FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

DEPOSITION OF THE QUEEN—PROCLAMATION OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The official *Gazette* to-day publishes a proclamation of the Provisional Government, pronouncing the deposition of Queen Isabella, proclaiming the sovereignty of the people, and concluding with a denunciation of the Bourbons. The leading bankers and merchants of Andalusa have offered to the Provisional Government a loan of 100,000,000 reals.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA CALLED OUT.

The Provisional Junta has issued a proclamation calling out the National Militia.

THE PROVISIONAL JUNTA ORGANIZED—PRESIDENT MADOZ.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Madrid is quiet. The Provisional Junta has been organized, with Madoz as President. No measures have yet been taken looking to the future of the country, beyond denouncing the plan for a republic, nor will there be until the arrival at the Capital of Gens. Prim and Serrano. The battle between Pavia and Serrano occurred at Alcola, near Cordova, and was very short. There were but few losses.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE THRONE.

The success of the revolutionary movement in Spain, ending as it has in the expulsion of Queen Isabella, gives rise to much speculation as to her probable successor on the Spanish throne. It is generally believed that the known dislike of the Emperor Napoleon to the Orleans family is fatal to the hopes of the Montpensiers; and that a Carlist will be chosen to rule over Spain is regarded as impossible. The ancient rights of the House of Savoy to the throne of Spain are beginning to be discussed, and the Duke of Aosta, the second son of King Victor Emmanuel, is talked of as an available candidate.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW OF THE QUEEN WITH THE EMPEROR—THE CASTLE OF PAU ASSIGNED TO HER.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—*La France* to-day discusses the prospects of Spain, and predicts that the present revolution there will be followed by a violent civil war. The *Moniteur* this morning gives the following account of the late movements of the Spanish Court: "Her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, and the members of the Royal family who were with her at San Sebastian, crossed the frontier on the 26th ult. They immediately proceeded to Biarritz, where the Queen had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, and the Empress Eugenie. After a brief delay, the Queen and family left Biarritz for the castle of Pau, which has been assigned to Her Most Catholic Majesty as a residence during her sojourn in France." It is reported that Manuel de la Concha and the Count of Cheste have left Spain for France.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. PRIM AND SERRANO AT MADRID—REVOLT IN BARCELONA.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—Gen. Prim and Marshal Serrano have arrived here. The citizens are arming themselves, and have occupied the guard-houses and the various military posts within and around the city. The city of Barcelona has joined the revolution. The Count of Cheste has fled from Spain. The foreign residents are sending deputations to the Provisional Junta now in session to congratulate them on the success of the patriotic movement.

MADRID, Oct. 1—AFTERNOON.—The Marquis of Novaliches died in this city this morning from his wounds. Gen. Calonge while preparing to fly to France was arrested and handed over to the Revolutionary Junta at Burgos. The City of Madrid is perfectly quiet. Gens. Prim and Serrano have not yet arrived here. Don Sebastian, a son of the late Infanta Pedro a grand uncle of the Queen, advised the Queen to inaugurate a civil war; but the Basque Provinces refused to supply men or money for that purpose. The Basque Provinces have since given in their adhesion to the revolution.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL JUNTA OF MADRID.

Pascal Madoz, who has been chosen President of the Provisional Junta of Madrid, is a statesman of considerable reputation, who has for the last 15 years taken an active part in the affairs of his country. He was born at Pamplona on the 9th of May, 1806, and at the age of 14 was sent to the University of Saragossa to study law. During the troubles of 1823, arising from the ineffectual attempt of Ferdinand VII. to establish despotism in Spain, although he was only a youth, he took an active part in the Liberal movement, and was one of the defenders of the Castle of Mon-jon when it was besieged by the French, who went to the aid of Ferdinand. On the fall of that place he was captured by the French, and thrown into prison, where he remained for several months. He subsequently resumed his studies, and after passing a brilliant examination, received his diploma as doctor of laws; but he was shortlived after expelled the University, on the pretense that he had professed Jansenist opinions, and prohibited practicing at the bar before he had attained the age of 25 years. Left, through this arbitrary measure, without resources, he withdrew to Reuss, and resided at Tours till the decree of amnesty proclaimed by the Regent, Maria Christina, enabled him to return to his country. He arrived in Spain he established himself in the City of Barcelona, where he found employment in editing the Dictionary of Universal Geography, which had been commenced by Bergnes, and continued by that writer to the letter R. He assisted, also, in compiling a Collection of Celebrated Trials, that part of the work devoted to Spain being assigned to him, and at the same time edited the "Catalan," an Opposition journal. In 1836 the name of M. Madoz was entered upon the list of the advocates of Barcelona, and he was appointed Judge of the civil tribunal of that city and Governor of the Valley of Arran, being indebted for the latter post to the vigor with which he had combatted the Carlist bands, harassing them for six months at the head of a battalion of militia and volunteers. His great popularity secured his election in 1837 as a deputy to the Cortes for the province of Lerida, a position which he held for six years, discharging his duties with great fidelity. In 1841 he joined the opposition against Espartero, and played an important part in the struggle which ended in the overthrow of the Regent at that time. At the close of the struggle he refused a place in the new Government as Minister of Finance, and a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court was offered him instead. But he was too much of a Liberal to sell the views of the Revolutionary party, and a few months after we find him thrown into prison, along with his friend Manuel Cortina, where he was kept three months. On his release he at once took his place in the ranks of the Constitutional Opposition. When the revolution of 1854 broke out, he was invited by his friends in Barcelona to use his influence to prevent bloodshed and the struggle between the workmen and the manufacturers of that city, and, promptly responding to the call, he did not cease his conciliatory efforts until amicable relations had been restored. He was appointed Governor of Barcelona by the new Ministry, and so greatly signalized himself by the energy with which he combatted the cholera when it appeared there as an epidemic, and for the measures of relief which he organized for the relief of the sufferers from the visitation, that the city awarded him a civic crown, and inscribed the services which he had rendered it upon a commemorative tablet, while the Government offered him the grand crosses of Isabella and of Charles III., and the titles of Count of Prenap. He refused these honors, and returning to the Cortes as a simple citizen, he became recognized as the chief of that progressist party, and was elected President of the Chamber by an almost unanimous vote. In 1855 he was appointed Minister of Finance, in which capacity he proposed the law decreeing the immediate sale of all the property belonging to the State to charitable and educational establishments, to the parishes and the clergy. This bold measure encountered great opposition, especially from the Church whose right to acquire and hold property had been recognized by the Concordat of 1851; but it was carried in the Cortes, and being sanctioned, although with great reluctance, by the Queen, it not only put a stop to the negotiations with Rome on the subject which were then progressing, but afterward led to a complete rupture with the Pope. In 1845 M. Madoz quitted the Cabinet, and resumed his place on the benches of the Opposition. At the period of the revolution of July, 1856, he presided at the last sitting of the Cortes, and was instrumental in getting passed in that body a vote of want of confidence in the new ministry formed by O'Donnell. He also put himself at the head of a detachment of militia, and took an active part in initiating operations against the Government. On the defeat of the insurgent forces, he managed to conceal himself, and subsequently escaped to a foreign land. On his return to Spain from his exile he resumed his place as one of the leaders of the Liberal party. He differed with his party, however, in 1865, when the Progressists and the Democrats decided to take no part in the election of a Chamber of Deputies, offering himself on that occasion as candidate at Barcelona, which elected him one of its Deputies.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A passenger train on the London and North-Western Railway ran off the track to-day near Rugby. Four persons were killed and several are reported severely injured. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

FRANCE.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The French guards on the Spanish frontier have been withdrawn. All the Spanish fugitives who were arrested at the boundary line have been released.

GERMANY.

RETURN OF THE NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

HAMBURG, Oct. 1.—The brig Germania, of the North Pole Expedition, has arrived at Bergen, Norway, homeward bound. No results of the voyage are yet announced.

ROME.

THE COMING COUNCIL.

ROME, Oct. 1.—Pope Pius IX. has issued an apostolic letter, addressed to all non-Catholic religious bodies, announcing the forthcoming Œcumenical Council, and urging them to seize the occasion thus offered them of rejoining the Church.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PRESIDENT SARMIENTO IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Advices from Rio Janeiro, received by the steamer which arrived at St. Nazaire yesterday, announce that the newly installed President of the Argentine Republic, Don Domingo F. Sarmiento, has proposed negotiations for peace between Brazil and Paraguay.

EGYPT.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE VICEROY.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, October 1.—While the Viceroy of Egypt was visiting an illumination in a narrow street in Cairo, an attempt was made to assassinate him by dropping a steel ball, armed with sharp barbs, on his head. The Viceroy escaped uninjured. The perpetrator is unknown.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION—SECOND DAY.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP POTTER—RITUALISM—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—THE PROPOSED NORTHERN DIOCESE—DEBATE ON THE PLAN FOR A FEDERATE COUNCIL.

The religious exercises commenced in St. Paul's chapel at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Mytton Maury of Cold Spring, assisted by the Rev. William W. Olssen of Scarsdale. The business session commenced at 10 o'clock. The body of the church was completely filled with the delegates, and the galleries with spectators, about half of whom were ladies. In the absence of Bishop Potter, and by his request, the Rev. Dr. Haight occupied the chair. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved. Cyrus Curtiss, William Betts, and Edward F. De Lacey were reelected Trustees of the Fund for the Aged and Infirm Clergy, without a ballot. Dr. Vinton, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Salary of the Bishop, reported for the Committee that the income of the Disposable Fund was not sufficient for the purpose, and recommended that the equitable apportionment among the parishes be made of the sum necessary to make up the amount, as has been done heretofore. A report was made in relation to St. Stephen's College, Annandale. Two had graduated this Summer with the intention of entering the ministry, but one of them, a very excellent young man, had subsequently lost his life by drowning. The College was in a prosperous condition, and a new building, which had been greatly needed, had just been completed. It had accommodations for 26 students, and to pay for and furnish it about $3,000 more was needed. At the opening of the academic year, 16 students will be in attendance. The polls were then opened for an election by the clergy and laymen, respectively, of the Standing Committee and the Missionary Committee. The Chair announced with great regret that the Rev. Dr. John McVickar had been compelled to decline serving another year as Chairman of the Standing Committee.

A little after 11 o'clock, Bishop Potter took the chair, and began the reading of his annual address, which was listened to with profound attention to its close. He began by addressing the Convention as probably the last in which they were to assemble as members of the same diocese. The remembrances of the visits he had made to every part of the diocese were dear to him, and the approaching change in the ties which for thirty years had bound him to both clergy and laity could not but be a solemn one. He then passed to the history of the Episcopal Church of New-York since his connection with it. The disagreements of the clergy had been unimportant. Yet the outward and visible collisions had been such as had attracted the attention of the world. The vital work of the clergy had been unembarrassed by these petty discords, yet the bubbles on the surface had been noticed while the deep current flowed unobserved beneath. But the Church was not going to ruin. In the year 1838, when the Western Diocese was separated from us, the Church had 245 clergymen and 225 parishes and mission stations. Now there were 456 clergymen and 336 parishes and mission stations. Under what circumstances has this increase taken place?

The non-Episcopal religious papers had abounded in unfavorable comment on the condition of the Church. They had exaggerated matters. The Bishop admitted an honest difference of opinion in the Church on some matters of doctrine. They had even seen an attempt on the part of some of the clergy, in some of the Church papers, to fasten on a portion of their brethren the charge of entertaining deadly heresies. The object of these clergymen and editors seemed to be to promote agitation. Much damage had been done to many of the church members by withdrawing their attention from the more important concerns of religion, and involving them in fruitless controversy. If the church had so flourished in an era of discord, what might not be expected if quiet and order should prevail, and none of the strength of the clergy and commendants be expended in strife and denunciations. Had there been no indiscretion on the part of clergymen in speech and action? He feared there had been hasty and extravagant expressions, and some forms and ceremonies which were extreme and even unworthy of censure. Between the limits of error on one side, and of error on the other, there was a wide range for the exercise of thought and action. The folly and mischief begins when either school endeavors to narrow the church down to its own particular views. The sin against charity, when to teach the truth as to make it odious, arrange their religious services in disregard of the canons of the church, and disturb the sober portion of its members. Very different from that should be the course of the considerate pastor. Much must be conceded to diversity of temperament, but clergymen should not be too much given to one particular view. The inevitable result of disregarding this obvious dictate of prudence was narrowness and intemperance of opinion. Eccentric changes in the manner of conducting the services of the church were to be avoided. Yet it must be remembered that the highest cathedral service in use in England is extremely simple compared with the mediæval or Roman service. Proscriptive legislation on the part of the Diocese in the matter of Ritualism was not therefore recommended. The extreme forms and excesses of ritualism had not yet crossed the ocean. To treat choral services and professional psalms and hymns as dangerous was a puerility. Particular individuals may find these things not a help to devotion, but for such persons to denounce them and endeavor to deprive others of the benefits of them was uncharitable. The limits to which ritualistic services may be carried without traversing the doctrines of the church were somewhat vague. Many evils were of a nature to cure themselves, and a microscopic vision and harsh application of discipline were by no means to be recommended. The services should conform to the prayer-book, further than that he would not undertake to settle the question.

There was a vague notion prevalent with a large portion of the religious world, which has passed into a kind of stereotyped phrase, viz.: that "there is an irreconcilable antagonism between the outward and visible, and the inward and spiritual." What was to be objected to was the excessive use of the outward and visible. No doubt this is the objection to some of the ceremonies of other religions. But what were the schools made for but that outward things might have an avenue to the soul? When political parties, on the eve of an election, light their bonfires, and organize their torchlight processions, they seem not to have learned, though they have had many years experience, that these outward influences are inadequate to enthusiasm. Novelties, when first introduced into the Divine service, either in the way of addition or omission, will at first jar on the mind of the worshiper, but this feeling of strangeness will soon wear away. He had no intention, however, to encourage or vindicate any excessive use of ceremonials. He advised clergymen not to convulse a parish for the sake of an inconsiderable improvement in the services, and to beware of the insidious approaches of error. The laity he would advise to be slow to create disturbances in their parishes, without first inquiring whether their feelings were not mere local prejudices.

The Reverend Bishop then spoke of the approaching Triennial Convention of the Church. Many things would be discussed, but few adopted. He recommended to preserve the bonds which united the American to the the Anglican Church, and to take no important step without the sanction of the older branch. He expressed his thanks for the aid which had been sent through him to their brethren in the South, and preached the establishment of institutions of education for females in the Southern States as a matter of very great importance.

On the conclusion of the Bishop's address, it was announced that the following persons had been elected for the Standing and Missionary committees:

Standing Committee—The Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix, Wm. E. Eigenbrodt, William F. Morgan, Isaac H. Tuttle; the Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck; Stephen P. Nash, Floyd Smith, Edward Jones.

Missionary Committee—The Rev. Drs. Samuel R. Johnson, Wm. F. Morgan, Henry E. Montgomery, Alfred B. Beach, Cornelius E. Swope; Stephen Cambreleng, George L. Collins, George Merritt, James Pott, Hamilton Bruce.

Committees were then appointed to lay before the Convention suitable plans of action to carry out the recommendations of the Bishop in regard to the endowment of the Northern Diocese and education at the South. Dr. Haight read the report of the special committee of five appointed to prepare a draft of a memorial to the Convention, together with a plan for a Federal Council of the Dioceses of the State of New-York. This was the order of the day, but consideration of it was postponed until evening. Several reports were next read. The Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning had received $21,190 and given $10,000 to the General Theological Seminary and $8,000 to St. Stephen's College, and there remained in the Treasury $950 28. Contributions to the fund by 189 parishes, $5,814 73. The Trustees of the Episcopal Fund reported that the disposable fund remained the same as last year, $67,500, all of which is invested in bonds, mortgages, and property in the City of New-York. The fund for accumulation had increased $2,705 27, and is now $38,509 56, of which $30,000 is invested in bonds and mortgages at 6 and 7 per cent.

A very earnest discussion now took place on the subject of the endowment of the Northern Diocese. Dr. Doane reported that the Northern churches were now sure of raising the $40,000, which was the part they had agreed to perform. Mr. J. V. L. Pruyn called upon the Southern churches to do their part. Dr. Morgan of St. Thomas's thought that the Southern churches could now go on. The Rev. John A. Paddock said that the Long Island churches were in favor of a sub-division of the diocese, so that Long Island should be set off by itself, and read an elaborate report to that effect, also maintaining their right in law and equity to a share of the Episcopal fund. On motion of Dr. Haight a resolution was passed recommending the churches of the older and more wealthy portions of the Diocese to contribute liberally to the new Diocese. The Convention then adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 7:30, Bishop Potter in the chair. The chapel was filled to overflowing, many standing in the aisles and galleries. An interesting report was read by Dr. Montgomery, giving details of the work of the City Mission Society. The Rev. Dr. Haight addressed the Convention on the subject of the plan for the establishment of a Federate Council of the New-York Dioceses, which was reported in the afternoon. He moved the adoption of the first section of the proposed plan. Judge Ruggles spoke in favor of the resolution, and proceeded to explain the effect of the proposed Council. The Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn and the Rev. Dr. Washburn spoke, with much force against the establishment of such a Council and the Rev. John Henry Hopkins in its favor. The Rev. Dr. Vinton followed on the other side. Other speakers took part in the debate, which was listened to with the utmost attention until the hour of adjournment arrived without the Convention coming to a vote on the resolution of Dr. Haight, which was made the special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOME NEWS.

THE WEATHER.

New-York.	Hour.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Hour.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.
Oct. 1.—7	54°	30.22	N. E.	8	56°	30.25	N. E.
12	61°	30.29	N. E.	9	54°	30.32	N. E.
3	59°	30.26	N. E.	11	54°	30.32	N. E.

REMARKS—Morning—Little cloudy to 1; very cloudy from 7 to to 12, rain early. Afternoon—Windy to sunset; very cloudy and overcast to 5; overcast from 5 to sunset. Evening—Overcast and windy to 12; light drizzly rain at times from 10:55 to 12.

THE CITY.

The Councilmen had no quorum yesterday.

The Commissioners of Emigration have in bank $128,251 12.

California newspapers only 11 days old were received in this office yesterday.

The arrivals of vessels at this port for the month of September were 458, and the departures, 324.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon laid over a number of resolutions to pave certain streets with Belgian pavement.

The Paper Hangers' Union met last night, at Thirteenth-st. and Broadway, for the transaction of business connected with their trade.

Mr. James M. McGregor, the Superintendent of Buildings, has ordered a survey to be made of a number of buildings reported to be in an unsafe condition.

As John J. Little was driving through Great Jones-st., when opposite No. 56, the street caved in, and the horse, carriage, and driver, were seriously damaged.

Miss Julia Crouch of Mystic, Conn., will speak before the Workingwomen, at their Home, on Elizabeth-st., on Tuesday night next, on Wisdom and Folly.

Michael McCarty, aged 13 years, living at No. 178 Madison-st., was gored by a mad bull, yesterday, which had broken loose from a drove, and is thought fatally injured.

Frank Ward, aged 29 years, was found dead in his bed, at No. 9 Mulberry-st., yesterday morning. Coroner Flynn held an inquest, and found that death resulted from uremia.

Ex-Fire Marshal Baker announces that during the month of September there were 28 fires in this city, involving a loss to the Underwriters of $595,987; nearly double the loss of the month of August.

The formal opening of the College of Physicians and Surgeons took place last evening in the presence of the Faculty and a brilliant company. Dr. Delafield delivered the address of welcome to the students.

On Wednesday evening some thieves entered the residence No. 204 Third-ave., and stole from thence six $1,000 Five-Twenty U. S. bonds of the issue of July 1, 1867. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the recovery of the bonds.

James Smith, aged 18 years, while trying to escape from an officer, yesterday morning, jumped from a third-story window of No. 242 East Fortieth-st., and dislocated his hip. He was then arrested, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

During an affray, yesterday, in Peter Mitchell's saloon, at the corner of Greene and Bleecker-sts., between James Carey, Hugh Dougherty, and other persons, a pistol shot was fired. No one was injured. Carey and Dougherty were arrested.

The opening exercises of the new Primary School No. 12, in Roosevelt-st., took place yesterday. There was a large attendance of visitors, who manifested much interest in the proceedings. The school buildings cost $75,000, and afford excellent accommodation for pupils.

Among the passengers in the Rising Star, which sailed yesterday, are Gen. Killby Smith and servant, Baron Arthonx de Riviete, Dr. W. H. Stanley, the Rev. E. Gerry, the Rev. A. Lindsley, Dr. J. A. Spear, the Rev. G. Moore, Dr. Pape, and a detachment of United States troops.

The Fruit-Growers' Club held a stated weekly meeting yesterday at Whitlock's, on Broadway, and engaged in a discussion of the grape culture. There was a very fine floral exhibition. On next Thursday, there will be a display of pears, and on the same day Mr. Carpenter will read an essay on this particular species of fruit.

The Chamber of Commerce held their regular meeting yesterday, and appointed the following gentlemen as a delegation to the National Convention of the Board of Trade, to be held at Chicago, in December, viz: Wm. E. Dodge, Hiram Walbridge, and Saml. Ruggles. A letter urging the removal of the wreck of the schooner Margaret was read, and the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on Retrenchment met yesterday at the Astor House, but transacted no business of importance. It is their intention to thoroughly investigate the affairs of the Internal Revenue Department. The Committee consists of Senator Edmunds and Congressmen Van Wyck, Halsey, Jenckes, and Benton. The Committee will meet again to-day.

An inquest was held at the Morgue, yesterday, over the body of Joseph Destledorf, a German, aged 50 years. He, with his wife and family, were attending a party at No. 502 Sixth-ave., and Destledorf left the house unobserved. He was subsequently found lying in the street, insensible, having probably fallen while intoxicated, and fractured his skull. A verdict in accordance with this theory was rendered.

The American Institute Polytechnic Branch met last evening at their rooms in the Cooper Institute, Prof. S. D. Silliman in the chair. Mr. Grosebeck exhibited a water meter, which gave rise to much discussion, after which Mr. Napoleon T. Zahn gave an elaborate description of his system of teaching history by squares differently colored. A paper on the relation of the manufacturer to the inventor was read by Mr. T. D. Stetson, and soon after the meeting adjourned.

The Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, accompanied by Mayor Kalbfleisch, waited on Gen. McClellan yesterday, at the Alsop mansion, and invited him to visit that city. The invitation was not accepted, on the ground that the state of health of a near relative was such as to require the presence of the Doctor in Pennsylvania as soon as early a day as possible. The General, in the course of the interview, is said not to have pronounced against Gen. Grant.

The City Mission held its stated monthly meeting in the Presbyterian Church, Lexington-ave. and Forty-sixth-st., yesterday, Mr. A. R. Witmore, Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. Lewis E. Jackson briefly sketched the rise and progress of evangelistic efforts. Among the figures exhibited were the following: 86 missionaries, 502 visitors, 9,291 missionary visits, 167 meetings, 1,772 persons led to churches, 12 open air services and 10,600 attendants, 102 families and 400 persons aided, $591 38 distributed among the worthy poor, and 58,922 tracts distributed. The Society is greatly in need of contributions.

Mr. Brentano, who has recently returned from his prolonged tour of the United States, has received all the latest English and continental periodicals, and offers at his well-known depot the usual judicious assortment of foreign literature. Among other current magazines he has the last numbers of *Temple Bar*, *London Society*, *Tinsley's*, *Macmillan's*, *The Fortnightly Review*, and *The Englishwoman's Magazine*; and we may add that he is prepared to present all his friends with a poetical narrative of his travels, which far excels all his previous efforts.

The Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars is to be held in this city on next Tuesday and Wednesday at the "Kane" Lodge Rooms, Twenty-second-st. and Broadway. After the close of the Conclave on Wednesday the members of the Grand Commandery are to be entertained at the grand dinner, at the Metropolitan Hotel, to be given by Columbia, Morton, Palestine, Coeur de Lion, Manhattan, and Trinitas Commanderies of this city. The Knights Templars intend giving the Grand Commandery a magnificent reception.

Bricklayers' Union No. 2 met last evening at Denill Institute, the President, S. R. Gaul in the chair, and received the monthly report of the Secretary, Mr. Smith, which showed the receipts to be $285 67; expenditures, $197 15; balance in the treasury, $950 28. A motion to refund $250 donated by the Operative Plasterers of Brooklyn on Thursday last was lost, in consequence of which the Vice-President, Mr. O'Callahan, resigned, and Mr. M. J. Daly was elected. An additional tax of 25 cents per month was imposed on each member. It was announced that two "bricklayers—eight-hour men—were wanted on a job at the corner of Thirty-first-st. and Broadway.

The 71st Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., under command of Col. H. Rockafeller, had a full dress inspection and battalion drill at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-seventh-st. and Seventh-ave, last evening. There were about 250 men in line of all grades. A large number of the friends of the regiment were present who applauded the officers for their fine movements and drill. The members appeared in a new and handsome uniform of dark-blue pants, dress-coat trimmed with black braid, and white-body and cross-belts, white epaulets, and full dress hat, with white feather.

Gen. Dick Taylor and family of Louisiana and Capt. Renny of the British army, are at the Clarendon Hotel. The Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, M. C., Albany, Judge Bigelow, and D. N. Spooner, Boston, are at the Brevoort House. St. John B. Skinner, Assistant Postmaster-General, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Howell Cobb of Georgia, Judge J. P. Sullivan of New-Orleans, and Oliver Ames, Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., is at the Westminster Hotel. Col. T. L. Casey, Washington, and O. B. Matteson, Utica, are at the Astor House.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. George B. Lincoln, in the chair, and granted a permit to erect a caloric rendering establishment at the foot of Forty-sixth-st., East River. The report of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent against the continuance of a slaughtering establishment at the intersection of Warren and Bondsts., Brooklyn, was accepted. Complaint was made that Mr. Gamble had permitted the boiling of fat in his establishment, at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-st., after prescribed hours. Referred to the Sanitary Superintendent for investigation.

The Old Trinity School Building, Nos. 74 and 76 Varick-st., was damaged by fire on the roof and upper floor yesterday. A part of the first and second floors were occupied by L. M. Dinsmore, dealer in furniture and bedding. Loss by water, $300; insured for $1,500 each by the Grocers' and Firemen's Fund Companies. The remainder of the first and second floors were occupied by G. A. Bevington, decorator of china. Loss, $200; insured by the Atlantic Company of Brooklyn. The third floor was occupied as a gymnasium by the New-York Turn Verein Society. Loss, $500; not insured. The building is owned by the Trinity Corporation, and is damaged to the amount of $1,000; insured.

The wife of a well-known Democratic politician of this city was yesterday morning brought before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having assaulted another woman with a parasol. It is alleged that the politician had abandoned his lawful wife, and taken up his abode with the complainant in the case. The two ladies chancing to meet in Mr. A. T. Stewart's store yesterday morning, the present possessor of the husband's affections made some slighting remark in reference to the other, to which the latter responded by an application of her parasol to the head and shoulders of the hussiter. The Justice decided to hold the assaulting party to bail in the sum of $500, which was promptly furnished, and she was discharged from arrest.

The semi-monthly report of the Castle Garden Labor Exchange shows that from Sept. 16 to the 30th (12 working days), there were applicants for employment, 1,658—males, 993; females, 679; orders of employers for laborers, 1,029—males, 1,106; females, 923; persons employed, 1,036—males, 997; females, 639; among these were 25 families, comprising 69 persons. Average number of applicants, 126 per day; of orders, 189; and of engagements, 123. Average rate of monthly wages paid to males, $14; to females, $10. The classification of emigrant labor is: Males—mechanical labor, 226; agricultural, 53; females—skilled labor, 4; unskilled, 635. Males able to read and write, 764; males not able, 193; females able to read and write, 408; females not able, 231. In presenting this report, Mr. Alfred Barbe took occasion to tender his resignation as Superintendent of the Labor Exchange.

Coroner Flynn commenced an investigation yesterday into the circumstances attendant on the death of Rudolph Knodel, lately living at No. 24 Greenwich-st., who was fatally injured on Tuesday last, by being run over, near Seventy-fourth-st., by a dummy belonging to the Second-ave. Railroad Company. The evidence taken went to show that Knodel was riding a horse up the avenue, and after proceeding about 300 yards beside the engine, the animal backed upon the track, in front of the engine. Knodel dismounted, and in doing so, accidentally fell upon the track, and the dummy passed over him, causing injuries from the effect of which he died in a few moments. The dummy was proceeding slowly at the time, and the engineer did all in his power to prevent the accident. The case was then adjourned.

The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections met yesterday afternoon, and resolved that applications for relief of destitute blind be made to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor on the following days: First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards on Oct. 5; Sixth Ward, on Oct. 6; Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, on Oct. 7; Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards, on Oct. 8; Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, on Oct. 9; Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, on Oct. 12; Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, on Oct. 13; Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, on Oct. 14; Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, on Oct. 26; Twenty-second Ward, on Oct. 26. The Wardens of the City Prison was directed to hereafter cause all prisoners convicted of or charged with a felony, to be confined in separate cells, and under no circumstances permit that more than one such prisoner be placed in a cell.

Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the rear of the basement and sub-cellar of No. 38 Courtlandt-st., occupied, together with the first floor, by Olney & Co., manufacturers of gas fixtures and glassware. The flames did not extend beyond the first floor. Olney & Co.'s loss amounts to about $20,000. Insured for $35,000 by the Tradesmens', Phenix, Home, Bowery, Merchants', and other companies. The Merchant's Co. had a policy of $2,500 on fixtures. A quantity of machinery in the place, owned by the Novelty Iron Works Company, valued at $10,000, was destroyed. Insured. The second floor of the building is occupied by Rausch & Co., boot and shoe dealers. Loss by smoke and water $10,000. Insured by the following companies: Commonwealth, $5,000; Albany City, $5,000; Western, of Buffalo, $5,000; Phenix, $2,500; and Hope, of Providence, R. I., $2,500. The third and fourth floors are occupied by Parsons & Co., shoe dealers. Loss $500. Insured for $10,000 in the Lafayette, Norwich of Connecticut, and Albany City Companies. The building is owned by Daniel Roberts, and is damaged to the amount of $10,000. Insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove in the sub-cellar.

BROOKLYN.—The Police restored 146 lost children to their parents last month.

A fire occurred last evening in a large brick stable in the rear of No. 154 Johnson-st., belonging to Tunis G. Bergen of New-Utrecht, and occupied by George Jein and A. H. Campbell. The horses, five in number, were gotten out in safety. The damage to building amounts to about $1,000—insured.

FLUSHING.—Applicants from Queens County for admission to the Cornell Institute will be examined at the office of School Commissioner Covert on Wednesday next.

BRUSHVILLE, L. I.—A large tent, 60x80 feet, erected at this place by the residents of Queens, for the purpose of holding a fair, was blown down on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. G. W. Dickenson was seriously injured by the falling of the center pole.

AMITYVILLE, L. I.—William Robertson, a brakesman on the freight train on the South Side Railroad, on Thursday last while uncoupling a car, fell between the platforms; the forward trucks of the car passing over him inflicting injuries from which he died last night.

MOUNT VERNON.—Augustus Sleicker shot Farrington Scantar, aged 16 years, yesterday, and seriously wounded him. Sleicker is under arrest.

TREMONT.—The entire stud of the Anniewood Stable is to be sold by auction to-morrow afternoon.

PELHAMVILLE, N. Y.—Wm. C. Sparks's dwelling, with contents, was burned on Wednesday.

NEW-DURHAM.—A week ago, a Mrs. Earl died under what were considered suspicious circumstances. Her husband and herself had not lived amicably, and it was alleged that he had kicked her down stairs, which was the cause of her death. An examination, however, of the body was made, were showed that the woman died of apoplexy.

NYACK.—An association was organized in this town, on Wednesday, on the basis of equal rights to all, without regard to sex or color. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by the Rev. D. K. Lee, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and Mrs. Nelson.

HOBOKEN.—A man named Francis Wilson, who alleged that he came from the New-England Hotel, New-York, went on Wednesday evening, to the house of Mrs. Emily B. Merritt, in Garden-st., to engage a band. Mrs. Merritt declined, but told the man that if he would fix the chandelier, so she could have a furnished room cleaned out. He accordingly added, but when the lady returned she missed her pocket-book, in which were six $5 bills, and immediately accused Wilson of having taken the money. He denied it, and a scuffle ensued. He effected his escape, however, but was subsequently arrested, and the money found with him. Judge Pope committed Wilson for trial.

JERSEY CITY.—Thomas Farley was arrested last evening, for having received money from persons to whom he stated he had his son at Antietam, when the fact was he never helped the crazy, and had not his son in a railway accident. The inquest over the remains of Thomas Eling, who was killed by being run over by a horse, resulted at the Prospect-st. crossing of the Erie Railroad on the 20th of September, terminated by the jury finding that Eling came to his death by neglect of the Erie Railroad Company in not having gates at the crossing, and censured the Company therefor.

NEWARK.—An affray occurred at an early hour yesterday morning, at the saloon of Michael Christ, in the Twelfth Ward, on account of the proprietor expressing to John Farrell and Matthew Carey, who were in the place, his desire to "shut up shop." The men became heated, and Christ is charged with having struck George Schug about the head and face, because he interfered. The assailants were arrested yesterday afternoon at the Police Station, where they put in an appearance for the purpose of making charges of assault and battery against Christ ... The Police made 304 arrests during September ... Yesterday, Judge Dodge, in the Essex County Court, Owen Burns, Thomas Gorman, and James Cahill were found guilty of an atrocious assault upon a carpet bagger and robbery of his effects, between the 1st and 5th of last August, while returning from a visit to the County Jail. Upon being taken to the prisoners' room, Burns committed a severe assault upon a lad who had given evidence against him, whereupon he was promptly taken before the Judge, and sentenced to one year in the State Prison.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.—A new M. E. Seminary, four stories in height, is to be erected at this place. The main building will be 100 feet in length, with two wings, each 60 feet. A site for the building has been given for the cut iron.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Rev. James B. Crane of this city died suddenly on Wednesday while standing on the porch of his residence.

THE ELLEN HICKS MURDER—TRIAL OF THE SOLDIER DORAN.

The trial of John Doran, a non-commissioned officer of Company B, 1st United States Artillery, charged with being "an accessory before the fact" of the murder of Ellen Hicks, at Throgg's Neck, on the 7th of August, 1866, commenced yesterday at White Plains, in the Westchester County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Barnard and Justices of the Sessions, Sikman and Conklin, being on the bench. No remarkable interest was manifested, as far as spectators present was concerned. The matter of impanneling a jury was tedious. Only out of two hundred talesmen were the required number obtained. All the others had read about and formed an opinion of the transaction. While the Jury was being impanneled, the wife of Doran entered the Court-room, leading by the hand a bright-looking young boy, and bearing on her arm an infant. The District-Attorney opened the case with a plain, general statement. With the main facts the public are well acquainted. They were published at the time of the occurrence in THE TRIBUNE, and more recently on the trials of Thomas Fitzgerald, Michael J. Canta and Charles Burke, all three of whom are now under sentence of death. Ellen Hicks's death was caused by a musket-shot fired by Thomas Fitzgerald, subsequent to a general altercation between Alexander Elliott, Ellen's cousin, and Doran and three others, all soldiers in the regular service and stationed at Fort Schuyler. There seems to have been at the bottom of the altercation a feud on the basis of Orangemen and Fenians, the soldiers being abettors of the latter. A number of witnesses were examined, and the Court adjourned till this morning.

[Announcements.]

RUPTURE CURED—By using WHITE'S PATENT Lever Truss, and bathing the parts with DR. GREGORY'S HERBAL LOTION. Address DR. GREGORY, No. 629 Broadway.

CATARRH.—DR. ROWE'S ESSAY ON CATARRH sent on receipt of postage. Office No. 22 East Twenty-first. Hours