New-York Tribune.

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EUROPE.

ROME.

SAILING OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26—Midnight.—The following important dispatches have been received here to-night:

PARIS, Saturday Night, Oct. 26.—The fleet-of-war steamers left Toulon this morning under orders to proceed direct to Civita Vecchia. The embarkation of troops on board the transports at Toulon has been completed, and a dispatch announcing their departure for Italy is momentarily expected.

ITALIAN TROOPS REFUSE TO FIGHT AGAINST GARIBALDI—THE MINISTRY TO BE RADICAL.

FLORENCE, Oct. 26—Evening.—The soldiers of King Victor Emmanuel refuse to fight against Garibaldi.

The cause of national unity in the Councils of the King's Government is gaining ground. It is now considered certain that a thoroughly Radical Ministry will be formed, whose policy will be devoted to making Rome the capital of Italy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 26—Midnight.—The American ship Hudson, which ran ashore in the Thames and was got off, is still afloat, but she is much strained and is leaking badly.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 26—Midnight.—Since the receipt of telegraphic advices from New-York, United States Five-Twenties have advanced to 69¾. Other American securities are firm.

PARIS, Oct. 26—Evening.—The feeling on the Bourse is better, and Rentes are stronger.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 26—Evening.—United States bonds closed here at 7¼ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Oct. 26—Evening.—Petroleum is firmer; standard White has advanced and closed at 53 francs per barrel.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool Oct. 16, via Queenstown Oct. 17, arrived here yesterday. The Hansa, from Southampton, Oct. 15, also arrived yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral and Mrs. Farragut, Capt. and Mrs. Manock, Capt. Le Roy, Lieut.-Com. J. C. Watson, Dr. Foltz, Messrs. M. Kinley, M'Kee, Frailey, Collins, and Gill of the United States Navy, with Major Mongomery of the United States Army, left the Clarendon Hotel, New Bond-st., London, on the 12th of October for Gravesend, where they embarked on board the Frolic, which conveyed them to the Admiral's flag-ship, the Franklin, at Sheerness.

During the stay of Admiral and Mrs. Farragut in London, nearly all the nobility who were in town called upon them. Among the constant visitors who have paid them special attentions, we may mention the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Franklin, the Right Hon. T. H. Corey (First Lord of the Admiralty), Lord Henry Lenox, the Foreign Minister, Lord Stanley, Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, General Lawrence, the Prince de Joinville, the Count de Paris, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, &c., &c.

On the 14th Admiral Farragut, accompanied by Capt. Pennock, Capt. Le Roy, Lieut. Watson, Dr. Folbrin of the United States Navy, left the Franklin, and paid a visit to Shoeburyness. They were escorted by Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Capt. Donald Mackenzie, R. N., and Lieut. Lowthe, R. N., and were received on landing by Col. Fisher, Major Curtis, and other officers, and by them conducted over the grounds of Shoeburyness. Capt. Alderson pointed out to the Admiral the effects of the 9-inch rifled English and 15-inch smooth-bore American guns against the 8-inch Warrior target, and showed him the various targets constructed and in course of construction. The Admiral is said to have expressed his opinion that the 15-inch gun should never be fired with more than 60 ℔ of powder. The party were also shown the Museum and the 600 ℔ rifle gun, with its turn-table to complete, and witnessed some excellent practice with the 9-inch rifle gun at targets somewhat over a mile from the battery. Among the officers present, beside those already mentioned, were Capt. G. A. Wilkinson, Capt. W. Carey, Capt. J. T. Daubuz, Capt. Van Strantbenzee, Lieut. A. B. Brown, Lieut. Bell, Capt. Thornton, &c.

The party were entertained at an elegant luncheon by Col. Fisher and the officers of the Royal Artillery, and after luncheon left the Old Battery R. for the Admiral's flag-ship, which was lying in the offing. The weather was fine, and the whole party were much pleased with their visit and reception.

THE AMERICAN BISHOPS AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Saturday, the 16th of October, was the day fixed for conferring upon the Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States the honorary degree of D. C. L. More than usual interest was excited in the Congregation at Cambridge accordingly.

According to grades which had duly passed the Senate of the University, the degree was conferred on all the 18 United States Bishops now in England. Only seven, however, were able to present themselves on the appointed day, on account of previous engagements. These were Charles Pettit McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio; Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois; Thos. Atkinson, Bishop of North Carolina; Henry Washington Lee, Bishop of Iowa; Henry C. Lay, Bishop of Arkansas; Chas. Todd Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee; John B. Kerfoot, Bishop of Pittsburgh.

At the time announced for the assembly of the congregation, the floor of the Senate House was crowded by resident members and strangers. The under-graduate body mustered strong in the galleries.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Cartwell of Christ's College, entered, escorted, as usual, by the esquire bedells, and followed by the intended recipients of degrees, each of the last-named habited in anticipatory doctorial (scarlet) robes, and each borne company with by a member of the University, of doctorial rank.

Among the notables of the University present were: the Rev. Master of Trinity; the Rev. the Provost of Kings; the Rev. the Master of St. Peter's; the Rev. the Master of St. John's; the Rev. the Master of Downing; the Rev. the Master of Clare; Profs. Sedgwick, Selwyn, Lightfoot, Humphrey, and Liveing; Dr. Paget, &c., &c.

The Vice-Chancellor, having assumed his position on the dais, the American Bishops were presented in a body by the Public Orator (the Rev. W. G. Clark of Trinity College). His speech was replete with exquisite Latinity, and he dwelt chiefly on the value of the maintenance of intimate friendly relations between the two Churches and the two countries. The Bishops were then presented seriatim by the Orator to the Vice-Chancellor, and the latter conferred the degree on each in the usual form. Each of the presentees, on his admission to his degree, passed on to the dais, and took his seat behind the Vice-Chancellor.

The remainder of the Bishops, many of whom were either in Scotland or Ireland at the time of the congregation, were to attend on a future occasion to receive the distinguished honor.

THE NEW MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

According to *The Times*, it was not at all certain that Mr. Thornton would accept the mission to Washington; it had been offered to him, but of course no reply had been yet received. He had previously been appointed Minister at Lisbon. He is a "Count" of the Kingdom of Portugal, and has some family ties with that country; it would be naturally therefore a pleasant position for him, hence the doubt.

A correspondent of *The Daily News*, signing himself "Viator," replies to the objections of *The Times* to Mr. Thornton. As to his want of rank, Viator says he has titled rank, being an hereditary peer of Portugal, and in addition to this he is a thoroughbred English gentleman, whose manners, cultivation, and habits, and those of his family also, make him and them the charm of the society in which they move.

"Viator" goes on to say that Mr. Thornton is a man of the highest capacity, devoted to his profession, and that he has never made a blunder, and will carry with him to Washington the prestige of success elsewhere.

"He is laborious, calm, impartial, and full of good sense. He has risen to eminence entirely by his own merit; and it is quite certain that he will go to Washington entirely out of a sense of duty to his sovereign and his country—a qualification which other diplomatists on this occasion have not shown. At Rio Mr. Thornton has not only restored those friendly relations which ought to exist between England and Brazil, but has, by his good taste, tact, and skill, almost obliterated the popular ill-feeling which existed previously to his residence at that court. It is a common expression in the streets of Rio as he passes, 'That is the English Minister—a good man;' and from high to low his approaching departure is universally regretted. So it also was when he left Buenos Ayres."

Viator is no doubt right when he says that Lord Stanley has chosen Mr. Thornton because he deems him the wisest man which English diplomacy at this time affords.

THE FENIAN PANIC.

Groves, the alleged Fenian, who stands charged with the murder of O'Donnell, the guardsman, was again examined at Bow-st. on the 15th. He was identified as the man who had purchased a false beard, and the strongest evidence against him is that, prior to this occurrence, he wore a beard; that on the day of the shooting he had shaved off his beard, but purchased a false one. The other evidence is very conflicting, but the magistrate refused to entertain the question of bail, and the prisoner was remanded to a future day.

Fenian alarms are the order of the day. In most cases they are only hoaxes, but they serve to keep the country in a state of excitement and alarm. On the 15th it was rumored in Manchester that the Fenians were intending to destroy the gasworks, and every soldier was supplied with a candle and matches. The gas, however, was not disturbed.

On the 15th two troops of the Royal Artillery left Woolwich by special trains for Manchester, and on the 16th two more troops of the Artillery were dispatched to Hull. The 72d Highlanders were also under orders to leave Aldershot camp for Liverpool.

On the night of the 14th of October, a mob, said to have been Fenian in their proclivities, attacked the armory of the 12th Norfolk Rifle Volunteers, situated at Keepham, in that County. Sixty rifles and 10,000 ball cartridges were carried away. Pistol shots were exchanged, and some of the policemen were wounded; the armorer in charge is said to have been mortally wounded. Great excitement prevailed in the District. The Fenians got clear away and retired to Foxley Wood. Two troops of cavalry had been sent from the City of Norwich in pursuit.

The London police are said to have positive information now that Kelly and Deany are hid in London, and great efforts are being made to ascertain the truth of the information. There is, however, plenty of room in London for them to avoid detection.

Strong bodies of the military have been placed on duty at the different Government yards and workhouses throughout the country. At Plymouth Stonehouse and Devonport a strong guard is kept on night and day.

Several men have been arrested at Crewe, on the Midland Railway, on a charge of being engaged in a conspiracy against the public peace.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

A correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette* furnishes some account of the reconnoitering party dispatched to Abyssinia. A letter received from a gentleman on board the Euphrates brings the news that that steamer and two others, the Coromandel and the Scinde, having on board the exploring party, under the command of Col. Merewether, left Bombay on the 15th of September last. The Euphrates and the Coromandel reached Aden on the evening of the 26th, after a bad passage, the latter vessel having lost ten mules out of 140 on board. The Scinde, having the tent equipage on board, had to put back to Bombay through stress of weather. The expedition consists of 100 rank and file, 21 Bombay Native Infantry, and 40 troopers 3d Bombay Cavalry, and the undermentioned officers: Lieut.-Col. Merewether, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Wilkins, Chief Engineer; Lieut.-Col. Phayre, Quarter-master-General; Major Balgree, Lieut. Pottinger, Quarter-master-General's Department; Capt. Goodfellow, Field Engineer; Lieut. Jopp, Assistant Field Engineer; Major Mignion, Lieut. Mortimer, Lieut. Hemmel, Commissariat Department; Dr. Martyn, Dr. Lumsdaine, Medical Officers.

The party were expecting to leave Aden on the 29th for Massowah. Their principal objects are—first, to find a suitable harbor and shore for debarkation and location of some 200 steamers and transports; and secondly to find a good route and post inland on the highland some 60 miles from the shore. It is probable that the landing place will be fixed in Annesley Bay, which is some distance south of Massowah.

The Pall Mall also states that Lord Stanley has sent an ultimatum by the Provinces to the Emperor Theodore intimating that all friendly relations with him are broken off, so that no further attempts will be made to release the prisoners by diplomatic measures.

ITALY.

DEFEAT OF THE PAPAL TROOPS BY MENOTTI GARIBALDI.

Advices received at Florence from the Roman frontier announce that the Papal Zouaves had attacked with cavalry and artillery the town of Nerola, where the insurgents were concentrated under the orders of Menotti Garibaldi, but after a fierce encounter the Papal troops were beaten and pursued as far as Monte Maggiore, whither they retreated in great disorder, with heavy loss. The losses of the insurgents were five killed and 15 wounded.

A rumor has been current that Menotti Garibaldi was wounded in the recent engagement at Monte Maggiore, but the report is not confirmed.

The insurgents are concentrating in the neighboring mountains.

THE ENCOUNTER AT MONTE LIBRETTI.

The French *Moniteur* says:

"On the 13th inst. the Pontifical troops attacked with the bayonet and defeated 300 Garibaldians who barred their road to Monte Libretti. The invaders were forced to evacuate that locality after some losses both in killed and wounded."

But according to accounts received in France from Rome the Zouaves were defeated at Monte Libretti, with the loss of 15 killed and wounded. The insurgents, however, afterward abandoned Monte Libretti, and also Falvaterra.

And the *Moniteur* of the 16th finally says: "Authentic and concurrent intelligence from Rome and Florence enables us to give the most circumstantial account of the affair of the 13th October, which is the last encounter that has taken place for some days. Ninety Papal soldiers, with rash impulse, charged a body of 300 Garibaldians, cut their way through them, and reoccupied Monte Libretti. The invaders, however, having received considerable reënforcements from the neighboring frontier—probably badly guarded—they resumed the offensive to the number of 800. Before so superior a force the Pontifical detachment effected a retreat in good order. During the whole day they had ten wounded whom they were able to remove, together with 15 Garibaldian prisoners. The losses of the enemy appear to have been considerable, and it was affirmed at Florence that Menotti Garibaldi was seriously wounded. What is certain, however, is, that the invaders found it prudent to anew evacuate Monte Libretti and even Falvaterra, and the Romans have retaken possession of both those localities.

PALESTRINA OCCUPIED—THE PAPAL TROOPS RETREATING.

Advices published here by the Relief Committee state that 800 insurgents occupied Palestrina yesterday; that the population of Velletri and Frosinone are joining the insurgents, and that a considerable number of the Pontifical troops at the latter place are retreating toward Rome.

MENOTTI GARIBALDI'S COLUMN.

According to the *Italia* of Naples, Menotti Garibaldi was received at Vicovaro on the 7th, with great enthusiasm. The insurgents were regaled in the public square and an *auto da fe* was made of the Papal arms. Upon none of the mountains between Tivoli, Monte-Retonde, and Palombara, are there now any military or civil authorities. The country is in full insurrection.

The *Pungolo* of Florence says that the column commanded by Menotti Garibaldi consists of 1,900 resolute young men who were in the campaigns of 1859 and 1866. This column has not yet measured its strength with the enemy.

ROME SURROUNDED—THE CITY IN A STATE OF SIEGE—THE POPE CALM.

Rome may be said to be completely surrounded, and very shortly the Papal troops will be restricted to the defense of the city. Letters from Rome printed in the Continental journals describe it as having all the appearance of a city about to sustain a siege. It is patrolled in every part; all the posts are reënforced, and the troops bivouack at night upon the hills. Arrests continue unceasingly. A letter in the *Débats* of yesterday says that as many as 1,200 people have been arrested; the prisons are crowded, and the authorities are at their wit's end to know where to put the people they seize. The young men of the city, nevertheless, contrive to escape and join the insurgents. "It is impossible," says the correspondent, "that such a state of things can last long. The greater part of the Roman youth is in exile or in prison; business is at a stand-still, provisions are dear, the misery is extreme, and if the agitation in Italy continues Rome is threatened to be deprived in the Winter of the benefit it derives from the presence of foreigners. The Pope seems very calm. On Monday he walked through the Corso on foot. If this was done to test public opinion, the Holy Father must have been little satisfied. Not only was there no sympathetic cry or manifestation whatsoever, but the people hid themselves in passages and shops in order not to be obliged to salute him. It was a very sad spectacle, and I was a witness of it."

GARIBALDI TO THE ITALIANS.

Garibaldi has sent from Caprera the following short address:

CAPRERA, Oct. 7, 1867.

TO THE ITALIANS: Fighting has begun on the Roman territory; there are men there for whom I would give a thousand lives. Listen to no cowardly words, but march! To-morrow Italy will receive congratulations from the entire world, which will have witnessed your heroism.

G. GARIBALDI.

There is a report at Florence that Garibaldi has left his island upon an American vessel, but there seems to be no authority for the rumor.

GARIBALDI TO THE ROMANS.

The Italian papers publish the following proclamation, which Garibaldi has addressed to the Romans:

Notwithstanding timid councils and insolent threats you have spontaneously cut short delay, and while I write the heroic cry of your deliverance echoes from the forests of the Sabina to the hights of the Gianicolo. You are accomplishing with just impatience your duty; Italy, I am convinced, will fulfill hers. Between Rome and me there has long been a solemn compact, and at all cost I will maintain my promise and will be with you. But to vanquish I am superfluous. The dauntless survivors of Vascelio and San Pancrazio, the tried veterans of the National battles, are fighting in your ranks, and their names carry with them victory. I do not refuse the glorious mandate of directing you, but until I come I yield to your desire and that of all my friends, and transfer the direction of the enterprise into the hands of my son Menotti, certain that he will conquer with you, or die at his post. On my arrival let there remain merely the opprobrious recollection of the execrable tyranny which has oppressed you.

October 5. G. GARIBALDI.

CRISPI'S VISIT TO CAPRERA.

A letter from Florence says: The deputy Crispi has been sent to Caprera at the request of the President of the Council to employ all his influence on the mind of Gen. Garibaldi. It is believed that the efforts of this eminent citizen may contribute to bring back the concord so desirable. The resignation of Roman officers in the Italian army continue; following the example of Major Ghirelli, they go to swell the ranks of the insurgents.

MAZZINI REPORTED IN THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Courrier Français* says that Mazzini has left Lugano for the Papal States.

THE DEMAND FOR INTERVENTION.

Florence dispatches of the 18th say that the entire Italian press is unanimous in calling for the occupation of the Papal territory.

The *Opinione* again urges the Government to take measures to prevent any intervention.

The provincial journals concur in censuring the language of the French journals *La France* and *La Patrie*.

The *Perseveranza* insists upon the immediate occupation of the Pontifical States by the Italian troops, declaring that every delay is dangerous to the monarchy and to the institutions of the country.

THE LEADERS OF THE INSURRECTION.

In addition to Menotti Garibaldi, the insurrection is headed by Col. Acerbi, MM. Cucchi, Salomone, and Baron Nicotera, all four deputies of the Italian Parliament. M. Baldini, a rich cloth manufacturer at Sienna, is at the head of 200 of his young workmen and Roman refugees, whom he has provided with arms and money. Several sons of rich Lombard families are also with the invaders. Col. Acerbi has issued the following proclamation:

"TORRE ALPINA, Oct. 9.

"SOLDIERS: At the cry of Italy we have met once more, and, full of patriotic enthusiasm, have hurried here where a population glorious by its ancient annals has risen to recover its liberty from the most barbarous and despotic of Governments. We are all moved by the cry of Rome; we all understand that Rome is the soul of our country, and without it Italy cannot exist. To restore Rome to Italy, liberty to her enslaved people, who are resolved to break the yoke which oppresses them—such is our aim. The enterprise is as noble as are severe and numerous the sufferings we have to endure. Soldiers! Hunger, thirst, daily fatigues, constant marches, sufferings of every kind, such is our prospect. Our reward will be the consciousness of having done our duty. Soldiers! The whole civilized world is looking at us, and prays for our success. Let us prove that we are soldiers of the revolution, pupils of the school of the great Captain, Garibaldi; that we are soldiers of civilization, and, as before, know how to respect private property and opinions. Let us be generous even toward a mercenary and hireling enemy. The rest we will regard as Italian brothers, who are to sit down with us at the great banquet of a regenerated country. And when, from the hight of the Capitol, the Romans shall proclaim by the plebiscite, 'Italy, one and free!' future generations will bless us.

"The General in Command, ACERBI."

The Central Committee of Aid has published a bulletin at Florence inviting the provincial committees to send in their funds as soon as possible, as grave obligations have been contracted. The Treasurer of the Committee is the well-known deputy Crispi, who, according to one account, has gone to Caprera at the instigation of the Government. On the list of subscribers is M. Phillippo Cosia, a Roman refugee, for £1,000.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTE.

The former National Committee has reconstituted itself, and has notified the fact to the Romans in the following proclamation:

ROMANS: The National Junta being dissolved, and Italy released from the responsibility of generous initiatives, the problem of the Roman question has resumed its basis.

The National Committee, which has always preserved the great question in its true character, finds itself now called upon again by the chiefs of sections to take the direction of affairs—a serious charge which patriotism and our boundless confidence in you have alone determined us to accept without hesitation.

Romans, as Italy has fulfilled the ungrateful duty of stifling generous initiative, it is for us to fulfill ours, and that completely. It has been said that Rome is for the Romans, and entire Europe has recognized in them the right of satisfying their legitimate aspirations and wants. A convention we have not signed has imposed upon us a painful trial. We have accepted it, and the trial has been decisive.

It has been established by evidence, and the fact is patent, that theocratic power is incompatible with civilization and incapable of governing. It must therefore resign itself to perish. Romans, when we have laid bare the vices and great abuses of sacerdotal government, the court of Rome has replied by the doctrine of immobility, the application of which it has confided to the brute force of its mercenaries. If the right recognized in us is not a bitter mockery, if every attempt at ameliorating our fate has hitherto failed, shall we be guilty if we are forced to appeal to the last resort? The triumph of civilization and of the true interests of the Church will justify the energy of our designs.

Romans, the provinces are already in revolt, and the insurrection will soon be universal. We must associate ourselves with this movement, we must second it with all our force, because the victory of the provinces will facilitate victory in Rome. Be you, therefore, prepared, and let us all keep ready.

The blood of our brethren which the Pontifical Zouave is shedding in the provinces will be a spark that shall kindle our spirit. Romans, the hour is about to strike. In the name of the country let us close our ranks, and let every man only obey the orders that may come from the center. Remember, that unity and discipline constitute strength. Every partial, rash, inopportune movement may be fatal. Have faith, O Romans, in the committee that has already given you proofs of its strength, its prudence and its firm will!

Now that that the time for strong resolution has arrived, this Committee will not fail in its duty! Let us close our ranks firmly; let us act with discipline, and the cause of civilization shall triumph.

THE NATIONAL ROMAN COMMITTEE.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S CIRCULAR.

The *Unita Cattolica* publishes the following analysis of Cardinal Antonelli's circular:

"1. At the moment when all the Provinces of the State were enjoying the greatest peace and tranquillity there entered by the frontier of the country occupied by the Government of Florence armed bands of men to provoke disorder, instigate revolt against the legitimate Government, and to commit criminal acts of brigandage.

"2. The inhabitants of the territories invaded suddenly by these bands, instead of responding to the provocations, and adhering to the imported revolt, remained faithful to the Holy Father, manifesting all their horror at this act of felony.

"3. The bands were formed in Tuscany, and in the provinces usurped from the Holy See; they were composed of young men, natives of those localities; and others not belonging to the present state of the Holy Father; and all this in full daylight, under the eyes of the sub-Alpine Governments, who delivered passes to these bands, although it was well known that these *voyageurs* were going to invade the Pontifical territory.

"4. The Italian troops allowed the passage to remain free to a great number of these armed bandits, who, from various points of the Tuscan frontier and Orvieto, invaded the Pontifical territory.

"5. These troops received the bands of invaders when, beaten and dispersed by the Pontifical army, they recrossed the frontier."

GERMANY.

THE POSTAL CONFERENCE.

The first meeting of the members of the Postal Conference between Prussia and Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, Austria, and Luxemburg will be held in Berlin this week. The object of the Conference is the reduction of the postal tariff.

TURKEY.

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

Our correspondent writes from Constantinople, Oct. 8:

Aali Pasha went to Crete last week with £45,000 sterling in gold, &c., "to establish a Provincial Government there," really to try to buy off the Cretans. Large reënforcements of troops are going down also, which don't look like peace.

Dispatches from Athens say that the Provincial Government of Candia has addressed to the foreign Consuls at Canea a communication, soliciting the intervention of the great powers for the conclusion of an armistice, the sending of an international commission to Candia, and the establishment of universal suffrage for the solution of the question. The same document informs the Consuls that a Cretan squadron is being formed to blockade the parts of the isle occupied by the Turks, in order to prevent the importation of articles of food and ammunition.

MEXICO.

RUMOR THAT ALL TREATIES WITH EUROPEAN POWERS ARE TO BE ABROGATED.

A Washington dispatch says the Government has received information that the President of Mexico will declare all treaties existing between that country and the European Powers engaged in, or indirectly favoring, the pretensions of Maximilian, abrogated, and no longer binding upon the people of Mexico; as, under the stipulations of some of these treaties, the revenues of Mexico were pledged for the payment of claims to a large amount. It is apprehended here that the abrogation of these treaties will involve another war, and it is urged that the United States should at once enter into negotiations with Juarez to secure a renewal of the treaty of 1859, and assume a *quasi protectorate*, to the extent at least of all American interests in that country. It is rumored that a distinguished ex-Minister will soon be sent out as special Commissioner to Mexico to look after our interests in this respect.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Canada, Oct. 28.—Notice has been given that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario to enlarge the charter of the Erie and Ontario Railway, allowing that company to construct a line to the Detroit River. The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is 31 per cent.

THE SHIP-CARPENTERS' STRIKE AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Canada, Oct. 28.—The ringleaders concerned in the late demonstration of the ship-carpenters' strike were arrested to-day. A mob of roughs, to the number of several hundred, attempted a rescue, but were driven off by the soldiers. Bail to any amount was offered for the release of the prisoners, but it was refused.

The jail is guarded by a strong detachment of the Rifle Brigade.

The Inland Navigation Company, with a view of extending operations next year, have purchased the steamers Corinthian and Union; also the American steamers Cataract, Bay State, Lord Elgin, and Ontario.

TORONTO, Canada, Oct. 28.—The run on the banks which has been going on here for the few days past has now virtually ceased. There was but little demand for gold to-day.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN SACO, MAINE.

SACO, Maine, Oct. 28.—E. C. Adams, mail agent between Boston and Portland, was shot at in one of our principal streets at about 8 o'clock last night. The ball grazed his head, rendering him insensible for a moment. The ruffian then attacked him with the butt of the pistol, inflicting several wounds before being frightened away. The would-be murderer, or his reasons for the attempt, are still unknown.

THE CATASTROPHE AT THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

The Troy Whig has the following relative to the accident at the central shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel:

"At 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon Mr. Mallory again descended the shaft about 400 feet, when the lights that preceded him were extinguished by the foul air, and he was compelled to return. He made no new discoveries in regard to the bodies of the men killed by the accident. The contractors contemplated lowering a boat upon the water and grappling for the men at the bottom of the shaft, but the second attempt to descend developed the fact that no man could live ten minutes 500 feet down the shaft, consequently the the idea was abandoned. It is not probable that the bodies will be recovered until a new building is constructed and new machinery and pumps put in operation to throw out the water and introduce purer air into the shaft, which in all probability will require two months to accomplish. The building, machinery, wood, lumber, and other material destroyed is estimated at $100,000, which, we understand, by the terms of the contract, falls upon the Chicago contractors, who, be it said to their credit, did everything that human skill and ingenuity could do to rescue the men alive from their terrible position. The shaft is 600 feet deep, with platforms constructed every 50 feet to within 75 feet from the bottom, with escape ladders from one to the other. Had there been an escape ladder from the bottom to the first platform, a distance of 75 feet, those not injured by the bucket and drills that went down at the onset might possibly have escaped with their lives. The water flows into the shaft at the rate of 16 feet in 24 hours, and will require about 36 days to fill it to the top."

THE RECENT HURRICANE IN THE GULF.

FURTHER DETAILS—TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY UPON THE RIO GRANDE.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—*The Picayune* has the following later advices, which confirm the destructive effects of the late storm upon the Rio Grande:

The hurricane was the most terrible in the memory of man on this frontier. A perpetual bombardment for a year could hardly have done as much damage as happened from this one night's storm. Twenty-six persons were killed at Matamoras, and ten were killed and one wounded at Brownsville. At Brazos, so far as is known, twelve persons perished. The schooners Ella and Kedash were blown high ashore. Only two houses were left standing at Clarksville, and none at Bagdad. The loss of life in the latter place is not known. Ninety of the inhabitants escaped by going on board of a vessel which rode out the storm. The rest have perished.

The negro soldiers and their officers at Brazos are said to have acted infamously. They not only refused all assistance to the struggling and suffering families, but retired to the sheltered part of the island, and the soldiers returned the next day to rob the wrecked goods under the remains of the warehouses and dwellings. One of them was shot and killed by a citizen, who detected him in robbing. Their officers, it is said, do nothing to check their brigandism.

From the long list of damages at Brownsville we extract the following: Messrs. King & Kennedy's warehouse, roof blown off, and building very badly damaged; County Court-House and jail completely destroyed, and the prisoners are all at large; the entire square surrounded by Bowen, Fort Brown, Fourteenth, Levee, and Elizabeth-sts. is destroyed, including *The Ranchero* office and Masonic Hall. *The Courier* office has roof off; the Custom-House—wall down; the Presbyterian Church was destroyed; Post-Office building—roof blown off; the hotel and elegant billiard saloon of Mr. Miller is almost ruined; the iron building of Messrs. Wilkins, Heye & Co. is totally destroyed. Between Tenth and First-sts., seven brick and four frame houses were either totally destroyed or so badly injured as to be uninhabitable.

In Matamoras 1,500 houses and huts were blown down. The greatest distress and want prevails at all points, and appeals have been made for aid. Out of seven steamers only two can be repaired.

THE INDIANS.

DETAILS OF THE TREATY WITH THE KIOWAS AND COMANCHES — EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES FOR EACH FAMILY — PROVISION FOR THEIR CIVILIZATION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—A treaty made by the Indian Commissioners with the Kiowa and Comanche tribes on the 21st inst. gives them about 6,000 square miles, 3,500,000 acres of land, embraced between the north fork of the Red River and the Red River beginning at the intersection of the 35th parallel with the 98th meredian embracing the south-western corner of the present Indian Territory, with a fraction from the Texas tribes, now estimated at about 4,000 persons or 800 lodges. This land will therefore give them about 800 acres of land for each man, woman and child.

It is also provided that these tribes shall induce their brethren, the Comanches in Northern Texas, to come and live with them, and if they succeed that the United States will enlarge their reservation, adding a quantity of land sufficient to give each person of the removing Comanches 320 acres. This will leave a section of country on the Texas frontier free from the Indians, and open the way to civilizing a once powerful roving band.

On this reservation there are several bands of the Comanches already forming, and by Col. Pennybacker and others it is proposed to build an agency house, a warehouse, and other buildings, for a teacher, farmer, miller, physician, etc., and that these persons be furnished by the Commissioners to the Indians and live on the reservation and aid them.

In lieu of the annuities provided under the Treaty of 1865, it is proposed to give each Indian on the reservation annually a suit of clothing, consisting of coat, pantaloons, hat, and socks; and in addition to this that $25,000 be given annually in such articles as the Indians most need. Several other provisions are made to furnish seeds and agricultural implements to such Indians as may commence farming.

The Indians agree to let all the railroads be built, and especially the Smoky Hill and Platte roads. They also agree to keep lasting peace, to capture no women or children, attack no more trains, and to cease killing men; and it is also agreed to allow them to hunt on the old reservation south of Arkansas, until the settlements drive them away from that hunting ground.

A WAR AGAINST THE BLACKFEET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A special to *The Tribune*, from Denver, dated the 24th, says: "It is reported from a trustworthy source that a fight lately took place between the Blackfeet and Gross Ventres; the latter lost 90 men. An alliance with the Sioux, Cheyennes, Crows, and Arrapahoes has been formed to carry on a war of extermination against the Blackfeet.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

ABSTRACT OF THE QUARTERLY REPORTS OF THE BANKS OF NEW-YORK CITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The following statement is based on the abstract of quarterly reports of the National Banks of New-York city, by which it appears that the banks not only had the amount of reserve required by law, but a surplus of more than $13,000,000, or seven per centum of the amount of circulation and deposits:

Circulation, National and State		$35,288,152
Individual deposits	$210,373,879	
Less exchanges for Clearing-House Oct. 7	102,870,865	
Net amount of individual deposits		107,503,014
United States deposits and deposits of disbursing officers		2,387,818
Due to national and other banks and bankers	$61,392,152	
Less balance due from national and other banks and bankers	12,321,627	49,070,525
Total amount of circulation and deposits for which a reserve is required under sections 31 and 32 of the act		194,249,509
Specie on hand	7,361,588	
Fractional currency	231,218	
Legal tender notes	33,535,242	
Compound interest notes, which are a legal reserve on deposits	20,971,370	
		62,099,418
Twenty-five per cent of the total amount of circulation and deposits is		$48,562,377
Surplus		13,537,041

or 7 per cent of circulation and deposits in excess of the requirements of the law.

The abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Association up to the first Monday in October, shows the resources to be $1,495,000,000, including over $10,000,000 of specie, and nearly $57,000,000 of compound interest notes. The capital stock is $419,500,000; surplus fund, $66,666,000, and undivided profits, $33,500,000.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—There were eight interments yesterday of victims of yellow fever. The weather is cloudy and warm, and there is no abatement of the yellow fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—There were 10 deaths from yellow fever yesterday, and 16 to-day. There has been no frost yet. Absentees are cautioned to remain away for a short time yet.

MOBILE, Oct. 28.—There were 12 interments from yellow fever in this city during the past two days. The weather is cloudy and cold; heavy rains yesterday.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 28.—There were seven interments from yellow fever during the 24 hours ending at 5 p. m. to-day.

THE CHOLERA DISAPPEARED AT PALERMO.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Our Consul at Palermo under date of Oct. 1, says: "The cholera epidemic has entirely ceased in this town, having had no new cases since the 22d of September last. For the past six days the health officers have issued clean bills of health. The actual number of deaths during the epidemic as well as I have been able to ascertain, were 4,776 in the city proper, and some 700 or 800 in the neighboring villages. Business is slowly recovering."

FIRES.

LIVE STOCK AND HAY BURNED.

Mr. Josiah S. Baldwin's barn, with 13 cows and 20 tuns of hay, was consumed on Sunday, at Clinton, N. J., about half a mile beyond the Irvington toll-gate; loss, $3,000. It is thought that the fire was caused by chicken thieves, who dropped a light in the hay during their last raid upon the hen-coops.

HOTEL BURNED IN OGDENSBURG.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Baldwin House, located on Catharine-st., in this village, was totally destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. A considerable portion of the furniture was saved. The total loss is about $15,000. There was $3,000 insurance on the building, and $11,500 on the furniture. Upward of 80 inmates were thrown out of shelter by the fire.

WASHINGTON.

THE REPORT ABOUT GEN. GRANT'S POLITICAL UTTERANCES CONTRADICTED — COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC MANAGERS—THE PENIAN PRISONERS—THE TAX ON WHISKY—APPOINTMENT OF A SOLICITOR FOR THE INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT—THE INJUNCTION ON THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR REFUSED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 28, 1867.

Gen. Dent of Gen. Grant's staff, acting as Secretary of War during Gen. Grant's absence, denies the story of Dr. Bard of *The Atlanta New Era*, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Bard had an interview with Gen. Grant, which lasted for only about two minutes, and no such conversation took place. From this it would appear that Dr. Bard made a false statement, and that Grant had refused to talk politics with him.

It is stated that the President has received letters from prominent Democrats in New-York, complaining of the manner in which Seymour, Hoffman, Tilden, Cagger & Co. are carrying on the campaign in that State. They say that while the Republicans are very active in holding meetings all over the State, and straining every nerve to get out all their votes, the Democracy are doing nothing comparatively but relying on the chances. They say that Pendleton, Thurman, Pugh and others who stumped Ohio in the late campaign there, offered their services to stump New-York, but no notice was taken of the offer. Seymour & Co. offered as an excuse that the views of Pendleton, Thurman, and Vallandigham on the finances of the Government would not take well in New-York, and for that reason they had better remain away.

A man named Pierce, who is running for State Senator in one of the Brooklyn Districts, has been endeavoring to obtain aid from the Executive to help his election. The lobby have got hold of him and promise him all the aid he wishes.

The British Government declines to release Colonels Warren and Nagle from custody, and has directed that their trial shall take place immediately. The State Department has directed the employment of counsel for their defense.

Gen. Van Wyck arrived here this morning, and returned again to New-York this evening, to continue on the stump until the end of the campaign. The Sub-Committee on Retrenchment, of which he is Chairman, will meet and resume the investigation of the whisky frauds and other frauds on the revenue immediately after the elections. The Committee are of the opinion that the present system of collecting the tax is a failure. The tax must be reduced to fifty cents a gallon and collected at the still, upon its capacity. It is also understood that