New-York Tribune.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

A CRISIS PAST—PORTO-RICAN AFFAIRS—DEATH SENTENCE.

MADRID, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

The Ministerial crisis is over. All parties have agreed to postpone their differences. Caimo, an insurgent leader, has been sentenced to suffer death, by a council of war at Bilboa. The Deputies from Porto Rico have withdrawn their request to the Government to defer special legislation by decree for that island, having received satisfactory explanations as to the intentions of the Ministry.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

CONSPIRACY IN THE PROVINCES—THE EMPEROR AND THE SULTAN.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

The *Patrie*, in its issue to-day, asserts that a widespread conspiracy has been discovered in the Turkish Provinces of Albania and Herzegovina, in connection with the revolt at Cattaro in the Austrian Province of Dalmatia. The Governments of Austria and Turkey will act jointly in the suppression of the insurrection.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

Great preparations are being made by the Sultan to receive the Emperor Francis Joseph.

BELGIUM.

THE ELECTIONS.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

The elections for Deputies to the House of Representatives are in progress. The strength of the Ministerial party will be reduced.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ILLNESS OF MR. PEABODY—THE NEW BISHOP OF EXETER.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

Mr. George Peabody is seriously ill, and his recovery is considered doubtful. The Rev. Mr. Temple publicly expresses his regret at the anxiety and excitement caused by his promotion to the Bishopric of Exeter, but declines to make any explanation. He is confident that intercourse with the clergy will cause the feeling against him to subside.

Jean de Francisco Martin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Honduras, died in this city yesterday.

FRANCE.

NAPOLEON AT THE THEATER.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

The city is quiet. The Emperor attended the theater last evening, and to-day returned to Compiégne.

THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE—THE EMPRESS'S UNPOPULARITY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Things of strange audacity are now said daily in the Paris journals. I do not mean, of course, in the *Constitutionnel*, the *Pays*, the *Patrie*, or that laughable little nonentity, the *Journal Officiel*, papers the sole end and aim of whose being is, to lick absurd pomp, and crook the pregnant hinges of their knees where thrift may follow fawning, but in temperate journals, edited by men who have a real public good in view, things are daily said that Louis Napoleon has not, for these many years that he has basked in the sun of flattery and uncontrolled personal power, been accustomed to hear said with impunity. What, then, do you think must be said in the newspapers controlled by the irreconcilables; where the Hugoes, all three, with Rochefort, Auguste Vacquerie, and the rest of that band of clear-headed, keen-witted, fearless haters of despotism and despots everywhere, but hating, most of all, with violent, personal hatred, the man who embodies the despotism that keeps its heel on the heart of France—where such men as these do all the writing and thinking, what sort of things, do you think, must be said? But, wild as some of this writing is, and a little too fond of wasting their strength on trifles as some of the writers in these journals are, there is, to an American, nothing to justify the scornful way in which a few of the leading English journals speak of them. For instance, the *Rappel*, the other day, spoke of Eugenie as "Madame Bonaparte," and afterward alluded to her as "la femme de Napoleon III." I, for my part, cannot see what there is so monstrous in this that *The London Times* and *Standard*, and the French papers that limp after these august journalistic Turveydrops, trying in vain to imitate their majesty, should be so angry at. First, let them remember how English newspapers, without number, used to speak about the good, the blameless Prince Albert, and then let them ask who is Eugenie that she should be spared. She has no right to immunity, even as a woman, for she continually obtrudes herself and her opinions into public notice, and is doubly unpopular, both as being Spanish and as being, it is generally believed, at the bottom of much of the petty despotism of Louis Napoleon's reign. Then, her attempts to unite the characters of a religious devotee—a book is actually to be seen in the shop windows called "The Empress as a Sister of Charity!"—with that of leader of fashion excite only ridicule. We read in one paragraph of her buying the most expensive of costumes from Worth—the man-milliner, the most expensive milliner, man or woman, in the world—*by the dozen*, and in the next that, on her journeys, she has no sooner reached any town than she goes at once to the church and hears mass, and then to the hospital, or the scene of the latest accident, where she gives away small sums of money with ostentation, taking care that her left hand shall read in the next day's newspapers all that her right hand doeth.

Of course, the Rocheforts and Hugos are in ecstacies of delight over the convocation blunder. At first, blundering Government, and it is not to be denied that, being now thrice armed in having a quarrel admitted on all hands to be just, the vigor with which they are pushing the enemy to the wall, is frightening a good many timid people. At first, everybody—or, at least, what is called the sober part of the community—laughed at the appeals of the *Rappel* and the *Reveil* to the passions of the crowd, but they are now alarmed, lest the crowd should respond with too much energy and enthusiasm to this appeal, which, after all, has as much logic as passion in it. Still, however sick and weak and feeble in resolution Louis Napoleon may be, he has shown such a bloody mind in the past, and is known to have supplied himself with such a murderous enginery of resistance to revolution, that few people are to be found who doubt the end of any such revolutionary measures as are proposed by the irreconcilables. But who that has American blood in his veins can doubt any more that it is better to die all at once than to live the political life that is the only one possible in Paris to-day? What other people is there on earth a match for these Parisians in learning, in art, in the economies of the material life, in all that makes what we call civilization? And, with all this, what other people is a match for them in downright slavishness and base spaniel-fawning? To what it is to be attributed I am not competent to discover; but when one thinks of what the English did, at Worcester and Whitehall, and what a handful of Americans did at Lexington and Yorktown, how they achieved a noble freedom, which had been as nobly won, and then, when one looks at France, without a single great name to light her past by its devotion to principle, and without a single battle fought and won for national freedom, he must ponder deeply on the problem. What has availed for France, this long line of illustrious writers and thinkers, these poets and artists, these discoverers and statesmen whose multitudinous statues look down from the Louvre upon the Paris of to-day, that enjoys its easy, careless life under this bright sun and smiling sky, without the wish or the courage to strike a blow for that freedom without which there can be no true life for a nation. C. C.

CUBA.

CHALLENGE TO A DUEL.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—The steamship Columbia, from New-York 21st inst., arrived here this morning. Señor Castanon, Editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, yesterday challenged Señor Gilpi, Editor of the *Prensa*. Gilpi has refused to fight.

SPANISH OFFICAL REPORTS—MILITARY AFFAIRS—FINANCES—ALLEGED PROCLAMATION OF PONCE DE LEON.

The following extracts are from the latest official report forwarded by the Captain-General to the Spanish Minister at Washington and to the Home Government. They must be taken solely as Spanish official statements. Their authenticity is guaranteed and nothing more:

No military operations of any importance have been carried out in the insurrectionary districts on account of the copious rains, which have prevented any formal movement. Gen. De Rodas is disposing the heavy reenforcements recently arrived from Spain with a view to immediate action as soon as the dry season sets in.

The Bank of Havana has again lowered the rate of discount from 6 per cent to 4 per cent. The Custom-House returns steadily increase. On 10,000 tuns in September last the revenue was 90 per cent greater than that of double the amount in the corresponding month of last year. The following document has been found among the effects of an insurgent encampment recently taken in the Eastern District. It is entitled "Rules for promoting our independence," is addressed to Cuban citizens in districts now under our (Spanish) control, and is signed with the name of Nestor Ponce de Leon, a member of the Cuban Junta:

RULES, ETC.

First: Win the sympathies of the Spaniards by all practicable means, rendering them apparent good that the prejudice may be greater.

Second: Try to involve them in ruinous litigations, and appear to be generous and disinterested toward them, charging nothing at first for professional services in order to disarm them and avoid their suspicions.

Third: Annoy them, by attributing to faulty legislation and to the injustice of judges the cases that may be decided against them.

Fourth: Get possession of all the offices of the Administration, whether important or not, and answer all claims from Spaniards, be they on account of wrongs, delay of service, or other causes, by blaming the superior officers (provided they are not Cubans) and the Government for all faults in the proceedings, feigning to sympathize with the claimants and appearing yourselves to suffer from the same arbitrary measures.

Fifth: Get control of the Educational institutions, and do your best to withhold from the children all knowledge of heroic deeds to the History of Spain, and instruct them only upon those relating to Cuba.

Sixth: Endeavor to escape paying taxes or contributions, whether direct or indirect, but try to get employment by the Government, that you may take memoranda and give information, when wanted, without their knowledge.

Seventh: Buy no tickets in lotteries, but try to discredit their object.

Eighth: Dispose of your slaves by selling them to the Spaniards, in order that they may lose them as the Revolution proceeds.

Ninth: Watch carefully your Spanish relatives, and if you do not choose to cause them injury whenever an opportunity offers itself, do not at least give them any substantial assistance.

Tenth: Get possession of all money-making situations, whether in banks, railways, telegraphs, post-office, piers, hospitals, &c., with the main object in view of being useful to our cause, and of depriving the Spaniards of said offices, and, consequently, of the encouragement for them to come from Spain or to remain among us.

Eleventh: In all your purchases and business transactions give always the preference to foreigners, and never buy from Spaniards valuable objects, such as jewelry, fancy articles, perfumery, and furniture, nor even clothes or provisions.

Twelfth: Get firearms, to be prepared for any emergency.

Thirteenth: Circulate all rumors that may lead to prejudice the actual prosperity of the island and damage business, so that many may leave and few come.

Fourteenth: Circulate the advantages of Chinese immigration, which for many reasons, is and yet will be more necessary to us.

Fifteenth: To contribute, each one according to his means, to our sacred object, deserves no praise; for we are bound to do so, by the stake upon the lives of our children, our mothers, and our wives—ostes more sacred than common formulas. NESTOR PONCE DE LEON.

THE CASE OF THE CUBA.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 27.—The trial of the officers of the Cuba was resumed before the United States Commissioner this morning. James Dennison, one of the engineers, Davis, one of the marines of the Cuba, and Capt. Moffett and Capt. Bolles, both old naval officers, were examined for the defense. The testimony was very favorable to the defendants, and greatly weakens the evidence of Gordon, the principal witness for the Government. Davis testified he had been offered $20 to give evidence against the ship. The impression is very general now that the officers will be discharged.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

THE NEWMARKET RACES—HOUGHTON MEETING.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—At the third day's racing, to-day, over the Newmarket course, the all-aged stakes, 100 sovereigns each, with forfeits to be divided between the first and second horses, two year old colts to carry 118 pounds; three years, 122 pounds; four years, 129 pounds; five years and upward, 131 pounds; mares and geldings allowed three pounds, was won by Sir J. Hawley's br. c. Rosicrucian, by Beadsman, out of Madame Eglentine; beating Mr. W. Graham's ch. f. Formosa, by Buccaneer, out of Ellen, second and Mr. W. S. Crawford's b. f. Heather Bell, by Stockwell, out of Tight fit. The betting stood five to two against Rosicrucian, seven to four against Formosa, and seven to four against Heather Bell. Only the three named ran. The Sussex stakes of 25 sovereigns each, for two-year-olds; colts 122 lb, fillies 119 lb, with forfeits and allowances, was won by Lord Vivian's bl. c. Burgundy, by Claret, out of Just-in time; beating Mr. Ray's br. c. Green Riband (late Beachy Head), by Knight of St. Patrick, out of Beechnut, second, and Mr. Drewitt's b. c. Scarboro (late Lumley) by Lambton out of Cordelia. The betting before the race was 3 to 1 against Burgundy, 11 to 8 against Green Riband, and 3 to 1 against Scarboro. Four ran.

THE MONTREAL STEEPLE-CHASES.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—Yesterday (Monday) afternoon the annual steeple-chases of the Montreal Hunt came off at Mile End. The day was cold, with two flurries of snow. The course was over country, about twenty walls and fences, and a brook from 12 to 18 feet wide. Much of the ground was plowed, and very heavy. In some places there was water a foot deep on the course. The attendance was very large and fashionable. Prince Arthur, who is a member of the Hunt Club, was there, and of course all the "upper ten" poured out. There never were so many carriages on the track. A great many of the spectators were mounted, as also were several ladies.

The first race was for the Hunt Cup, worth $300, entry $10, three miles, for all horses belonging to members of the Hunt Club, which have been hunted with the hounds this season, and ridden by members, weight 168 lbs. Shamrock and Gipsey were entered, but did not start. The starters were Hopeful, ridden by Mr. Clement Alloway, 165 lbs.; Woodstock, ridden by Capt. Money, 165 lbs.; Starlight, ridden by Capt. Penton, Chief of Police, 168 lbs.; and Di Vernon, ridden by Mr. Hart, 165 lbs. Woodstock won this cup once in 1866, Starlight in 1867. Last year Starlight came in first, but went on the wrong side of the post, and the race was given to Woodstock. Hopeful and Starlight were favorites. They led all round the first lap, jumping finely, and neck and neck, Woodstock fifty lengths behind, Di Vernon nowhere. At the third leap on the second round, a wall with a ditch on either side, the ground gave way under Starlight's hind legs. The horse scrambled in and struck his fore feet on the wall, which also gave way, and he rolled over Mr. Penton, breaking his rider's leg and bruising him badly. Hopeful went on alone, and won in a canter by fifty lengths, Woodstock being a long way ahead of Di Vernon. Capt. Penton has been riding for the last twenty years. A testimonial to him was started, and about $800 raised on the track.

For the Farmers' Cup, 2 miles, $100, for horses owned and ridden by farmers, the starters were Cataract, ridden by McVey, and Bedford, ridden by Collins. Cataract was a not favorite. He led to the fifth fence easily; here he fell and ran away and Bedford came in alone, although he fell at the last wall. Cataract won this race last year. For the Green steeple-chase, a cup worth $200, 2 miles, for horses belonging to members and ridden by them, that have been hunted and never won a steeple-chase or hurdle-race, there were four entries. Bedford and Forester did not start. The runners were Lottery, ridden by Capt. Money, 162 lbs., and Chester, ridden by Mr. Clement Alloway, 171 lbs. Lottery won the Queen's plate this year and is a fine jumper, so he was a favorite at long odds. He was a field ahead when he came to the fence where Cataract fell. Here he refused thrice, and Chester came up and also refused three times. Finally Chester was persuaded to jump, and he came in alone.

The last race was for the open handicap of $400, three miles. There were seven entries, but Hopeful and Woodstock did not run. The starters were Cataract, ridden by McCormack, 147 lbs.; J. H. Daley, ridden by Burke, 154 lbs.; Starlight, ridden by Lawler, 182 lbs.; John Collins, ridden by Hogge, 154 lbs.; and Shamrock, ridden by Lee, 152 lbs. Starlight was the favorite, but to the surprise of every one Cataract led all the way, and won easily; Shamrock second, and Starlight, who struck a post and fell, third. John Collins fell into the brook, and Daley at the wall. The betting men were very sore, as the favorites lost all four races. A scurry of a mile and a half followed. J. H. Daley won easily; Bella second; four others ran. The rail of one of the stands gave way, and about 40 people were pitched into the track. One man was badly hurt, and several bruised.

THE RENSSELAER PARK ASSOCIATION.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—To-day was the first day of the Fall meeting of the Rensselaer Park Association. The first race was for horses that never beat three minutes. $500 to first horse; $200 to second, and $100 to third. The race was won by Soubrette in three straight heats in 2:36, 2:37, 2:39. The second race was for horses that never beat 2:35. It was won by Prince in 2:38, 2:38, 2:39.

TROTTING AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—The trotting match at the Fair Grounds to-day for a purse of $500, mile heats, three in five, was won by Morrisey in three straight heats beating Frank and Tackey in the order named. Time, 2:40½, 2:40, and 2:37.

THE INDIANS.

THE MURDERS AND DEPREDATIONS IN MONTANA—REPORT OF A U. S. GRAND JURY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Wm. F. Wheeler, U. S. Marshal at Helena, Montana Territory, has forwarded to Secretary Cox, a report of the United States Grand Jury of the Third Judicial District of Montana Territory in regard to robberies and murders committed upon citizens there by predatory bands of Indians within the past few months. The report was sent with a view of calling attention to the exposed condition of the people there, and copies were also forwarded to Commissioner Parker; to the Commander of the Military District, and to Gen. Sully, Superintendent of Indian matters. The report of the Grand Jury states that it is found from the evidence of a great number of witnesses that the people of the Third District have suffered within a few months past a great loss of life and property from roving bands of Indians. They had been furnished with the names of some nine or ten citizens who had been murdered in cold blood by them. Over 300 head of stock have been stolen within three months, and they believe that within six months fully 1,000 horses have been stolen, and the lives of a number of valuable citizens sacrificed. The report further says: "The Peegans, Bloods, and Blackfeet, who all talk the same language, and constitute the Blackfoot nation, have moved their women and children north of Montana into the British Possessions for their safety, and in that country have procured supplies, ammunition, and improved arms. This is a declaration of war upon the whites of Montana by these Indians, and some measures should be adopted for meeting the emergency. The civil authorities have not the means, and the people are not able to bear the expense of pursuing and punishing these robbers and murderers who destroy our property and our lives, and some and go like the wind. Ours is a contest between civilization and barbarism, and we must risk our lives and sacrifice our hard-earned property to defend them unless the General Government gives us the means of defense. It is in evidence that the Pen. d'Oreilles, who make periodical journeys from their homes to the valley of the Yellowstone on hunting expeditions, through some of the settled portions of our territory, are guilty of horse-stealing, if not murder. Their passage through our settled valleys should be prohibited by the authorities. The River Crows murdered two white men near Fort Benton about the 20th of July last, and took their horses to their camp. In none of these cases of murder and theft have the Indians been pursued and punished. Our population is necessarily scattered along the valleys, and are isolated in mining camps and gulches, and hence are peculiarly exposed to sudden attacks from Indians. The Grand Jury further state that the report is made in the hope that the proper officers of the General Government will take the steps necessary to give them full protection.

MUSIC.

FRENCH THEATER.

The company of German artists under the direction of Mr. H. Grau appeared last evening at the French Theater in Gounod's "Faust," an opera which they have often performed with success in this and other cities. The audience was large, and the various representatives of the leading characters were received with the cordial recognition that established favorites can always reckon upon. Miles. Marie Frederici and Dziuba, and Messrs. Himmer, W. Formes, and Hermanns respectively personated Marguerite, Siebel, Faust, Valentine, and Mephistopheles. They are all sufficiently well known in the community, and need not be critically considered at this late day. The performance, as a whole, gave abundant satisfaction, and was warmly applauded throughout. For this evening, "Martha" is announced.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Howson Troupe, an operatic company which has gained distinction in California, is now visiting New-York and will probably soon appear here.

The Franko Family, with whose accomplishments our readers have already been made acquainted, will give a concert to-morrow evening, at Allemania Hall, on Sixteenth-st.

A Russian version of "Faust" has just been produced at the Maria Theater, St. Petersburg. The principal performers were Miles. Davidoff and Larowski, and M. Kommisarewski, whose painfully cacophonic names, we are assured, were utterly refuted and put to shame by the mellowness of their voices and the purity of their style.

Miss Carlotta Patti will start to-morrow upon her prolonged concert tour through the country. Her first visits will be to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, after which she will return to Boston, and thence travel Westward, by the way of Albany, Buffalo, &c., pausing briefly at each important place upon the route. From Chicago she will go toward Cincinnati and subsequently to New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, &c., returning through Washington again to New-York in April. Her plan of campaign contemplates the subjugation of about 50 cities and towns. We are not yet informed how this extensive programme is to be reconciled with the announcement of her appearance in opera at the Academy of Music. The above-named tour having been accomplished, Miss Patti proposes to proceed to California.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore, like many other fantastic *doctrinaires*, finds numerous followers, notwithstanding the derision with which his deafening demonstrations were at first received. London copied him almost literally, with a chorus of 6,000, at the Crystal Palace, accompanied by drums, anvils and bells, precisely the same as in Boston. And now we learn that a ponderous composition has been produced by a certain Herr Westmeyer, in Vienna, entitled "The Emperor Overture," the conclusion of which is a choral with obligato of artillery. What is in some respects more surprising is the intelligence that in Wagner's new opera, "Rheingold," eighteen anvils are employed to give sonority to the orchestral effects. Extremes meet. Imagination can picture nothing more extraordinary than the idea of Mr. Gilmore, who believes in nothing serious, and Richard Wagner, who believes in nothing trivial, adopting one another's trip-hammer theories and joining hands on a common platform of metallic sound and fury.

Mr. Maretzek's new soprano and tenor, Madame de Briol and M. Lefranc, have arrived in New-York, and are actively preparing for their first step—*le seul qui coute*—toward conquering the good will of the musical public. The baritone, Signor Cottone, is expected next Sunday. The opening opera of the season will probably be either "Ernani" or "Il Trovatore." "William Tell" will, we understand, be at once put into rehearsal, to gratify the ambition of M. Lefranc, who desires to lose no time in submitting himself to one of the most exacting tests a tenor can undergo. "Norma" will also be produced, to meet a similar wish on the part of Madame de Briol. Signor Cottone's special partiality not having yet been ascertained we are left in doubt as to the particular opera in which he means to shine his brightest. If he can manage to wait for "Hamlet" he need ask for nothing better. The choice of one of the operas above-named for the first night is doubtless due to the fact that they afford equally advantageous opportunities for all the new artists. In consequence of the anticipated political excitements of next Monday and Tuesday, which of course will manifest themselves more turbulently in Fourteenth-st. than anywhere else, the opening will be deferred until Wednesday night.

THE DRAMA.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. De Cordova to-night at Steinway Hall.

"Caste" this evening at Wallack's Theater.

Mr. Wallack has in rehearsal "Still Waters Run Deep."

The Hanlon Brothers will appear in their new act next Monday.

Fechter, it is now said, will arrive in New-York in December.

The chief changes next week will be made at Niblo's and the Olympic.

A matinée of "Flick Flock" will be given at the Museum next Saturday.

Mr. Palmer of Niblo's Garden has gone to Europe on a professional expedition.

A new "sensational" drama will be brought out next week at the Olympic Theater.

Friday night's performance at Niblo's Garden will be for Miss Lucille Western's benefit.

Miss Bateman will return to England next Summer, and play in Bristol in August, 1870.

Tammany was occupied last night by political matters. To-night "Robinson Crusoe" again.

Mr. Wallack is preparing to produce Robertson's comedy of "Home," in which he will play the chief part.

Robertson's comedy of "Home" is in preparation at Wallack's Theater. Mr. Lester Wallack himself will play the principal part.

Mrs. Mathews, widow of the great comedian, and mother of the present Charles James Mathews, died in London on the 12th inst., aged 87.

Helen Faweit intends to give a series of farewell performances, by way of taking final leave of the stage. She will appear at Glasgow next month.

Byron, the dramatist, acted *Sir Simon Simple* in "Not Such a Fool as He Looks"—a new comedy by himself—at the Globe Theater, London, on the 23d inst.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

The investigation which Solicitor Banfield has made in regard to the charges against Gen. Butterfield is concluded. Yesterday morning, Mr. Banfield was closeted with Judge Pierrepont, and facts were disclosed which Mr. Banfield says makes it improper for Gen. Butterfield to remain at the Sub-Treasury. So it is almost a certainty that his resignation, which has been tendered, will be accepted. Yesterday the General was busily engaged signing gold certificates, and appeared in nowise concerned by the reports. Mr. Banfield left late last evening for Washington. There is a manifest disinclination on the part of Mr. Banfield to say a single word in reference to the result of his mission to this city, but Judge Pierrepont told our reporter what Mr. Banfield's impressions were, and, though they are not to be made public, it is not improper to say that a new Assistant Treasurer will be appointed very soon.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED HAIR.

Capt. Hedden of the Fifteenth Precinct yesterday received information that a carman had been engaged to remove a quantity of goods from No. 100 Bleecker-st., and as the movements of the person having the property in charge were deemed suspicious, he placed detectives Corkey and Reilley to watch the place. When the property was brought out and placed on the cart they took it into custody, and arrested the man having the property in charge, and took all to the Mercer-st. Police Station. There the prisoner gave the name of Elias Schwartz. The property, which Schwartz declared had not been stolen, consisted of over $10,000 worth of human hair, most of it manufactured, and, it is alleged, was smuggled. Arthur Miller, Inspector of Customs, took charge of it for Collector Grinnell.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

....The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia meets in Richmond to-day.

....The recent shock of earthquake was felt in Dutchess County, N. Y.

....A thick snow storm prevailed yesterday at Martha's Vineyard and along Cape Cod.

....C. W. Fitzgerald committed suicide yesterday, in Amelia County, Va., by shooting himself.

....A terrible snow-storm was prevailing at Buffalo last evening. The street railways were compelled to use snow-plows.

....The Rev. H. C. Alexander, late of Princeton, has been elected Professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Virginia.

....Steamer Lenton, from Memphis for Fort Smith, Ark., with a cargo of groceries, struck a snag on Monday near Cut-Off, Arkansas River, and sunk. The boat and cargo, valued at $9,000, are a total loss.

....A brilliant meteor descended at Buffalo, yesterday, apparently the size of a full moon, and burst with a crackling noise, throwing off innumerable sparks sobright as to light up the entire city.

....A contract was made at St. Louis yesterday with James Macdonald for a colossal bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, killed in the battle of Wilson's Creek. The statue, with pedestal, will cost $30,000.

....A freight train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad ran into the accommodation train on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad yesterday, smashing two cars and slightly injuring the conductor and three other persons.

....The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Kentucky have elected the following officers: S. S. Fry, Grand Master; William White, Grand Secretary; George W. Morris, Grand Treasurer, and M. J. Durham Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

....Gov. Chamberlain of Maine has started on a lecturing tour, which will occupy his time between now and the next Session of the Legislature. The Senator question is considered virtually settled, and the public may rely upon Mr. Morrill's appointment; the announcement will be made in a few days.

....A snow-storm with high wind prevailed on Lake Ontario on Tuesday night. The schooner Australia, laden with barley, from Toronto, went ashore 1½ miles below Oswego. The cargo is damaged. The vessel will probably be gotten off. The schooner Acorn, with lumber, from Port Hope, went ashore under Fort Ontario, and will be a total wreck. The schooner Iona, with barley, from Port Nelson, is ashore, high and dry, about five miles above Oswego.

....A special telegram to *The Wilmington* (N. C.) *Journal*, dated Goldsborough, Oct. 24, says: "Our town was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement, last night, by a riot, which commenced early in the evening and lasted until 10 o'clock, between the United States troops stationed here and the negroes. About 75 guns were fired, and one soldier and one negro wounded. It is now 24 hours since the riot, and our authorities have not made or attempted to make the first arrest. There were three fights, the negroes retreating in the last.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 27.—The day express train of the Erie Railway, arriving near Susquehanna yesterday afternoon, was thrown from the track while running at a very rapid rate, 30 or 35 miles an hour. Either a wheel broke in consequence of a broken rail, or a fracture in the rail, shattered the wheel, and every car was thrown off the track. There were five passenger cars, including the palace car. The train was broken by the concussion in three parts, but not a passenger was killed or even fatally hurt. As soon as the cars could be replaced on the rails the train proceeded, reaching Buffalo in due season, allowing for the unavoidable delay. The trains are running regularly to-day.

OPENING OF A NEW STATION-HOUSE.

The Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station at Nos. 137 and 139 West Thirtieth-st. was formally taken possession of yesterday by Capt. Burden and his men. In honor of the occasion, a large number of invitations were issued, and the citizens invited for the most part responded. Among the more prominent were Police Commissioners Bosworth, Manierre, and Smith, Superintendent Kennedy, Inspector Dilks, Capts. Greer, Davis, Thorn, Allaire, Garland, McDermott, Redden, Steers, and Copeland. The interior of the Station-House was very handsomely decorated with evergreens and natural flowers, and several large and handsome bouquets were exhibited on the tables in the different rooms. Later in the evening there was dancing in one of the main rooms, and refreshments were served below by a corps of waiters. Capt. Henry Burden, Sergeants Hutchinson, McElwain, Mullen, and the remaining officers and men were exceedingly attentive to the guests, to the majority of whom the interior of a station-house was a novelty. Capt. Burden is well known in the Department as one of its most efficient officers. He was for a considerable time in command of the Jefferson Market Court squad, was then transferred to the command of the First Precinct, afterward to the Twenty ninth, with the rank of Acting Captain, and a short time since was made a full Captain.

THE WEATHER AT MIDNIGHT.

SACKVILLE.—Heavy wind; snowing; looks like sleaving; snow three inches deep.

ST. JOHN.—Slight fall of snow in early morning; now clear and cold.

PORTLAND.—Clear and very cold; no snow.

BOSTON.—Clear and cold; wind north-west.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Clear; light wind; indications of snow.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass.—Clear and cold.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Clear; quite cold; wind north-west.

NEW-YORK.—Clear; wind north-west; thermometer 35°.

PHILADELPHIA.—Clear and cool.

BALTIMORE.—Cloudy and cold; thermometer 42°.

WASHINGTON.—Cloudy and cold; thermometer 38°.

LYNCHBURG.—Clear and cold; thermometer 35°.

RICHMOND.—Clear and cold.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Clear and cold.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Clear and cold.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Clear and cold.

NEW-ORLEANS.—Clear and cold; thermometer 58°.

CHICAGO.—Cloudy; thermometer 38°.

CLEVELAND.—Now cloudy and moderate; two inches of snow fell last night, but it melted as soon as the sun rose this morning.

CINCINNATI.—Cloudy and cold; wind very light.

LOUISVILLE.—Clear and cold.

BUFFALO.—A severe snow storm has been raging since 3 p. m.; about three inches have fallen; wind blowing a gale from the West; thermometer 42°.

ROCHESTER.—Cloudy and cold; had slight snow storm at 8 p. m.

AUBURN.—Cloudy and cold; very high winds.

SYRACUSE.—Now clear and cold; about two inches of snow fell this morning.

UTICA.—Cloudy and very cold; little wind; no snow.

RUTLAND, Vt.—Cloudy; thermometer, 42°; about two inches of snow fell this morning.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Cloudy and cold; thermometer, 40°; about two inches of snow fell this morning.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Beautiful night; clear and cold.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Had a flurry of snow this morning; now clear and cold.

Ex-Postmaster-General Randall is at the Astor House. ═══ Gen. F. A. Walker and Col. S. K. Hamill, Washington, and the Hon. Mr. Young, Montreal, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. ═══ Judge Seiden of Rochester, Col. Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; the Hon. C. F. Hatch, Cleveland; E. C. Delavan, Albany; and G. K. Jewell, Bangor, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. ═══ Ex-Gov. Gibbs of Rhode Island, is at the New York Hotel. ═══ Prof. Benjamin Pierce, U. S. Coast Survey, and Col. J. H. M. Clinch of Georgia, are at the Brevoort House. ═══ Major-Gen. Robinson, U. S. A., and the Hon. John L. Flagg, Troy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. ═══ Gen. A. J. Myer, Chief of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., is at the Glenham Hotel. ═══ Bishop Young of Florida is at the Coleman House. ═══ Gen. J. F. Hartranft of Pennsylvania, Gen. L. B. Frieze, Providence; Judge R. S. Hale, Elizabethtown, N. J.; Col. G. F. Potter, Washington, and Lieut. Shaler, West Point, are at the Hoffman House. ═══ Commander Adams, U. S. Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Dr. T. P. Andrews, a native of Vermont, age 50, and a boarder at the Stevens House, was last evening found dead in bed, supposed from an overdose of chlorodyne. Coroner Flynn will hold an inquest.

William J. Fitzpatrick and Michael Dalton, cartmen, quarreled at the drinking-trough near Union Market, yesterday afternoon, and Fitzpatrick struck Dalton with a cartrung, knocking him to the sidewalk insensible. Fitzpatrick was subsequently arrested, and Dalton was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Telegrams were received in this city late last night announcing that a meeting of operators was held in Baltimore in the evening to indorse the action of the Franklin Telegraph operators of this city in striking for an advance of salaries. Telegrams were also received at the meeting from San Francisco, Salt Lake City, and Omaha, indorsing the action of the strikers. Pecuniary aid was pledged the Baltimore operators.

Last month 122 boys, 79 girls, 18 women, and 15 men, were provided with homes and employment by the Children's Aid Society. The average attendance at their Industrial schools, the same period, was 1,679. At the lodging houses there were an average nightly attendance of 315, and 9,349 lodgings and 10,281 meals were furnished. At the Cottage-places and First Ward Reading-Room there has been an average attendance of about 100, and an increasing interest in the other reading-rooms of the Society is manifested.

Last evening a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 308 Tenth-ave., in the hemp-frying room of John Dawson. Loss, $2,000; insured for $500 on stock and $500 on fixtures by the Lafayette Company of Brooklyn. Joun McAlone, dealer in hemp, occupies a portion of the same floor. Loss, $600; insured for $300 by the Lafayette Company. The first floor was occupied as a liquor store by James Moore. Loss, $300; not insured. The building is owned by H. C. French, and is damaged to the extent of $800. Insured.

WASHINGTON.

THE CASE OF BUTTERFIELD—THE INVESTIGATIONS TO BE CONTINUED—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT—INCREASED REVENUE RECEIPTS—JUDGE DENT STILL CONFIDENT OF ELECTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

There is a rumor, to-night, that the resignation of Gen. Butterfield as Assistant Treasurer at New-York will not be accepted for the present, but that he will be retained pending investigations, which, it is said, are still insisted upon by the Government. It is not improbable, however, that the delay in accepting his resignation is occasioned by the absence of the President.

The reports of the Bureau officers of the Post-Office Department are nearly completed, and the Postmaster-General's report is also well under way. The financial condition of the Department is very favorable, and the reforms have been on a very economical and extensive scale. A small deficiency only will be shown by Mr. Cresswell in his report, and there would not have been any had the first part of the fiscal year been as economically managed as the latter. Since the retirement of Mr. Randall the reforms have been steadily carried out, and the expenses cut down to the lowest figure. On June 30, 1869, the end of the fiscal year, there were 5,094 contractors for carrying the mails, and there were 6,487 mail routes in operation. The aggregate length of the routes is 22,373 miles, and the aggregate annual transportation 90,723,403 miles. The aggregate annual cost of transporting the mails during the time stated was $10,406,501, but including compensation of railway and post-office clerks, route agents, local agents, mail messengers, &c., which was $1,275,227, the aggregate annual cost was $11,681,728. During the year, 6,803 miles were added to the mail service. There was an increase of transportation from 1868 to 1869 of 6,499,078 miles, which cost $140,455, to which should be added the increased cost for railway, postal clerks, and other agents, $160,594, making an aggregate cost of $299,949. These figures do not include services of special officers; this service is self sustaining. Mr. Cresswell will take the ground that the Post-Office Department ought to be made self-supporting, and that with necessary legislation, which he will recommend, he believes the receipts will be sufficient to carry on the Department. He will, therefore, as one important feature of reform, recommend the abolition of the franking privilege, or, if that cannot be effected, then a large abatement of its privileges. He will show how much gratuitous and bulky matter is transported free of charge, and the loss to the service which this transportation entails, and many facts and statistics in support of his recommendation. Under the present laws, the Post-Office Department has to transport, without remuneration, the mails of all the departments here, which is but little less onerous than the mails of Congress. Mr. Cresswell, in order to make his department as near self-sustaining as possible, will recommend that each department pay its own postage out of its own resources. The Postmaster-General will also ask certain reforms in the matter of advertising, and will request that amendments be inserted to prevent improper construction of the laws in favor of newspapers. One case in point is cited in the report of one of the bureaus, as follows: In the quarter ending March 31, 1869, the expense of advertising exhibits a large increase. *The Chronicle*, *Star*, and *Republican* newspapers presented accounts for advertising mail lettings in various States, which they had copied in their papers—claiming their right to do so under acts of Congress, and amounting to $4,958,439. The case was submitted to the Attorney-General, and, under his opinion, the claims were paid. The Postmaster-General will also recommend the abolition of the letter-box delivery system, preferring that all mail matter be delivered by carriers, or through the general delivery. He is also in favor of reducing the rate charged on registered letters—the present rate being so high that but few persons have made use of the privilege. He will probably recommend that the rate on registered letters be reduced to six cents.

The Internal Revenue receipts for this month, up to date, amount to $10,308,000. It is estimated that the total for this month will reach $12,000,000, which is nearly $2,000,000 more than the corresponding month last year.

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