do so. That regarding General Jovellar, all grant that he is just, honest and capable, and unloubtedly the government had recommended to him the early termination of the struggle in this island, and to keep moral and national order in a plicated interests the idea even of a possible perturbation. This is all that is needed by the unconditional Spaniards, who profess to belong to no party, and the arrival of General Jovellar, who was to sail on the 30th, is now anxiously expected. Regarding the possible visit anxiously expected. Regarding the possible visit of the Colonial Minister, the Diario says:—
"Nothing can be more satisfactory than that the Minister charged with the wellare of the island should come in person to study its necessities; that a closer acquantance is not leared; but, on the contrary, it wishes that the most prominent men of all parties should come to study the ultramarine Spanish provinces—the remains of the vast empire discovered by Columbus; but those fragments still precious, and not to be left to the mercy of utopians and speculators." ments still precious, and not to be left to the mercy of utopians and speculators."

The Diario itself was the recipient of a telegram undoubtedly from the agent of the conservatives in Cuba stationed in Madrid, so often referred to of late by your correspondent—Don Manuel Calvo. This read as follows:—"Situation firm; patriotic resolved nous; have much configurations are resolved nous; have much configurations.

The organs of the liberal party of this island have made no comments upon the new appointee.

PIELTAIN'S SUCCESSOR.

Captain General Joaquin Joveliar and Soler, newly appointed to the difficult command of this island, is a man already over fitty years of age. He belonged formerly to the liberal union party, of which General Leopoldo O'Donnell was the leader, and during the war with Africa served under his immediate command. For a number of years past and under different administrations and during & variety of difficult circumstances, he has discharged the duties of Assistant Secretary of War. He is said to belong to that class of politicians who profess the maxim of "suaviter in modo, fortiter in re." The organs of the liberal party of this island have

measures are resolved upon; have in

who profess the maxim of "suaviter in modo, fortiter in re."

A PAITHFUL EXECUTIVE.

Persons acquainted with General Jovellar assure your correspondent that he possesses notable administrative and executive qualities; that he is conscientiously devoted to labor and in the despateh of business will sign nothing at random. On the contrary he acquaints himself thoroughly with the questions submitted to his decision, studies them attentively, and only resolves them when periectly satisfied of the correctness of his decisions and that they will produce the desired result. He is not entirely new to this island, having, when a Captain, served here. He is married, and to a lady born in Cuba, and I hear that he ewis several country seats in the Eastern Department.

NOT EXACTLY SUITED.

From all appearances it seems as if the conservatists here had received his appointment with the satisfaction comparable to that of one who draws the approximation of the "big prize" in the lottery. The "big prize" of the conservatists is general José de la Concha, Marquis of Havana, whose appointment was expected by them with some degree of probability.

The liberals or republicans are not altogether discouraged with the turn of events, because they presume that General Jovellar will not be antagonistic to them, but, as the appointee of the republican government in Spain, bear and favor their views. Time will tell.

It is not yet known whether Captain General Pieltain will await the arrival of his successor or leave by the steamer of the 30th. It is also confidentially asserted that he entertains the idea of going by the way of the United States, and will visit Nagara Fails and the important cities of the Union.

THE INSURRECTION.

Union.

The rebellion, in its present situation, offers no important changes. Nothing new of importance in military operations has transpired for the past few weeks but the usual reports of unimportant skirmishes. Some 600 fresh troops, arrived per last Spanish mail steamer, have been shipped to Nuevitas. The steamer from the last-named city reached this steamer from the last-named city reached this port yesterday, and the passengers report that the train from l'uerto Principe had been attacked by the insurgents, and the captain commanding the escort of the train, several soldiers and three passengers wounded, the officer seriously so, kailroad communications between Nucvitas and Puerto Principe have since been attempted, and fears are entertained in Nucvitas that the insurgents would attempt an attack on Puerto Principe.

Apparent Solution of the Financial Difficulty-Supernatural Phenomena Ascribed to Spiritual Agency.

HAVANA, Oct. 2, 1873. A few days ago it was bruited about town that Cancio Villaamii, the former Intendente, who left Havana a short time ago, was to come back and resume the charge of the Intendency, as the only proper person to cope with the difficulties now pressing upon the economic situation of the island. Yesterday it became known that important telegrams tending to allay distrust and restore confidence in monetary circles had been received, and in the afternoon extras the same were published. They were to the effect that the government would recognize the debt of Cuba as national, and no violent measures regarding the social or political question would be yet introduced. I translate the originals from the curt telegrammic style to read as follows. The first is addressed to Zulueta, President of the Board of Debt, and forwarded by

Villasmi:— Superstanding the following superstanding to the Intendency of Cuba. In order to accept this charge, I must know it you are received to re-establish confidence and credit; rest assured that you will not be disturbed by any violent measures regarding the social question now polities. The debt is declared national. Will Cuba great me the necessary support to horsalize my administration.

Naturally this telegram was received by the oil garchist conservatives with demonstrations of joy, and the Board of the Debt, composed of the leading men of that coterie, hastened to reply to the same, sending their answer to Calvo, the agent at Madrid, of all the schemes and intrigues of the conservatist party:-

Conservatise party:—
Catro, San Geronimo street, No. 6, Maurid:—
Tell Villamili that his patriotic idea has been received with general enthusiasm. The Board of the Debt assembled, offer their unconditional support. To-morrow the Casino, Soard of Credit, planters, merchants and preprietors will telegraph to the same effect with equal pleasure. We all have great confidence in the government of the nation, and are impatiently awaiting your arrival.

This telegram and the official declaration that Spain will guarantee the debt of the Treasury of Cuba is considered in many sanguine quarters as the cure of the financial crists. The news has been received with expressions of pleasure on all sides, and immediately tended to bring back some con-

and immediately tended to bring back some confidence in the paper currency. Gold, from 65 and 70 premium, at which quotation it sold on Tuesday, feil to 50 yesterday.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE,
or, rather, a succession of physical phenomena bordering on the supernatural, have lately taken place at Puerto Principe, which have much excited and even alarmed many of the inhabitants of that city. The events, which have given rise to much speculation, are most certainly worthy of full credit, as your correspondent has received private letters from the persons at whose residences the phenomena occurred. They are briefly as follows:—

At about seven o'clock on the evening of the 22d uit, at Dr. Nicolas Porro's house, in Santa Ana street, Puerto Principe, it was noticed that the burner and glass deposit of the lantern, which is kept hanging in the entry of the house, were moving about within the glass sides of the lantern without any visible cause, and after a few minutes the globe and burner of a three branched chandeller, in the sitting room of the house, teil to the floor and was slivered into bits. The family were surprised and frightened at this occurrence, and the news rapidly spread throughout the neighborhood, attracting a crowd of curious spectators. One of them, a young man named Francisco Bernabe, asked for a light wherewith

to investigate the cause, and upon looking a bont everything was found in order in the entry and sitting groom, save, of course, the broken glass and burner; but upon leaving the room a water jug "jumped" from a table and fell to the floor in pleces. The surprise was great and increased when, upon entering the diming room, a tinaja, a beavy piece of furniture with a filtering stone and earthen water jar within, locked at the time, slid about six inches from the wall, near which it was placed, touching it, and fell forward upon its doors, breaking a quantity of glasses and crockery it contained. A frame, with portraits, fell from the wall of the siting room, and all the nasks, cups, &c., of a dressing table were dashed to the floor in pieces. These events occurred all within an hour, and so great was the crowd of sightseers and curious inquirers who flocked to the scene that the police had to be called upon to keep them back. The excitement was intense.

In the house nearly opposite to Dr. Porros, occupied by Mrs. Mariana Abstengo, these phenomena were reproduced with more effect. All the perfumerly bottles, glassware and other paraphernalia of a dressing table feil off to the floor in atoms, without any shock to the table or visible cause of their failing. A pitcher filled with water, which was on the washstand, leaped from this, a distance of about three yards, and broke to pieces on the floor, leaving the stand intact. But

noor, leaving the stand intact. But

THE STRANGEST CIRCUMSTANCE

of any yet stated is the following:—In plain sight
of the members of the family and of a number of
persons whose veractly cannot be doubted, all the
glass and crockery ware and objects on a sideboard in the dining room shook together and were
moved from their original positions, and one large
glass goblet jamped off, and after proceeding a distance of about three yards in a horizontal direction it fell straight to the floor and shattered into
infinitesimal pieces. A lady in the house lost of
her neck a neeklace of black jet, without feeling it
removed, and other similar inexplicable occurrences happened.

tion it fell straight to the floor and shattered into infinitesimal pieces. A lady in the house lost of her neck a neeklace of black jet, without feeling it removed, and other similar inexplicable occurrences happened.

The alarm pervading both families, and the apprehension that these were but the precursory signs of a violent geological commotion, may be imagined, but no shaking of the earth was feit, nor was there any creaking of the doors or windows or roofs or any other tradicia of an earthquake perceived. The phenomena also were not general, but seemed restricted to certain classes of objects.

On the following day—the 23d—at nine o'clock in the morning, in the house next to Dr. Porro, similar occurrences took place. Fearful of such the family had endcavored to secure their crockery and mirrors; but at the hour mentioned the marble slab under a large mirror, which was well secured by two iron feet, was heard to move and fall to the floor in pieces. The street was again besieged by a curious and wondering crowd until eleven o'clock, when the occurrences completely ceased.

Dr. Porro's family, not wishing to remain in the house longer, moved to their nephew's, bon Cornelio Porro, in Soledad street, and here happened the following:—Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening a noise was heard, which was found to have been produced by the fail of a washtand, with a pitcher, foush, dishes, &c., and a what not, which held a small bronze statue, also moved and fell to the floor. These occurrences have given rise to a world of conjecture, many asserting they are the work of spirits, and that the Porro family are, perhaps, unconscious mediums, as the same scenes occurred at their nephew's house, in Soledad street, to which they removed. Speculation is rife over the matter, and many and varied are the discussions over animal and electric fluids. It has been determined to scientifically investigate the cause.

The Diario publishes two communications on the subject. One of them is evidently from some bigoted pen,

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Valuation of Property in New York Placed at \$1,000,000,000 by the State Assessors—Correspondence with Comptroller Hopkins-Settlement of Various Bills and Accounts.

The Board met yesterlay afternoon, at three clock. On motion of Supervisor McCAFFERTY-Alderman Vance presiding in the absence of His Honor the Mayor-the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The bill of Mr. C. Rogers for printing and station ery furnished during 1868-'69 and '70, amounting to \$94,709, was called up and referred to the Committee on Printing and Stationery, with power to send for persons and papers.

The amount of \$4,600 for services rendered by District Attorney B. K. Phelps, in arguing cases of writs and error on appeal was laid over under the

Comptroller of the State Hopkins sent the fol-lowing communication to the Board of Super-

lowing communication to the Board of Supervisors:

**STATE OF NEW YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALANY, Oct. 8, 1873.*

The Board of Supervisors of the County of New York is hereby required, in pursuance of the act, chapter 643, Laws of 1874, to levy mon the taxable property of New York county, for the current fiscal year, in addition to the sum of 87,673,481 70, mentioned in the circular from this office dated October 8, 1873, the further sum of \$3,584,383 80, being a tax of three and one-half mills on each dollar of real and personal property in said county, axid Board of Supervisors is also hereby required to levy for the current fiscal year, under and in pursuance of chapter 760, Laws of 1873, the further sum of \$2,24,107 14, being one year's interest on \$3,644,387 72, the amount of the three and one-half mill deficiency tax apportuned to said county for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1872. Respectfully yours, the Board of Supervisors of New York county.

**STATE OF NEW YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, 1, 1873.*

SIR—The Board of Equalization of Taxes, in pursuance of chapter 312, of the Laws of 1859, have fixed the aggregate valuation of property in your county at the sum of \$1,104,089,087, upon which amount a State tax of \$7,673,481 70 must be levied for the current fiscal year (commencing October 1, 1873, being 69-510 mills on the dollar for the following purposes, 1/2, :—

For schools, 1½ mills, per chapter 765, Laws of 1873.

For hourty debt, 2 mills, per chapter 765, Laws of 1873.

For new Canitol. 4 mills, per chapter 765, Laws of 1873.

For general purposes, 15 mills, per chapter 765, Laws of 1873.

For bounty debt, 2 mills, per chapter 765, Laws of 1873.

For new Capitol, 35 mill, per chapter 765, Laws of 1873.

For asylums and reformatories, 5-16 mill, per chapter 765, Laws of 1873.

For canal floating debt, under chapter 271, Laws of 1859, 34 mill, per chapter 765, Laws of 1873.

For new work on canals and extra repairs, 34 mill, per chapter 766, Laws of 1873.

For payment of awards by Canal Appraisers and Canal Commissioners, pay certificates of indebtedness and provide for deficiency in sinking runds, &c., 7-10 mill, per chapter 768, Laws of 1873.

For academics and union schools, 1-16 mill, per chapter

Commissioners, pay certaficates of indebiedness and provide for deficiency in sinking runds, &c., 7-10 mill, per chapter 708, Laws of 1878.

For academies and union schools, 1-16 mill, per chapter 708, Laws of 1878.

For academies and union schools, 1-16 mill, per chapter 755, Laws of 1878.

Total, 699-100 mills.

Your obedient servant,

NEW YORK COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTROLLERS OFFICE,
ALEANY, Oct. 8, 1873.

TO THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALEANY, Oct. 8, 1873.

TO THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

Colonel Charles S. Spencer was present in the Colonel Charles S. Spencer was present in the interest of his regiment, the Flith, N. G. S. N. Y., whose bill for services at the 12th of July, 1871, riots, amounting to \$1,109 80, was ordered paid. The regular sessions of the Board of Supervisors henceforth have been definitely settled by vote for the first and third Monday of each month. A number of bils of the Coroners and their deputies, amounting to \$19,000, were presented and ordered paid.

Some tweaty accounts from artisans for labor

ordered paid.
Some twenty accounts from artisans for labor done on armories were received and ordered paid.
Considerable other routine business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned, to meet heart Monday.

GREEN CONDOLED.

Harlem Sages Approve of His Actions. About noon yesterday a number of gentlemen, announcing themselves as "citizens from the Twelith ward," and as representing the "Taxpayers' and City Protective Union," called at the office of the Comptroller with an address to "condole with him." The gentlemen were shown into the sanctum with considerable promptitude; in

the sanctum with considerable promptitude; in fact, more so than would be accorded to any man who had a small account against the city which demanded adjudication.

The resolutions presented by this body of the "Ebenezer" element of Harlem set forth that "this association is of the opinion that the Comptroller, through his sagacity and courage, saved to the city milions of dollars; that when organized opposition is made against the Comptroller it is, in their opinion, to say the least very suspicious, and they leave it to him

(the Comptroller) to answer all charges against him as a public officer, but that in the meantime they think it their duty and that of all citizens to express confidence in the Comptroller in the management of the city's financial affairs."

This was the tency of the resolution which if

agement of the city's financial affairs."

This was the tenor of the resolution, which if published in full would occupy at least a column.

The Comptroller's reply was in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions. He accepted the good wishes of the committee and the association they represented, and he would endeavor to continue in the same course as heretofore.

The committee was composed of Edgar Ketchum. Levi Adam's, Nelson Crawford, E. H. Brown and Charles Rushton.

YACHTING NOTES.

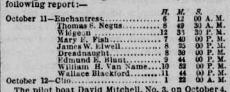
The challenge of Mr. J. F. Loubat, owner of the Enchantress, to Mr. A. B. Stockwell, owner of the Dreadnaught, to sail from Sandy Hook Lightship to and around Five-Fathom Bank Lightship and return, for the Cape May Challenge Cup (now held by the Dreadnaught), was accepted by the latter gentleman and this day fixed for the race. Yachts. men in general agreed that the event would be very interesting, and since the great ocean races they have expressed the opinion that it could not be otherwise than particularly exciting. In the late run to the Cape May Lightship and back the Dreadnaught was quite unfortunate in splitting sails and receiving other damage, which will pre vent her from appearing at the starting po thus leaving the Enchantress to "walk over" the course. It is certain that the owner of the Dreadnaught desires to sail the race, but as his yacht is not in fit condition to attempt it he must accept the alternative.

The sloop yacht Meta, B.Y.C., Mr. George A. Beling, anchored at the foot of Court street, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, at six o'clock, having made the run from Little Egg Harbor in twenty-two hours. It will be remembered that in the match race with the Vision, 6th inst., the plucky owner of the Meta kept on his course, despite the turning back of the index' steambart William. match race with the Vision, oth inst., the plucky owner of the Meta kept on his course, despite the turning back of the judges' steamboat, William Fletcher, but the weather became so bad he could not return that night, and so stood down the beach. In that race the Meta was not rigged for heavy weather, and had she been provided with storm sails her owner would have gone over the whole course and back to the winning post the same day, as a better sea boat was never constructed. Yesterday alternoon Messrs. Krebs, Dillon, wendt and Hoppock, judges in the race, met together and, after considerable discussion, mutually agreed to the appointment of a referce, called for in the articles of agreement, to decide any knotty question that might arise during the progress of the contest. Such question is before them, as Captain Beling claims the race and thinks that, as the Vision was unable to continue, because of heavy weather, and that the judges' beat would not go to the end of the outer course, he should be awarded the victory. The Vision gentiemen claim "no race," because there was no outer stakeboat.

The yachts Jeanette, Mr. John C. Cleary, and Eclipse, Mr. Abraham Metzger, are matched to sail from Oyster Island buoy to and around buoy No. 8½ and return on Wednesday, October 22, for the sum of \$1,000 a side. Jib and mainsail will only be allowed. Messrs. William Chester and August L. Kreymers have been selected judges. Mr. John Keefe is the stakeholder.

The representatives of the Regatta Committee stationed on Sandy Hook Lightship to time the returning vessels in the great ocean races, make the following report:—

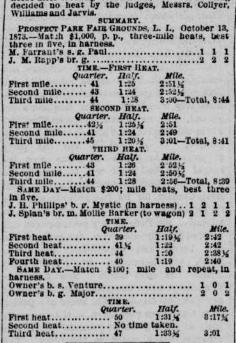
H. M. S. October 11—Enchaptress



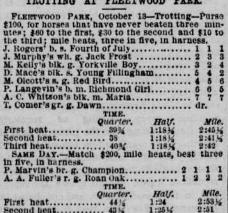
TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK.

A Race of Three-Mile Heats-Two Small Matches. The announcement of a trot of three-mile heats

at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds yesterday attracted considerable attention, and the result was a good attendance. The race was between Farrant's sorrel gelding Paul and J. M. Rapp's brown gelding (unnamed), the result being a victory for Paul in three heats, who, although lacking speed, showed considerable bottom. There were also two other trots, the first between Jack Phillips' brown relding Mystic, in harness, and Mr. Splan's brown mare, to wagon, which, after trotting four heats, was won by Mystic. The second race was one mile and repeat between the brown stallion Venture and the pay gelding Major, which was won by the horse after trotting three heats, the second being decided no heat by the judges, Messrs. Collyer, Williams and Jarvis.



TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK



THE NATIONAL CAME.

Mutual vs. Atlantic. The game on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon between the Mutual and Atlantic clubs was a

complete "walk over" for the former, the score standing 18 to 7 in their favor. The day was rather raw and as a consequence the attendance was limited. imited.
Appended is the score:—

Appended is the score:—

Players. **Play Totals 7 12 27 7 Totals 18 17 27 12 Clubs. 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th.
Atlantic 1 1 2 0 1 2 0 7
Mutual 5 0 5 0 7
Runs Earned Atlantic, 3; Mutual, 7.
First Bases by Errors—Atlantic, 5; Mutual, 2.
Total Fielding Errors—Atlantic, 7; Mutual, 10,
Umpire—Mr. Swandell.
Time of Game—One hour fifty minutes.

The Mutuals play the Baltimores on the Union Grounds this afternoon, and the Nameless play the Chelseas at Prospect Park.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

Interview with Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE REPUBLIC

Comments on the Insurrection in Cuba.

The improving prospects of the present government of Spain are inspiring fresh hopes to many thoughtful Americans who wish for the success of the republican form of government in other lands besides our own. The struggle in Spain acquires additional interest in this country from the fact that it cannot but have a lasting and decisive influence upon the Spanish colonies in America, chiedy on the island of Cubs, which is only a few hours' sail from our Southern shores. In order to obtain additional information on the situation in Spain the writer called yesterday on Admiral Polo de Bernabé, the Spanish Minister, at the Clarendon Hotei. Admiral Polo, though speaking with great reserve, consented to give in a general way his views on affairs in Spain. The writer began with the remark :-

"Do you think, Admiral, that the latest events in Spain tend to give the Republic a permanent charactery"

"I cannot forecast the future, out I think that the republican government has lately received some valuable accessions to its ranks. A considerable portion of the conservative element, some of the most influential men in Spain among the number, have declared in its favor. This is partly due to

THE MODERATION SHOWN BY SENOR CASTELAR He has certainly disappointed those who regarded him as a mere enthusiast-as an impracticable orator or doctrinaire. By his demand of extraordinary powers of the Cortes he has shown that he appreciates the value of vigorous measures in great emergencies. He understands the perils of situation and is now making a determined fight alike against the demagogues who would emulate the excesses of the Paris Commune and against the men who would bring back to Spain the tyranny of bygone ages. I regard it as an especially favorable sign for Castelar that he has suc in rallying around him some of the old conservatives of the country-men who, though monarchical in sentiment, are yet willing to give their support to the Republic to avoid wnat they consider

THE WORSE EVIL-NAMELY, CARLISM, which means the reign of fanaticism." "Then your opinion is that the Carlists have no

chance of succeeding?" "With a strong government at Madrid Carlism will melt like snow in springtime. Though greatly favored by the revolt of the demagogues, the Carl-

ists never had much strength; in lact, a great deal less than they received credit for in some of the American papers." "Do you think, then, Admiral, that the present republican government in Spain will succeed?"

"I hope so; but few things are certain in this world. I never claimed to be a prophet in my own country; still less am I inclined to play the part of a prophet at this distance from it. It is, however, safe to say that, whatever may be her ultimate form of government, Spain will not return to the despotism of the past."

"But will not events in France shape the course of Spain? Is it not likely that the establishment of a monarchy in France—which seems now highly probable-would bring about the same result

"Events in France will undoubtedly exercise some

influence in Spain, but perhaps much less than is generally supposed. There may be a monarchy in France and a republic in Spain. In 1848, when nearly all Europe was ablaze, when France was distracted by a revolution, EVERYTHING WAS QUIET IN SPAIN. Those events did not seem to affect our people to

the slightest degree. Spain is in this respect favorably situated. She has all the products of the soil, which make her independent of other countries. In spite of the many destructive wars which she has suffered she has resources left within hersell to work out her own destiny."

"What is your opinion, Admiral, of the insurrection in Cuba?"

"I do not think the insurgents have gained any material advantages, in spite of all that may have been said to the contrary. They are not better of Mile.

2:51½

2:52½

3:00—Total, 8:44

been said to the Contrary.

now than they were before. Some people what regarded the position of the Spanish government as very desperate a few months ago thought to materially strengthen themselves; but if there were such an opportunity the insurgents have certainly not seized it. It was then said that the Spanish government could not spare any troops for Cuba, and therefore the insurgents would have it all to themselves. Whatever may have been the aspect of affairs then, it is certainly different now. Reinforcements have since arrived in Cuba. But the fact is, that

> the insurgents could not achieve what they profess to want-namely, the independence of the island. The greater part of the inhabitants of Cuba are against them. The loyal people are strong enough and numerous enough to put the insurrection midable proportions. The larger and richer part of the island is entirely free from it, and, so far,

the insurgents have not been able to hold any fortifled place or port or city, even in that depart-ment which is supposed to be the heart of the insurrection." Admiral Polo brought the interview to a close with the foregoing remark, saying that he had

nothing further to tell that would be of interest to the HEBALD or to the American public.

TWO GOOD REPUBLICANS.

A French Democrat to the Spanish President-Castelar's Reply. The following correspondence is translated from the Paris Siècle, between the prosecutor of Pierre Bonaparte and the ablest orater in Europe :-

Bonaparte and the ablest orater in Europe:—
CREMIEUX TO CASTELAR.
Let one of the voterans of liberty, of the Republic, shake you by the hand and thank you for your magnificent programme, which should be that of all true republicans in Spain. You have had the happiness to develop it before a sympathetic Assembly. This happiness is not reserved, I know, to all those who penetrate, like you, into the republican faitla, wish, like you, the Republic purified of all excesses, reassuring the timid, bringing about the birth of that faith in hearts yet uncertain. You will excessed you will consolidate, the great work. I felicitate Spain upon having a son like you, and the French republican subscribes himself with pride the brother of the Chief of Zie Spanish Republic.

CASTELAR TO CREMIEUX.

brother of the Chief of Mie Spanish Republe.

A. CREMIEUX.

CASTELAR TO CREMIEUX.

MADRID, Sept. 23, 1873.

TO MONSIEUR A. CREMIEUX:—

MONSIEUR—It was with great pleasure that I received the letter you have addressed me, and which reminds me of your efforts and your sacrifices for the grand cause of liberty and the Republic. All my efforts have for their ain the consolidation of its well being. Many dangers menace us, many shadows surround us; but I hope that we will be able yet to save ourselves, and, with ourselves, our principles. The sympathies of a man as illustrious as you are encourage and sustain me in my work, and the hope to be able to unite, by the most inflexible bonds of liberty and democracy, all liberal parties is a consolation for many sorrows. Be assured, believe me, I will try to merit by all possible means the confidence of the friends of liberty throughout the world. Always your devoted friend,

COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Comptroller Green reports the following amounts echived yesterday into the treasury:—From lechiver of Taxes—Receipts of taxes of 1873, about 22,000. Bureau of Arrears—Arrears of taxes, ases ments, water rent and interest, \$4,174. Bureau of Collection of Assessments—Assessments for street improvements and interest, \$2,594. Bureau of City Revenue-Market rent and fees and house rent, \$2,365. Bureau of Water Registrar—Croton water rents and penalties, \$3,008. Mayor's Second Marshal, —Licenses, 5341. City Courts—Fees from Fourth District Police Court, \$158. Supervisor of City Record—Sale of City Record, \$19. Total, \$237,762.