New-York Tribune.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

THE CROWN TO BE OFFERED TO ESPARTERO—REMOVAL OF CAPTAIN-GENERAL LERSUNDI.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—*The Times's* Madrid correspondent writes to that journal that the crown of Spain will probably be offered to Espartero. The decree removing Lersundi from the Captain-Generalcy of Cuba, and appointing Gen. Dulce in his place, was officially published on Saturday.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION DEMANDED.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—Marshal Serrano has nominated 25 Councillors of State. Justices of Peace have been reappointed in all the provinces of Spain. Popular demonstrations have been made in the Balearic and Canary Islands in favor of religious toleration, and petitions have been sent here praying the Government to immediately publish a decree establishing the freedom of public worship.

IRELAND.

A FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

CORK, Nov. 9.—A great popular demonstration took place here yesterday on the occasion of the funeral of Mr. James Mountain, who is supposed to have held a prominent position in the Fenian organization. A procession of over 6,000 men and women followed the remains to the cemetery. Mr. Mountain formerly resided in the United States, and was a delegate to the Fenian Convention held at Chicago in November, 1863.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY—THE ALLIES BEFORE ASSUNCION—THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON.

LISBON, Nov. 9.—The mail steamer from South America has arrived at this port. She brings dates from Rio de Janerio to the 12th ult. The allied fleet and army were before Assuncion, the capital of Paraguay. News of the surrender of the city was hourly expected at Rio. It was reported that the United States squadron, under Rear-Admiral Davis, was going up the Paraguay River to Assuncion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FEMALE SUFFRAGE QUESTION—THE CASE OF MISS BECKER—A NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE TROOPS IN IRELAND—THE RECIPROCITY TREATY BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—In the case of Miss Lydia Becker the Court of Common Pleas has rendered a decision, in which all the judges concur, that the common law of England gives women no right to vote. It is reported that Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-chief of the forces in India, will succeed Lord Strathnairn at the head of the troops in Ireland. *The Morning Post* regrets the postponement of the negotiations for a new reciprocity treaty between the Dominion of Canada and the United States. It regards the conclusion of such a treaty as the only sedative for the discontent of Nova Scotia.

THE AMERICAN COMEDIAN, CLARK.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—John S. Clark, the American comedian, played at the Strand Theater, on Friday evening last, before the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Reverdy Johnson, and other notables.

THE CONSPIRACY TO POSTPONE THE ELECTIONS—JOHNSON AND LAIRD ONCE MORE—PRIM'S PLEDGE FOR A REPUBLIC IN SPAIN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The history of Mr. Disraeli's plot to postpone the elections is somewhat extraordinary. It has been long in preparation. I find that as far back as September 23 I wrote you that such a trap was to be sprung. No hint of it appeared in the London papers. The plan at that time was to embrass the registration courts by the multiplication of Tory objections and frivolous claims, so that the revision of the registry lists could not be completed by Oct. 8, the time agreed on. Then the failure to complete them was to be put forward as the pretexts for postponing the writs for election, fixed to issue Nov. 11. It is true that such a scheme had been matured by Mr. Disraeli, and proposed to the Cabinet, where the persistent opposition of the Home Secretary, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and the Secretary for India, Sir Stafford Norchcote, compelled Mr. Disraeli to drop it. Baffled in this, he still did not abandon his purpose. The Premier possesses the talent for patience. He still brooded over his scheme. Again, on the 14th of October, I wrote you that the postponement was once more planning. Unless you put that letter into the basket you must have printed this morning in New-York the announcement which this morning in London has set all the papers aflame with just indignation. Yet the suppression of the news here is very curious. It came to me a fortnight ago from a source peculiarly trustworthy. A day or two since the same authority wrote me to say that he believed himself mistaken. Almost at the same time a Liberal friend, of wide political information, came into these offices and said that he had heard of such a plan, believed it had been contemplated, but was given up. Now, this morning the Liberal papers, and also *The Times*, lead their editorial columns with the exposure of the trick. *The Times* affects to disbelieve it because no Minister, not even Mr. Disraeli, could be guilty of such an act of bad faith. *The News* and *Star* credit him with the purpose, and expect to avert by publicity the consummation of the outrage—what that French Disraeli, the Emperor, would call the crowning of the edifice.

The communication to the papers last night was so authorative that it might well startle them. It was carried to their offices late in the evening by no less a person than Mr. George Glyn, the Liberal Whip—as good authority as the Chairman of the State Central Committee would be in New-York. There was just time to get a half-column leader in type in each of the three offices. It may surprise you that *The Times*, not being a Liberal journal, should have been selected as one of the three papers to give such news to the world. But it happens, for half-a-dozen reasons, that *The Times*, which formerly did its worst to bolster up the Tory Prime Minister, and which hates Gladstone with a bitterness all the more virulent that it has to be partly concealed, is obliged to give a quasi support to the Liberals at this moment. Its chief proprietor, Mr. John Walter, is a Liberal candidate for Berkshire—which one will do as well as the other five reasons that might be given. Beside, the advantage of publicity and a certain kind of authority could not be so completely attained in the other journals, and every aid was to be invoked to force Mr. Disraeli to abandon once more his cherished stratagem.

Its object is, of course, to tide over the year without resigning office. If the writs issue Nov. 11, Parliament can meet on the 10th December, and, allowing for all ceremonies, the decisive vote which should oust Mr. Disraeli may be taken—at least, the Liberals think it may—before Christmas. The new Ministry will then come into office early enough to prepare and mature its measures for next year, as well of finance as upon the Irish Church. If they don't come in till the end of February, 1869, there will be time for neither, and another year will pass without any substantial progess in Irish policy. The delay will, on the other hand, allow time for Mr. Disraeli to advance the education of his party, find material for a new Cave of Adullam, and, by a coalition even more corrupt than that of the last two years, carry a Tory measure of disestablishment and prolong his hold on office indefinitely. I do not mean that I think this could be done, but that it would beyond question be attempted, and that Mr. Disraeli is a gambler too desperate to throw up his hand before he has played his last card—including all the aces in his boots. Reasons much more petty than this have equally helped on the conspiracy. In defiance of public opinion, Mr. Disraeli sent his Irish Secretary, Lord Mayo, to India as Governor-General—a mere tool, thoroughly incapable of high command, and thoroughly ignorant of the country and its 200,000,000 over whom he is to have almost arbitrary sway. The first act of a Liberal Ministry will be to cancel this appointment. If they are in power by Christmas, they may supersede Lord Mayo by telegram, before he reaches Calcutta. If he once gets hold of the Government, it is hoped that his removal may be delayed, perhaps altogether prevented. Another colleague of Disraeli wants to keep in long enough to become entitled to a pension on retiring. All of these cling to the offices for the sake of holding, which so long they have flung away their own respect and that of the country. The name of the Queen is once more dragged in by Mr. Disraeli, and the personal influence of the sovereign wielded at the will of her Minister in a manner that is equally a violation of the Constitution and of decency. The whole intrigue is so shameless, that England has not for fifty years had a Prime Minister of whom such a story would have been believed. No man, friend or enemy, finds any difficulty in believing it of Mr. Disraeli. Intrinsically base as it is, the flagrant violation of faith which it involves is the worst part of it. The House tolerated Disraeli in office only on the understanding—indeed, on the distinct pledge—that the elections should be so expedited as to insure a session before Christmas. The proof of this is too abundant to be disputed. The subject was openly discussed; there was a committee, a Registration bill to advance and fix the revision of the registry lists; additional revising barristers were appointed. Mr. Hardy, the Home Secretary, repelled with vehemence a suggestion of a suspicion that the expected arrangement might not be carried out in good faith. Hitherto he has shown a purpose to stand by his pledge. It is now said that the whole question will be raised in a Cabinet meeting on Saturday, the 31st inst., and that Mr. Disraeli means to overrule or override his colleague's scruples by the plea of a paramount party necessity, coupled with—of all things in this country of free constitutional government—the personal command of the Queen! It is difficult to believe that Mr. Disraeli will persist, in the face of the protest which premature publication has evoked against his conspiracy—which is, in fact, a plot to govern without a Parliament.

Perhaps it is significant—at any rate, it is a coincidence that the papers this morning publish a most curious letter from Sir Stafford Northcote. The Secretary for India explains that although he now means to oppose the disestablishment of the Irish Church "under present circumstances," he "reserves to himself liberty of action hereafter under circumstances which I cannot foresee." What are we coming to? Sir Stafford Northcote, next to Gathorne Hardy, has been the stanchest of the "No Surrender" wing of the Cabinet. Has Mr. Disraeli at last won him over? Is the disestablishment of the Irish Church already a Tory measure, the Cabinet all educated except Mr. Hardy, and his conversion expected *if* the meeting of Parliament can be long enough postponed? Useless to question or predict—the wildest and most improbable guess is likeliest to come true, and everybody may indulge his own.

I don't know whether it is Mr. Laird or Mr. Reverdy Johnson who takes such pains that all the marks of their intimacy shall be reported in the newspapers. The Liverpool dinner being over, I hoped it might not be necessary to say anything more about Mr. Johnson. But the journals continue to print details of that odious scene, and private letters supply others. When Mr. Laird entered the room, says one account, he appeared nervous and flurried. Several of his friends entered at once into conversation with him. After a brief interval of suspense the American Ambassador *asked to be introduced to Mr. Laird*. Mr. Johnson has been long enough in England to know that such a request is a confession of social inferiority on the part of the person who makes it. Mr. Laird condescended to grant Mr Johnson's request. As he might have refused, we ought to be grateful for such a token of forgiveness. The introduction over, Mr. Johnson said he was very glad to make Mr. Laird's acquaintance; that he had come to England as a peace-maker, and desired that all antagonism arising out of the late unfortunate civil war—I wonder he did not remember Nasby's word, and call it the "unpleasantness"—should be forgotten. Of course nobody was surprised when Mr. Johnson and Mr. Laird went off next day on a pic-nic party together.

Mr. Johnson is to go shortly to another dinner offered him by some of the Manchester people. He has been invited also to a dinner at Birmingham by the Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce. Why not the President? I do not know. I can only guess that Mr. Wright, the President, is too stanch a Liberal to care for the company of a recreant American. If Mr. Johnson likes the Tories best, and prefers the good will of Mr. Laird to that of Mr. Bright, he must be left to his choice so long as America permits him to remain here. Thus far, every overture that I have heard of made to him in his official capacity by Liberals, has been rejected. Some of the workingmen of London—very foolishly, no doubt—sent word to the Legation that they would be glad to invite Mr. Johnson to a dinner, if agreeable to him. They desired to show that it was not only the Tories who welcomed—all opinions and personal matters aside—the American Minister. They were given to understand that no such testimonial was desired by Mr. Johnson. He has cast in his lot with the whole set of old Anglo-Rebels, and with them he is resolved to continue.

A bit of information comes to me about the prospect of a Republic in Spain which is worth giving. It is from an eminent European Liberal—not English—who writes as follows:

"There will be a struggle yet in Spain on the question of Republic or Monarchy. You know, perhaps, that Prim when in London would not at first accept the proposition of the Democratic party, which stipulated as a condition of its support for the programme 'overthrow of the Bourbons—National Sovereignty—and Constituent Cortes.' He afterward yielded; and his intimate friend Milans del Bosch, now General and Military Governor of Madrid, then pledged himself for the 'Democratic tendencies of Prim.' He even said that he would take the life of his friend if he proved false. The letter to the *Gaulois* in favor of a constitutional monarchy—which I learn was written by the Madrid correspondent of that paper and signed by Prim—was therefore the more calculated to exasperate those who knew something of the previous negotiations."

—This is true in substance beyond doubt. Strong influences must be at work on Prim, or he would never be hesitating while Gen. del Bosch's loyalty to the Republic is sound. For those who know Gen. Prim know that he is a soldier and nothing more. Gen. del Bosch has long been his secretary and supplied him with brains—at any rate, with his political information and ideas.

G. W. S.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

MR. BRIGHT.

The Telegraph says that the first English Ministry that counts John Bright among its members will command a joyful and attentive hearing for all it says, and a generous interpetration of all it does, in Ireland, in our colonies, in India, and in the United States—in fact, wherever our flag flies and our tongue is heard. It will be a curious rebuke to the old partisans who called him un-English, and an enemy to the empire, to find that his influence will then be imperial, and so happily used as to unite all parts of the Empire in closer and in nobler bonds of interest and of love.

The Birmingham Post of the 27th says, at the close of its report of Mr. Bright's speech: "Mr. Bright spoke for more than hour, and during that time there was no interruption, save that which arose from struggles arising from the continuous influx of persons to the densely-packed floor. The more than usual earnestness and rapidity of speech with which he commenced his discourse led to the inevitable discomfiture of his voice, which, under the strain it was thus subjected to, betrayed its inherent weakness long before the close of his address. Hale and hearty as Mr. Bright looked last night, the change which the last few months have effected in his appearance was strikingly evident to all. Time has marked his long years of service with an unsparing hand; and his hair, which when he last stood in the Town Hall was of an iron-gray, has turned to silver. Mr. Bright is now whitened with age."

A meeting of the Liberal election Committee was held on the evening of the 17th inst., when Mr. Bright was assured by Mr. Jaffray, the chairman, that the returns of the canvass showed that the lowest of the three Liberal candidates would have at least 4,000 votes more than the higher of the two Conservative candidates. Mr. Bright said the whole country took a great interest in Birmingham, as the place where the minority clause would be really tested. Messrs. Dixon and Muntz also spoke. Mr. Bright has consented to address a meeting of gunmakers on the 10th of November. He stated that he had always been opposed to Government manufactories.

SUMMARY OF ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The Daily News of the 28th publishes a letter under this heading of which the following is the substance, leaving out the names of the counties and boroughs: An analysis of the election intelligence up to the present time gives the following results: In England and Wales there are 65 counties and boroughs, returning 99 members, for which none but Liberal candidates are standing. Thirty-two others, returning 53 members, are contested by Conservatives only. There are 13 places, returning two members each, where there is no contest, and each party takes one seat. There are three three-cornered constituencies, for whose nine seats six Conservatives and three Liberals are standing. As far, therefore, as our present information carries us, the 113 counties and boroughs in England and Wales, which are uncontested, or contested only by members of the same party, will return 115 Liberals to 72 Conservatives; giving a liberal majority of 43. In Scotland there are 38 counties and boroughs, returning 40 members, for which only Liberals are standing; while only three counties, returning three members, fall undisputed to the Conservatives. The majority, therefore, for the Liberals in Scotland in seats uncontested, or contested only by members of the same party, amounts to 36. In Ireland, 25 counties and boroughs, returning 39 members, are contested by Liberals only. Fourteen others, returning 24 members, fall without a contest to the Conservatives. The six seats in three other counties, where there is no contest, will be divided between the two parties. The Liberal majority in Ireland in seats uncontested, or contested only by members of the same party, is 12. In the whole of Great Britain and Ireland there are 196 counties and boroughs, returning 302 members, in which there is no party contest. Of these seats the Liberals take 197, and the remaining 105 fall to the Conservatives. As far, therefore, as we can at present judge, the Liberal majority in uncontested seats will amount to 92.

A SECOND LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR DUBLIN.

At a numerous meeting of the Liberal party, held on the 27th, the Lord Mayor presiding, it was finally decided to invite Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart., to stand for the city in conjunction with Mr. Pim. Sir Dominic has accepted the invitation, and his address appears in the Dublin papers to-day. He says: "I am and always have been a Liberal in politics. I will vote for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church of Ireland. Peace and good will can never prevail in Ireland as long as England compels Catholics and Dissenters, who, with independent spirit, support their own Churches, to pay tribute for the maintenance of a State Church. It is contended that the Established Church holds its right by prescription and the usage of 300 years. Neither time, nor prescription, nor usage can make that just which is in itself injustice. I will support and advocate freedom of education. To an amended Landlord and Tenant bill I will give my warm advocacy. My guiding principle will be that the bad landlord should be compelled to do by law that which the good landlord now does from his own sense of justice." It is understood that Sir Dominic Corrigan will contribute £1,000 to defray the expenses of the election, the remainder of the money to be made up by public subscription. Between £600 and £700 have already been subscribed, including £100 each from Dr. Robert M'Donnell and Dr. Lyons, and other contributions varying from £10 to £50 from other doctors, who are desirous of seeing Sir Dominic in Parliament as the representative of the medical profession.

The Telegraph of the 28th says of the new candidate: "Sir Dominic Corrigan is an excellent Liberal candidate for the city of Dublin. He has been for years at the head of the medical profession in a city where that profession stands very high, but beyond that he has taken an honorable part in public affairs. A Liberal and independent Catholic, he has fought for freedom of education, and has been a stanch friend to the Queen's University from the first, risking, for conscience sake, alienation from Ultramontane friends. He has done the State much service in many administrative works, and his name has been a tower of strength on the side of those who have always asserted that perfect justice to Roman Catholics would create an enlightened laity, lessen the political power of the priests, and make the millions of Catholics as loyal, as intelligent, and as orderly as the best Protestants of the North. If the Liberals of Dublin, mainly Catholic, return to Parliament Mr. Pim, a Protestant Dissenter, and Sir Dominic Corrigan, an independent Roman Catholic, it will be a noble answer to the bigotry aroused in this country, and to the libelers who assert that 'Irish Papists' with political power would use it merely at the dictation of their priests."

MR. MILL ON WORKING CLASS REPRESENTATION.

Mr. John Stuart Mill, M. P., has addressed the following letter to Mr. Charles Stewart Walther, a member of the London committee for promoting the return of Mr. G. Howell, the recent Liberal candidate for the borough and hundreds of Aylesbury:

"AVIGNON, Oct. 25, 1868.

"DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 22d inst., on behalf of Mr. Howell's London provincial committee, asking my opinion respecting his candidature. It would give me much pleasure to see Mr. Howell returned to Parliament. I look upon it as of great importance that the working classes should be represented in the new House of Commons by persons possessing their confidence, and that some of these persons should be themselves working men; and though my knowledge of Mr. Howell personally is not great, what I have seen of his public conduct has made me look upon him as one who, in point of opinions and abilities, would be a valuable representative of the working classes in Parliament. I am, dear sir, yours very sincerely, J. S. MILL."

MR. MILL, MR. BRADLAUGH, AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

The following letter of Mr. Mill, written to an elector of Westminster, appeared in *The Times* of the 28th:

"AVIGNON, Oct. 1, 1868.

"Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge your communication of the 23d ult. I have subscribed to the fund for the election of Mr. Bradlaugh, because in my opinion the change which has been made in the constitution of Parliament will be a comparative failure unless the opinions and feelings of the working classes are represented in it, and because the persons representing those opinions and feelings who seem likely to obtain seats in the new Parliament are far less numerous than I think it desirable they should be. We are looking to the new House of Commons not solely for putting the Liberal party in office and disestablishing the Irish Church, but for making a commencement of measures calculated to improve the material and social condition of the mass of the people; this cannot be expected unless the suffering as well as the prosperous classes are represented in the House, and represented by men who are capable of making their voices heard. I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

"J. S. MILL."

CARDINAL CULLEN'S LETTER TO A CATHOLIC EDITOR OF DUBLIN.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Telegraph*, under date of the 27th says that Cardinal Cullen has written a letter to one of the burgesses of Trinity Ward, approving of their movement to assist in securing the election of a Liberal Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. His Eminence observes: "Were a chief magistrate of hostile opinions elected at this critical moment he might do much mischief. The Liberal party in England, now making such exertions to put an end to Orange ascendancy in Ireland, would justly complain of our ingratitude or indifference; and the Conservatives would boldly assert, as they have done already, that we are not anxious for religious equality, and that we are willing to continue to bear the yoke which for so long a series of years has pressed most heavily upon us. As to the election of members of Parliament, the question is one of personal merit at present. It is simply this, whether Dublin will elect representatives who proclaim their determination to uphold all the abuses of the Protestant Establishment, and to leave the grievances of the country without redress; or whether the Liberal citizens will vote for candidates such as Mr. Pim, prepared to support Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, and to assist him in putting an end to Orange ascendancy, and establishing the reign of justice in this country, and introducing perfect equality among all classes of her Majesty's subjects."

THE EARTHQUAKE IN IRELAND.

In reference to the reported earthquake in Ireland, our Dublin correspondent telegraphs, says *The Pall Mall Gazette* of the 27th: "Sir William Wilde states in a Dublin paper to-day that on Friday he observed an extraordinary sky phenomenon at Moitura, Lough Corrib, County Mayo, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise in the ground as of several carriages rolling down an avenue. The sound grew louder as it passed under his feet from north to south, but there was no earth-shaking. Some Cork journals now express strong doubt as to the statements from the neighborhood of Mallow." Writing last night, our correspondent says: "The story of the 'shock of earthquake,' on Saturday, at Newton, seems to rest on the testimony of several respectable inhabitants. While Mr. Bourne was hunting on foot with a pack of beagles, he and his party felt the ground 'shaking violently under their feet.' Peals of near thunder were heard at the same moment. 'The vibration lasted about five seconds.' Capt. and Mrs. Perry of Clyda Villa, near Mallow, heard a low rumbling noise while talking in their parlor, and saw several articles in the room shifting. At the same moment their children ran in to say that the garden was shaking. The people in the neighborhood believe that the effects were produced by an earthquake. The day was remarkably sultry."

Sir W. R. Wilde writes to *The Freeman* as follows: "In confirmation of the account given in to-day's *Freeman* of a shock of earthquake having been felt in the vicinity of Mallow on Friday last, the 23d inst., I think it may be of interest to record the following facts: I was at Moitura, near Cong, on the banks of Lough Corrib, in the County of Mayo, during the past week. The weather had been most severe and tempestuous, but there were occasional hours of bright sunshine and great heat. About 9 o'clock on Friday morning I observed the following phenomena: The lake assumed an intense purple color, flecked after a few minutes with patches of white, as the waves, with scarcely any wind, rose upon its surface. The sky became one dense slate-colored mass of cloud that traversed from west to east, between which and the water appeared a broad belt of light, through which poured in detached slanting masses columns of heavy rain. Going out of doors to view this state of things more accurately, my attention was immediately attracted by a loud, rumbling, ground noise, as if several carriages were rolling down the avenue, which caused me to turn a corner to see who was coming. Not perceiving any animal, I remarked upon the circumstance to the bystanders. Some said they thought it was thunder, but one old workman remarked, 'if it was thunder it was underground.' The direction of the noise, which evidently came from a distance, and grew louder as it passed under my feet, was nearly from north to south, but I was not conscious of any movement in the earth."

THE DERBY COURSE.

The Sportsman of this day's date, says *The Globe* of the 6th, publishes a piece of startling intelligen ce. There is a chance of there being no Derby next year. Our cotemporary reports that Mr. Studd, the well-known owner of steeple chase horses, has recently purchased the Six Mile Hill at Epsom, and the manorial rights of the parish of Walton. All that part of the Derby course which extends from Tattenham Corner to the furzes, near the starting-post for the City and Suburban, is included in the Six Mile Hill. It was let by Mr. Carew, its previous holder, to the proprietors of the Grand Stand on a yearly tenancy at £300 a year. Mr. Studd offered to give a twenty years' lease of the property at £1,000 per annum. "This proposal," says our cotemporary, "the Grand Stand Committee stigmatized as extortion, and they at once proceeded to lay out a new course. It has now been found that this new course cannot be made available unless the Grand Stand is removed, and even then there would necessarily be such a dangerous curve beyond Tattenham Corner that no prudent jockey would risk his neck over it. The Committee of Management are thus left in a rare quandary, for although they have not come to any terms with Mr. Studd, they have advertised that the races will be run over his property as heretofore, and this has so incensed him, that he now declares they shall not hold any races on his grounds, no matter what terms they may offer, and therefore, for the present, proceedings are at a dead-lock." Should Mr. Studd remain obdurate, all the entries will have to be canceled. To the patrons of the sport, therefore, the question thus curiously raised is one of considerable moment. To men of all classes it will possess an interest not easily matched.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BY PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

The *Moniteur* of the 28th, in its bulletin, says: "The Ministers of Prussia and Italy have resumed their relations with the Spanish Government, as also the Papal Nuncio, who has had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

The Papal Nuncio has had an interview with Señor Lorenzana, when he gave satisfactory explanations to the Minister, from which it may easily be foreseen that the recognition of the Revolutionary Government by the Roman Court will shortly take place.

THE PROGRESSISTS AND THE LIBERAL UNION.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—The Tertulia Club of the Progressist party has been amalgamated with the Liberal Union, thus forming one club. This fusion has been celebrated by a banquet, at which Señor Olozaga and the Marquis de Vega Armigo presided. The former delivered a speech strongly exhorting the Liberals of all shades to unite, and pointed out the necessity of this step in order to be prepared to oppose the united reactionists. He also mentioned that the ex-Queen Isabella is intending to abdicate in favor of Don Carlos.

The subject of the forthcoming elections for the Constituent Cortes, which will commence on the 29th of Nov., is being discussed by the Council of Ministers.

DON FERDINAND AND THE CROWN OF SPAIN.

A little speech after the antique says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 28th, is reported to have been made by the King of Portugal's father. In reply to the offer of the Spanish throne made to him by some of the heads of the revolution (names not mentioned), he is reported to have said, pointing to his Panama hat, "You offer me a crown. Long since I exchanged my own for this. I find this head-covering so very much easier." He then opened his window, which, it appears, looks out—we beg Mr. Dickens's pardon, gives—upon his own royal vineyard, and, pointing toward it, he added, "I have made myself a vintner: I produce wine instead of politics, and that is much more agreeable; for the latter often becomes sour." This conclusion is somewhat enigmatical. We had heard not only of sour wine, but of sour grapes. But what a touching *Nolo episcopari!*

CONVENTS AND THEIR INCOMES.

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 28th says that the Provisional Government of Spain have, during their short existence, unearthed many curious statistics having a special interest for taxpayers. Thus they found that, though the number of convents had been reduced by one-half in 1837, the last official census, of 1860, showed the existence of 876 convents, with 12,990 nuns, drawing an annual pension amounting the sum of 8,990,000 reals. To these convents also belonged 2,174 male officials, chaplains, sacristans, organists, and singers, who divided among them them a further sum of 3,921,086 reals. Since 1860 no official census has been taken, to avoid ill-natured remarks. But it was a notorious fact that the number these houses was daily increasing up to the time when Queen Isabella went to Biarritz to see another monarch in difficulties.

THE "LANTERNE."

The *Siècle* says that the question has been often asked how the numbers of the *Lanterne* which circulate in France could pass the frontier. The police have been greatly puzzled, and might have been so much longer, but for an unknown individual who called the attention of an officer to certain large packing-cases at the Northern Railway station. These boxes contained plaster busts of Napoleon III., but on being broken up they were found to be filled with copies of the *Lanterne!*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT HONOLULU—TIDAL WAVE PREDICTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Honolulu advices to Oct. 12 have been received. The commercial news is unimportant. Frequent shocks of earthquake were felt at Hilo early in October. The atmosphere was filled with smoke, and the natives predicted that a great tidal wave would deluge Honolulu by Oct. 4. Hundreds of the natives fled to the mountains for safety, but the prediction failed of accomplishment.

INSURRECTION IN HAWAII—A DEPUTY-SHERIFF AND SEVERAL POLICEMEN KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The steamship Montana arrived here to-day from Honolulu, with advices to the 24th of October. Dr. Mott Smith, who is on a mission from the Hawaii Government to Washington, is a passenger. He has also been appointed as the solicitor for some of the leading citizens of the islands to assist in procuring the passage by Congress of a Reciprocity treaty. An insurrection had broken out in Hawaii. A Sheriff attempted to arrest one Kaoni, who called himself a prophet, and had predicted the end of the world. Kaoni's followers resisted, and killed the Sheriff, cut off his head, and stuck it on a pole. A Deputy-Sheriff was badly wounded, and his life is despaired of. Several native policemen were killed in attempting to suppress the revolt.

On October 15 a tidal wave fell on the island of Hawaii, destroying a number of houses and much other property.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The Board of Health has ordered the vaccination of the whole population in Honolulu.

A number of wrecked Japanese had been rescued from Saint Peter's Island by the whaleship William Rotch. They had been on the island eighteen months, during which time they had lived on birds, eggs, and fish.

THE COOLIE MUTINY AND MURDERS.

The Honolulu papers publish the particulars of the mutiny at sea, which was mentioned in a former dispatch. The vessel on which it occurred was the Prussian bark Coyatlin, which sailed with a cargo of 50 coolies. The second day out the coolies mutinied and took possession of the ship. They then killed the captain and the mate and the residue of the crew, nine in number, and attaching their bodies to the anchor, threw them overboard. The coolies then attempted to navigate the vessel to China, but it drifted into the North Sea, and it is supposed to have been wrecked.

The latest advices received from Arcadia indicate the present season to be as good as last. Up to the middle of August scarcely a whale had been taken, but since that time the whales have been abundant. The weather had been good.

THE WEST INDIES.

CUBA.

THE INSURGENTS STILL IN THE FIELD—AN UNSUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION OF SPANISH TROOPS.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—The *Diario* to-day publishes the following intelligence: Col. Lono, who left the town of Tunas on an expedition into the country in search of provisions and supplies, has returned without success, the insurgents having destroyed everything of the kind within their reach. The *Diario* says many bands of robbers are committing depredations on the plantations, acting under the pretense of being Revolutionists. The planters in a large portion of the eastern district of the island are, consequently, unable to harvest their crops. This state of things, it is feared, will lead to famine and desolation. A mail-carrier was assassinated last week, and his mails were rifled by the rebels, who have seized the mails at various points within the disturbed district. Captain-General Lersundi has received a telegram from the Home Government, authorizing him to suspend or not, at his discretion, as the occasion may require, the death penalty in the cases of persons condemned for political offenses. The insurrectionary disturbances are confined to the eastern districts. The rest of the island continues tranquil.

THE GENERAL SITUATION—THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—The situation is unchanged, and most probably will remain so until a new Captain General arrives. Gen. Lersundi's action will not be, in all probability, altered in any respect so as to conform more to the politics of the party in power. Now the news comes that Dulce has accepted the Captain Generalship of the Island. This fact, when known, will throw a damper on all insurrectionary movements. He is the only Spaniard, if there be any, whom the Cubans like, and, when he left here, he announced himself as a Cuban.

All that gentleman will have to do on arrival will be to publish an address, pardoning every insurgent on the proper conditions being complied with, and at the same time announce the intentions of the Government with respect to Cuba, promising *equal political* rights, and giving the people to understand that, hereafter, Cubans shall be considered and treated in all respects as Spaniards. This will do the work, and this you will see promptly done on the arrival of His Excellency.

WASHINGTON.

THE DEMOCRACY VOLUNTEER TO BE GEN. GRANT'S MENTOR—THE GENERAL'S EXPECTED RESIGNATION—APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE—SENATOR WADE AND SPEAKER COLFAX—THE BAY OF SAMANA—THE DYER COURT-MARTIAL—REVENUE SUPERVISORSHIPS—DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9, 1868.

David Dudley Field arrived in this city this morning. Rumors are in circulation that he has come on here to consult with Messrs. Seward, Evarts, and other prominent conservative Republican Democrats with regard to the proposal to take charge of Gen. Grant and to help him shape his administration. The Democratic newspapers here, still insisting that Gen. Grant is not a Republican, are prophesying all sorts of evils that he will inflict upon the Radical party.

The newspapers in discussing the expected resignation of Gen. Grant as General of the armies of the United States, are in error. They say the office will expire with the acceptance of the General's resignation, and that the highest rank in the army will then be that of Lieutenant-General, in which grade Gen. Sherman has no peer; and that it will be within the discretion of Congress to determine whether he shall be promoted to the still higher grade. To do this, say the correspondents, will require a special law, as in the case of Gen. Grant. This is erroneous in many particulars. The law making Gen. Grant General of the armies revived the old law providing for the grade of General of the Army, and left it to the discretion of the President of the United States to appoint, or not to appoint an officer to that position. The resignation of Gen. Grant would merely make a vacancy, which could be filled by another appointment, if the Executive should deem it necessary or proper that the grade should be continued. The law does not contemplate succession as a matter of course.

Gen. Grant has already received about 500 written applications for office. He has given Gen. Badeau, his Secretary, orders to destroy all such missives without showing them to him. The consequence was, to-day, that Badeau had a pile of waste paper around his table two feet high. The General was at Army Headquarters at 9 o'clock this morning, and engaged at once in the performance of official duties. Several gentlemen called upon him this morning to pay their respects. Among them were the Vice-President elect, Secretary Schofield, Major-Gen. Thomas, Brevet Major-Gen. Canby, Senators Morgan and Wade, and others.

Senator Wade and Vice-President Colfax have arrived here, to adjourn the two Houses of Congress, to-morrow, until the time for the regular session on the first Monday in December. Mr. Colfax dined with Gen. Grant to-night. Messrs. Wade and Colfax go hence to-morrow, p. m., in company with Gen. Cameron and other distinguished gentlemen, in a special train. The party will stay over night in Batto as guests of Mr. Shoemaker of the Adams Express Company, and resume their journey on Wednesday. Mr. Colfax will go direct to his home in South Bend, and after a brief sojourn will return to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he will marry the niece of Senator Wade.

Secretary Seward is reported recently to have sent a secret agent to St. Domingo to make arrangements for the purchase of the Bay of Samana, a measure which he will strive to perfect before the expiration of his term of office.

The Court of Inquiry, which was appointed at the request of Gen. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, to investigate certain damaging charges that had been made against him by the Joint Committee on Ordnance in a report at the close of the regular session of Congress in July last, met to-day in this city after repeated postponements. The Court assembled in Gen. Dyer's office, and after effecting an organization, adjourned until to-morrow. The place of meeting hereafter is the hall in which Fitz-John Porter's trial was held. The Court is composed of Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, President; Major-Gen. Hancock, and Brevet Major-Gen. Terry, and Brig.-Gen. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate. The following-named witnesses have been subpenaed on the part of the Government, all of whom testified before the Congress Committee: John Absterdam, Horatio Ames, Clifford Arrick, Col. Thomas Baylor, Col. J. C. Benton, A. C. Dixon, Gen. George D. Ramsey, Albert J. Smith, Thomas Taylor, J. C. Wall, Orloff A. Zane.

Gen. George H. Thomas from Tennessee, and Gen. W. S. Hancock from New-York City, arrived here to-day. Gen. Kilpatrick called upon the President and Gen. Grant to-day. He will embark for Chili in a few days. Ex-Secretary Stanton is in Baltimore, and will return to-morrow. Treasurer Spinner has returned, and resumed his dutios. Secretary Schofield returned from West Point last night. Gen. Grant called on the Secretary of War and Gen. Spinner to-day. It is said by an evening newspaper that the President called on Gen. Grant, at the latter's residence, yesterday.

The case of Calvin L. Sayre, a lawyer and claim agent, doing business in this city, charged by an officer of the Pension Bureau with perjury, was up for a hearing to-day, before U. S. Commissioner Brown of this city. The prosecution abandoned the charge, and Mr. Sayre was honorably discharged.

The reports of the heads of departments are being prepared for submission to Congress, but none of them will be finished before the latter part of the month. Several of the reports, however, of the chiefs of the various bureaus have been finished and are in the hands of the printer. The annual report of Gen. Grant as the General of the army will be very brief, and will contain little matter save the announcement of the formal transmission of the reports of Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, and the other prominent commanders in the army. Several of the latter have already been received.

The annual report of the Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury, has been finished, and was laid before the Secretary to-day, to be incorporated in the latter's report to Congress in December. The report, in addition to the usual statistics, contains a review of the work done in his bureau since the beginning of the war, and much other very interesting information. From one of the tables accompanying the report, it is ascertained that 5,767 paymasters' accounts have been settled in the seven fiscal years ending June 30, 1868, amounting to $670,642,493 59. The first fiscal year the number was 141, amounting to $4,181,276 33; and the last, 1,038, amounting to $146,305,528 14. Of ordnance, medical, and miscellaneous accounts, the number settled was 66,197, amounting to $236,600,808 67; first year, 4,017, amounting to $29,128,526 30; last year, 1,897, amounting to $20,484,802 13. Of Indian agents' accounts the number settled was 4,804, amounting to $23,364,934 97; first year, 616, amounting to $3,335,885 23; last year, 962, amounting to $5,301,722 89. Of bounty and arrears of pay accounts the number settled was 520,228, amounting to $74,137,078 12. First year, 3,328, amounting to $249,180 64; last year, 203,980, amounting to $19,598,445 88. Of recrui