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TWEED'S ARRAIGNMENT.

AN ORDER OF ARREST OBTAINED AND TO BE SERVED TO-DAY.

THE CHIEF SACHEM IN POOR SPIRITS — HE RESOLVES TO KEEP SILENT FOR THE PRESENT —ALL HIS BRAVADO GONE.

At a late hour on Wednesday night, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, associated with Mr. O'Conor in the prosecution of the Ring thieves, left for Albany, and yesterday morning applied to Judge William L. Learned of the Supreme Court for an order of arrest for William M. Tweed. The proceedings were had in Chambers, and were not made public at Albany, but it has since been announced here that the suit begun yesterday is only a civil one to recover the money alleged to have been stolen by Mr. Tweed. The arrest will doubtless take place to-day. It is understood that the examination will be had in this city, and not at Albany, although proceedings were initiated there. The order of arrest was not served on Mr. Tweed last night, but that important and interesting proceeding will take place to-day.

Mr. Charles O'Conor last evening stated that proceedings had already been begun against Mr. Tweed, and that although the scene of the action was situated in Albany County, Mr. Tweed would be arrested here on a civil process, and, if he did not furnish bail, would be incarcerated in this County Jail. The action against him would be virtually for the recovery of stolen money. The plaintiff in an action of this character could lay his complaint in any county in the State. The defendant might apply for a change of venue, but it was entirely in the discretion of the Court as to whether such a change would be granted. He believed that no fair-minded, intelligent person could read the papers and affidavit presented by Mr. Tilden and not be convinced of Tweed's rascality. It would be very strange if Tweed did not have some defense to offer. All men, no matter how deeply involved or how palpable their guilt, would be certain to have a defense of some character.

Upon being questioned as to the identity of the persons not traced who had received the millions of dollars specified in the summary of Mr. Tilden's exhibits, Mr. O'Conor replied, smiling, "Ah! that is for you to find out, if you can."

NO ACTION AT YORKVILLE COURT.

It was reported yesterday morning that action against William M. Tweed would probably be taken in the Yorkville Court as in the case of Mayor Hall. Justice Caulfer presided, and nothing occurred of note except the disposing of the usual charges of drunkenness, vagabondage, &c. A TRIBUNE reporter last evening ascertained from Judge Bixby that he had issued no warrant, and had no knowledge of what course would be pursued beyond what had been intimated in the morning papers. Judicial courtesy would require that any application for warrants should be referred by him to Associate Justice Coulter, who during this week would conduct the proceedings of the Court.

MR. TWEED'S DEFENSE.

The Department of Public Works was thronged at an early hour yesterday morning; the customary loafers being largely enforced by a crowd of small politicians, attracted by the publication in detail of the evidence of Mr. William M. Tweed's robberies of the County Treasury. Mr. Tweed himself was early in attendance at his office; but no longer the bluff, hearty, devil-may-care Tammany chief. He looked sad and care-worn, and had lost all his usual buoyant effrontery. Several political delegations called on business, and took the opportunity of offering every mark of sympathy and condolence which the Democratic spirit of the liquor-stores of the Sixth and Fourth Wards would possibly dictate. Brig.-Gen. William M. Tweed was most active as Master of Ceremonies, and ushered in all and every one to the presence of Mr. Tweed with an amount of urbanity that would have been charming if the surrounding circumstances had not been so unpleasant. On the stair-ways and in the halls and ante-rooms were assembled a large concourse of Mr. Tweed's more humble, but very vulgar and profane, supporters. The amount of dollars wagered, oaths sworn, and protestations of fidelity avowed, would occupy the time of a dozen first-class professional accountants for at least a month to come in summing up.

"See here, now" exclaimed a true scion of Tammany, "there aint no jail in this State big enough to hold Bill Tweed. Put him in ——, there wouldn't be bricks and mortar left to-morrow. No, Sir. Them insurance offices is talking pretty big; but there wouldn't be no salvage there."

Throughout the day rumors, first of the most startling and then of the most reassuring character agitated the Tammany bosom. John Graham fussily made his way into Mr. Tweed's sanctum. Mr. Graham is reported to have received a $10,000 retainer fee as Mr. Tweed's counsel. A messenger from the Department of Public Parks rushed in with a strictly private note from Mr. Sweeny, and at once the hangers-on came to the conclusion that all must be right.

"That's an important letter," ejaculated one of Mr. Tweed's right-hand men; "Peter B. don't send letters by the Controller of his department, unless it's something pretty important."

The arrival of a TRIBUNE reporter was evidently an unpleasant episode; but Gen. Tweed gave him the heartiest of welcomes, though he had never seen him before. He ushered him into a room away from the crowd, and immediately hurried off to inform the "Boss" of his presence. Mr. Tweed received him graciously, but with a sad and disheartened manner.

"No, Sir, I have nothing to say," he replied in answer to the reporter's inquiries. "My counsel has enjoined me to say nothing. I do not talk to any one. This I may say, that I have not yet received any official notice of proceedings against me, and that if they are brought on, as I am told they will be, I have a full and complete answer to any charges that may be brought against me."

Further than this Mr. Tweed would not go. To every inquiry he replied: "My counsel has requested me to say nothing." Mr. Tweed was busy, but his activity wore more the air of desperation than of confidence. The arrival and warmly expressed unchangeable regard of old friends seemed to have little effect in restoring his usual buoyancy of spirit. Mr. Tweed looked ten years older. He left his office soon after 4 o'clock. He had not been gone long before a rumor spread like lightning that the Sheriff's officers were after him, and in spite of the assurance from the Sheriff's Office that no judicial writ for Mr. Tweed's arrest had been received, the report was eagerly handled about.

It is understood that Mr. Tweed denies that the money shown to have been received by him was in repayment of sums loaned to the contractors. He does not deny that he got the money. This defense does not explain why he received it through a third person, and why he got only a fraction of the sums paid his agent. Nor does it explain away the damning fact that some of the money thus received, as alleged, from contractors who owed him, are shown to be proceeds of the forged warrants of John H. Keyser & Co.

THE FEELING IN WALL-ST.

The Tilden affidavit and exhibits, although the theme of exceedingly animated discussion in business circles, excited little astonishment, as all were convinced of the guilt of the members of the Ring, and merely regarded the additional evidence as confirmatory of what they already knew. All felt that there was an indication that Mr. Tweed and his colleagues would soon receive their deserts, and that New-York would be freed from their odious miasma. The tables of figures accompanying Mr. Tilden's affidavit were examined with great attention, and were universally commented on as marvels of clearness, and as carrying conviction with them.

NO OPINIONS AT CITY HALL.

INQUIRIES AS TO THE "PARTIES NOT TRACED" IN MR. TILDEN'S TABLES MET WITH REBUFFS—MAYOR HALL INDIGNANT.

The following conversation took place yesterday between Deputy Controller Green and a TRIBUNE reporter, who was instructed to inquire if any evidence which it was proper to make public existed in regard to who received the $4,778,855 in checks of Garvey, Ingersoll, and Woodward, which were paid to persons not named in the affidavits, or to "parties not traced."

Reporter—Mr. Green, do you know who received any part of the $4,778,855 in checks of Garvey, Ingersoll, and Woodward, which were paid to persons not named in the affidavits as stated in THE TRIBUNE?

Mr. Green—I do not.

Reporter—Do you know whether Controller Connolly, or Mayor Hall, who, like Mr. Tweed, belonged to the Board which audited the claims, received any part of that amount?

Mr. Green—I do not know that either of them did.

Reporter—Do you know of any evidence tending to show that Mr. Hall or Mr. Connolly received any part of that $4,778,855?

In reply to this question, the reporter was referred to one of the associate counsel of the Controller's office.

Reporter—(To associate counsel): Do you know of any evidence showing that Mr. Hall or Mr. Connolly, or any other person popularly supposed to be connected with the Ring, received any part of the money referred to in Mr. Tilden's affidavit and table published this morning?

Associate Counsel—As one of the counsel of the Controller's office, I must decline to answer your question. It would be unprofessional for me to answer it.

Reporter—Then you will not tell me whether to your knowledge such evidence is or is not in existence?

Associate Counsel—No, Sir; I will not.

A reporter also held with Mayor Hall the following conversation:

Reporter—Mayor Hall, have you seen THE TRIBUNE of this morning?

Mayor Hall—No, Sir, and I am not likely to, for it is a paper I never read.

Reporter—Then you know nothing of the statement it contains about the $4,778,855 in checks of Garvey, Ingersoll and Woodward, which were paid to persons not named in the affidavits?

Mayor Hall—I do not.

Reporter—Will you allow me to explain the matter to you?

Mayor Hall—Certainly.

The reporter of THE TRIBUNE explained to the Mayor the passage in the editorial of THE TRIBUNE of yesterday morning asking if evidence inculpating others had not been suppressed, and demanding that no guilty person should be shielded for expediency's sake, and alluding to the connection of the Mayor with the ad interim Board of Audit. The Mayor replied:

Say to THE TRIBUNE for me that I shall be glad if it will publish to the world that I received every dollar of that amount.

Reporter—Dont you want to reconsider that answer?

Mayor Hall—"I do not; if THE TRIBUNE has anything to say about me in connection with those checks, I prefer it to say that I received the amount they represented."

Reporter—Do you know whether Mr. Connolly received any part of the $4,778,855?

Mayor Hall—I only answer for myself; Mr. Connolly must answer for himself.

FURTHER EVIDENCE FORTHCOMING—WOODWARD'S OTHER CONFEDERATES TO BE TRACKED — MR. O'CONOR'S ASSISTANTS AT WORK.

In the summary of the exhibits accompanying the affidavit of Samuel J. Tilden, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, reference is made to checks of the different Ring tools and tradesmen which were paid to parties "not traced." This would seem to indicate that the investigations of Mr. Tilden and his associates either had not been pursued far enough, or that it was their intention to screen the receivers of the other two-thirds or more of the plunder taken from the City Treasury. Mr. Tilden, however, explains the absence of the names of other well-known Ring operators from the affidavits and exhibits on the ground that he and his associates did not possess the facilities for investigating their transactions, and the reason that they were so successful with the accounts presented is because Tweed and Woodward both kept accounts with the National Broadway Bank, and their transactions as recorded in the bank's books could easily be compared and determined. With regard to the other members of the Ring no such facilities existed, and as it was desirable to bring the matter before the Courts at once, the investigation having developed sufficiently conclusive evidence of fraud, they determined to use their facts at once.

The statements published show that large amounts were drawn from the City Treasury, frequently on forged warrants, by E. A. Woodward, and that a portion of the money thus filched, say one-fourth, was deposited in the Broadway National Bank to the credit of Wm. M. Tweed, the other three-fourths remaining, according to these accounts, in the name of E. A. Woodward. To suppose that the latter was permitted, for instance, to retain from a single day's "stealings" of $38,623 11 so large a sum as $29,294 72, while the Chief Sachem only received $9,328 39, is simply preposterous. Who received the balance of the money, after deducting Woodward's share, is an unanswered question which has as yet defied even Mr. Tilden's ability in hunting up circumstantial evidence.

The secret, perhaps, lies in the fact that Mr. Tweed kept his personal account in the Broadway Bank in question, while the other members of the Ring patronized other banks.

If, therefore, those who are pursuing these investigations could ascertain in what banks Connolly, Sweeny, Hall and the rest kept their accounts, and could secure an examination of the books of such banks since the commencement of the nefarious transactions in question, the checks to "parties not traced" might be found. It is supposed that an order from the Court in any of the suits now going on against members of the Ring would be sufficient, and ought to be attainable.

The investigation, however, *has not concluded as far as Mr. Tilden's colleagues are concerned*, but will continue with a view to obtaining sufficient evidence against all others engaged in the frauds.

MORE ABOUT THE RING AGENT.

THE CONTEMPT IN WHICH HE WAS HELD IN CONNECTICUT—A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS —WOODWARD'S ACCOUNTS $7,500,000.

A reporter who visited South Norwalk found that the exposure of Elbert A. Woodward's enormous frauds, and his flight, are, as may be supposed, matters of leading interest there, where, despite the vulgar profusion with which he circulated milch cows among the lone, lorn Mrs. Gummiges, and his watchful and substantial regard for all religious enterprises, the mention of his name provokes an outburst of contemptuous remarks. He has tried hard to ingratiate himself with his neighbors; he has squandered there his plunder of this city and county with ostentatious munificence; he has friends who are foolish enough and unprincipled enough to plead his generosity with the fruits in extenuation of the thefts; but he has been shunned by all people of intelligence in every grade of life, and consigned under the same ban as Ingersoll, Garvey, and the other Ring magnates, who have befouled one of the prettiest New-England villages by their presence. People partial to gratuitous champagne suppers alone comprehend the circle to which his prestige has been limited.

One indignant gentleman in Norwalk yesterday remarked to THE TRIBUNE reporter, "I tell you, Sir, Woodward made a clean sweep before he left! He even placed in John P. Beatty's charge what funds he realized from that part of his estate which he actually sold and those mortgages which he legally released. It was anticipated here and remarked that some chicanery was going on, as any one could have seen by reference to the record books. Since the first exposure in THE TRIBUNE of his operations here he has only been seen once or twice in the village, and came no one knew how and departed no one knew whither. One Saturday night, some weeks ago, Ingersoll came up from New-York by the "owl train," and on Sunday morning drove over here in his barouche and took Woodward's lawyer back to South Norwalk with him. Woodward spent the day at Ingersoll's house, and the next day he transferred his homestead, through John P. Beatty, to Mrs. Woodward, and Ingersoll conveyed his in a similar manner to his wife.

"Was not the firm of J. P. Beatty & Brothers regarded as unable to redeem the mortgage Woodward had on their works and residences?" asked the reporter.

"Indeed they were," was the answer. "It was so understood, and for tangible reasons, too, that that release, and most of the others, were absolute frauds. Perhaps you observed when you examined the town records that the transfer of Woodward's house to Beatty was entered in the regular book, and that the deed in which Beatty figures as grantor and Mrs. Woodward as grantee, was entered in the special record book. The latter is not often referred to, and the idea was to avert, as far as possible, a casual discovery of the fraud."

"It seems that every one in Norwalk has been cognizant of Woodward's character and affiliations for a long time past. What has been the general sentiment regarding him?"

"The current against him," was the reply, "has been most bitter, and the local papers have given him little peace. He was proscribed from all decent society; for, aside from the odium of his later vagaries, he was contemptible, with tastes low and uneducated, like his associates, or possibly more so. He was to have run for Congress at the next election, and was sanguine of success, but that ambition, of course, has been abandoned."

For the present, at all events, Mr. Elbert A. Woodward's political aspirations as a representative of Connecticut, have been peremptorily abbreviated. In returning to the city, the reporter met another gentleman, a resident of Norwalk, and in the course of a few desultory remarks, carelessly inquired as whether he was acquainted with Mr. Woodward.

"Certainly, I am. He has acted as my business agent frequently."

"Have you seen him of late?"

"I saw him for a few moments in the early part of the week."

"He has since gone to Chicago, I understand."

"To Chicago! I think you are mistaken, Sir. Mr. Woodward has no business nor social relations in Chicago as far as I am aware of, and I am acquainted with him pretty thoroughly."

WOODWARD'S TOTAL DEPOSITS $7,500,000.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden was again visited at a late hour in the evening by a TRIBUNE reporter, who found him immersed in a mass of documents, and, although apparently much fatigued, still genial and hearty as ever.

Mr. Tilden said that the results observed in the schedules and tables published in yesterday's TRIBUNE relate only to the single transaction of the special audit. It was intended to be complete as to that transaction, and did not attempt to go beyond it because of the great detail which the investigation involved. The *examination*, however, did extend back to Jan. 1, 1870, and showed the same transactions prevailed during that period. Mr. Tilden also looked into the accounts of 1869, and observed that they were very similar. He believed that the transactions between January, 1869, and May, 1870, were probably as extensive as those embraced in the examination so fully and elaborately reported. In round numbers, Woodward's deposits in the two years of 1869 and 1870 amounted to about $7,000,000. Woodward's deposits in the four months preceding May 6, 1870, were about $1,500,000. His deposits in 1869 were about $2,400,000, making the total deposits $4,000,000, which with the $3,500,000 in the schedule, would really make about $7,500,000 deposits in two years. Woodward's account in the period embraced in the tables showed no private business worth mentioning. There was an entry on June 6 of $6,701.95, which is supposed to be a city warrant, but which has not been traced. Another entry, dated June 17, for $44,271 79, Mr. Tilden conjectured to be a sum drawn against the warrant of the same date, numbered 2,781, and made up in the Controller's office for $69,151 83. On them are the initials J. H. I. The warrant is stamped with the No. 70, which is the number of the Bowery Bank in the Clearing-House. Mr. Tilden supposed that Ingersoll deposited that warrant in the Bowery Bank, and then drew the check against it in favor of Woodward. All the other items in the account amount to less than $8,000, and are the ones which may relate to Woodward's personal affairs; except those items, and the two others, one of which represents a county warrant, and the other a check drawn against a county warrant, there is not a dollar in his account which is not a deposit of a county warrant during the period contained in the published tables of yesterday, or a check from Ingersoll, or a check from Garvey. Mr. Tilden stated those three sources make up the amount of the deposits.

MAYOR HALL'S CASE.

NO INDICTMENT FOUND—A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST DISTRICT-ATTORNEY GARVIN—HE FAILS TO CALL THE WITNESSES RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Grand Jury having failed to find any, or sufficient, evidence to warrant them in finding an indictment against Mayor Hall, have dismissed the bill against him. As the present Grand Jury are not known to have any prejudice or reason which might improperly influence them, it is supposed by many that their action puts an end to the threatened prosecution against Hall, and that the occupation of the Committee of Seventy in this direction has gone. It would seem, however, that these suppositions are, to say the least, premature. It is said that the Committee, who have taken this matter in hand, will not relinquish it until the result desired is attained.

Judge Barrett who, although he has resigned his membership in the Committee of Seventy, still retains his connection therewith as counsel, stated yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter that the Committee is not at all disheartened by the failure of the Grand Jury to find a true bill against Mayor Hall; that, though the prosecution is temporarily suspended, there is every reason to hope that a final result will be reached in this matter, which will satisfy the people that the charges made were not groundless, and that there is work still to do which makes it imperative that the Committee should continue its labors, not only in relation to the charges alleged against the members of the Ring, but also in connection with the endeavors to secure a fair election this Fall. Referring particularly to the action of the Grand Jury, he said:

"I do not say that false testimony has been given to the jury, but I can say this: that District-Attorney Garvin was requested by us (the Committee of Seventy) to subpena such parties as were acquainted with the facts in the case, some of whom we named to him; that *none of those persons so named were subpenaed by him*, but, instead, witnesses were subpenaed who knew nothing whatever of the facts; and it would have been a strange thing if the jury, after listening to the evidence of an immense number of persons who could give them no definite statement—no absolute facts—on which alone an indictment could be based, should have found a bill against him. What was the use of subpenaing Col. Stebbins, or Mr. Havemeyer, or others who were brought there? They knew that there was nothing to be obtained from these gentlemen, because they knew nothing absolutely. I don't know that any improper influence was used with the jury. I noticed, however, that Augustus L. Brown of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, was one of those who were subpenaed, and it is very evident, from the action of the jury, that Mr. Brown gave them no facts on which to found an indictment."

CITY CREDITORS DEMANDING PAYMENT.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS CLAIMED BY CONTRACTORS—TWEED'S REPUTATION FOR VERACITY.

A Committee of ten, representing the contractors for paving and grading streets and making sewers, called upon Deputy Controller Green, yesterday, when the following conversation took place:

Mr. Baird, Chairman of the Committee—Mr. Green there is due us, in the aggregate, about $2,000,000, and we want to know when we are going to get our money. There is due me $140,000, and a warrant for $30,000 for work finished by me last August has been signed. I do not understand why this warrant has not been paid, and, in fact, we are all at a loss to know why we do n't get our money.

Mr. Green—I have, as you know, been in this department but a short time; when I came into it I did not find matters in a very satisfactory condition, but I am doing all I can to get things into working order. The claims of the contractors are undergoing investigation. These claims come under different laws, and, before I can pay them, I must know the laws governing each claim, because I am, as you know, not in the habit of doing things at random. I assure you that your claims shall receive all the attention I can give them, and, when satisfied that your claims are all right, as I presume they are, I shall do all in my power to pay you. I must remark, however, that the bills of the inspectors of your work are excessive, and that, before they are paid, they must be carefully scrutinized. I hope you have sufficient confidence in me to trust me in this matter, and to believe that I will do as I say.

After expressing unbounded confidence in Mr. Green, the Committee left.

A delegation from the large pipemen employed on the Croton Water-Works then called on the Deputy Controller and demanded the six weeks wages due them. Mr. Green told them that he had no money from which their claims could be paid. One of the delegation replied: "That's not so. I know you have money." Mr. Green then sent for Mr. Storrs, who corroborated what the Deputy Controller had said. Another of the delegation answered: "Mr. Tweed told me this very day that the money to pay us was in the Controller's office, and Mr. Tweed never told a lie."

This remark created such a roar of laughter among the spectators that business was suspended for several minutes. At its resumption, Mr. Green assured the delegation that he had no money to pay the pipemen, but that he would try and raise it by next Monday. This was satisfactory to the delegation, and they expressed the firm belief that Mr. Green was doing the best he could under the circumstances.

THE CITIZENS' JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The final report of the Citizens' Joint Investigating Committee was not presented yesterday, inasmuch as Alderman Dimond, Chairman of the Joint Investigating Committee of Aldermen, Supervisors, and Citizens, was too ill to make arrangements for the meeting, as requested by Wm. A. Booth, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee. The Secretary of the Joint Committee, John Hardy, intimated that the meeting would not be called within a week.

STOLEN MONEY RIGHTLY USED.

William M. Tweed advanced, yesterday, $22,369 25, to pay off the small-pipe men of the Croton Water Works. About 450 of them received their money in the Chamberlain's office from the City Paymaster.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

....There were two deaths from yellow fever in Charleston, yesterday.

....The High School building in Hollister, Mass., was burned on Wednesday. Loss, $10,000.

....Complaint has been made against Alderman John Stuart of Albany, charging him with being interested in a city coal contract.

....F. A. Smith's and Thomas A. Bowen's fancy goods stores, in Portland, Me., were burned on Wednesday. Partially insured.

....Israel Freeman, a negro, was killed in Burlington, Vt., yesterday, by a Frenchman named Carle, during a quarrel. The murderer is in custody.

....By the breaking of a rail at Newport, Me., yesterday morning, two passenger-cars of an express train were thrown from the track. Two passengers were slightly injured.

....J. Daly, a private soldier at Taylor barracks, in Louisiana, shot and instantly killed J. F. Williams, another private, yesterday. Williams had been too intimate with Daly's wife. Daly has been turned over to the civil authorities.

....In Woonsocket, R. I., on Wednesday evening, Michael Hearse attempted to shoot officer H. M. Pierce with a double-barreled gun. One cap was snapped, when the gun was seized by the officer and broken in the struggle. Hearse is in jail.

....C. T. Yerkes, jr., the defaulting stock-broker of Philadelphia, has been held to bail in $50,000 for a further hearing, on the complaint of Henry Hahn, President of the Common Council, charging him with embezzlement and larceny.

....The last unrecognized victim of the Revere railroad disaster has been identified as Mrs. Leche, age 50, of Lowell. She left Lowell to visit relatives in Lynn, and while her friends in Lowell supposed she was in Lynn, her relatives in Lynn were not aware she had left home.

....James Fitzpatrick, a workman in Stalker's planing-mill in Auburn, was killed, yesterday, by being drawn into the main shafting of the mill. The body revolved nearly 300 times before the engine could be stopped, and when taken down his neck, arms, back, and one leg were found broken and terribly mangled.

....A riot occurred yesterday at Oak Lake, the present terminus of the North Pacific Railway, in which a Swede named Sanderes was killed by a notorious blacking named John Walks, alias "Blankey Jack." Several other Swedes were injured by Walks and his associates. Walks was arrested and taken to St. Paul.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ANOTHER COLLIERY DISASTER.

THIRTY-THREE MINERS ENTOMBED—NO HOPES OF RESCUING THEM ALIVE.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1871.

Another frightful colliery disaster is reported. An explosion took place this afternoon in the Seaham Mine, near Newcastle. Thirty-three men were in the pit at the time, none of whom have yet been reached. There is scarcely a hope of saving a single life. The families of the victims with numbers of people are gathered around the mouth of the pit, and former scenes of excitement and distress are renewed.

FRANCE.

RELEASE OF TEN THOUSAND COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1871.

The number of Communists released by the Courts is not less than 10,000. It is said that Prince Napoleon has left Corsica.

AUSTRIA.

RESIGNATION OF THE HOHENWART MINISTRY.

VIENNA, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1871.

The Hohenwart Ministry tendered their resignations to-day to the Emperor. There is no doubt that His Majesty will accept them. The comments of the morning journals foreshadowed this action, as they were all of the opinion that the political questions pending before the Emperor will all be decided according to the views of the Imperial Chancellor, Von Beust.

An appeal for contributions in aid of the sufferers of the Chicago fire, signed by Von Beust, Erlanger, Todesco, Kinsky, and others, is published to-day. U. S. Minister Jay is active in advancing the relief movement.

ITALY.

THE GOVERNMENT GAINING STRENGTH AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES.

ROME, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1871.

The workmen's societies of Rome and Naples have refused to participate in the Congress of Workingmen which is shortly to be held in this city, on the ground that that assembly will be a mere Republican demonstration, and as such unfriendly to Italy. The Government has relaxed the vigor of its precautions against the Internationals and the partisans of Republican agitation, believing that their principles have no hold upon the Italian people.

SPAIN.

NO TREASONABLE CONSPIRACES—THE COUNTRY QUIET.

MADRID, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1871.

The rumors which have gone abroad of conspiracies against the Government by partisans of the Duke of Montpensier and of the Infant Alfonso are without shadow of truth. The whole kingdom is perfectly quiet, and no demonstration of any kind against the dynasty of Savoy is apprehended.

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

AN AMERICAN BARK SUNK BY A STEAMER—AN APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE NORTHWESTERN FIRES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1871.

The bark J. B. Bradley, Bradley master, of Bucksport, Me., from London for Philadelphia, was run down off the Isle of Wight by a steamer (name not given), and a portion of the crew perished. No damage to the steamer reported.

The Times this morning urges the dispatch of prompt and liberal aid for the settlers in Wisconsin and Michigan burned out by the forest fires. *The Times* says that if such help is not afforded to these unfortunate people, the ultimate suffering which will result from the Northwestern fires will be greater than can follow the Chicago conflagration. The contributions for Chicago at the Mansion House up to last evening amount to £41,200. The town of Bradford has subscribed £4,250.

The trial of Kelley, who murdered Head-Constable Talbot, some time ago, will commence on Monday next.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS STILL HOLDING OUT AGAINST THE REVOLUTIONISTS—ESCOBEDO HURRYING TO MEET THE REBELS.

MATAMORAS, Oct. 22.—Sattillo still holds out against the Monterey revolutionists. Eight hundred Government troops have arrived to reënforce the garrison. Escobedo, the Commander-in-Chief of the Government troops, is marching against the rebels. Senores, Morales, and Hamata, small cities in the Nuevo Leon province, have pronounced against Trevino. Two thousand Mexicans have crossed into Texas to escape rebel proscription.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THE RITUAL CANON DEFEATED — RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE PRAYER-BOOK PASSED—ACTION OF THE BISHOPS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SACRAMENT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—In the session, last evening, the Convention voted on the canon on the Ritual as reported by the Special Committee and passed by the House of Bishops, which was lost for want of a constitutional majority, the vote being taken by dioceses and orders. The result was as follows: Clerical, for, 20; against, 13; divided, 7; lay, for, 18; against, 14; divided, 2. The House was in session until 1 o'clock this morning.

This morning the Committee on Canons submitted a report on the organization of churches or congregations in foreign countries, recommending that this House concur with the House of Bishops in the amendments proposed by them to Section 3, Canon 5, title 3. With certain amendments by the Committee the report was adopted, and the resolutions of the House of Bishops as amended were concurred in.

The House then proceed with closed doors, in secret session, to consider the nomination of the Rev. Wm. Hobart Hare of Pennsylvania as Missionary Bishop at Cape Palmas, Africa. It is understood that the confirmation was opposed by the friends of the reverend gentleman on the ground of the great value of his services in his present office of Secretary of the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions, and the very serious injury which would be done to the foreign missionary work of the Church by his withdrawal from said office, and a message was adopted and sent to the House of Bishops requesting them to appoint a Committee of Conference on the subject of the nomination. Committees were appointed by both Houses, and at 12:30 p. m. the Rev. Dr. Haight of New-York, from the Committee on Conference, reported to this House that the House of Bishops, after hearing the reasons of the House of Deputies, had decided to withdraw the name of the Rev. Wm. Hobart Hare, and will not now make any further nomination. Provision is made by the Canon for filling the vacancy by the House of Bishops.

The canon, designed to prevent alienation of the Church buildings and property by those not in accordance with the doctrine and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was taken up and passed.

The resolution, reported by the Committee on Prayer Book, that any deviation from the standard edition is unlawful, was taken up and discussed.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin of Pennsylvania moved as a substitute, "That the insertion in the editions of the Book of Common Prayer of unauthorized italic letters, or any change of punctuation, or of any musical notation, or of any additional words whatever, is unlawful," which was adopted.

The resolutions providing for the appointment of a standing Committee on Indian Affairs, composed of six clergymen, to coöperate with the Board of Missions, in response to the request of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, for promoting the civilization of the Indians was passed.

The following message was received from the House of Bishops:

The House of Bishops informs the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, the following canons be adopted and enacted to be entitled Canon ——

Thelgeleration of the elements in the Holy Communion in such a manner as to expose them to the view of the people as objects towards which adoration is to be made, in or after the prayer of consecration, or in the act of administering them, or in carrying them to or from communicants; and any gesture, posture, or act implying such adoration; and any ceremony not prescribed as part of the order of the administration of the Lord's Supper, or Holy Communion, in the Book of Common Prayer, and the celebration or reception of the Holy Communion by any bishop, or priest, when no person receives with him; likewise the use, at any administration of the Holy Communion, of any hymn, prayers, collects, epistles, or gospels other than those appointed in the authorized formularies of the Church, or under Section 17 of Canon 12, Title one of the Digest, are hereby forbidden.

After an animated and somewhat excited discussion, a motion that the vote on concurring in the message from the Bishop be taken at 8 o'clock, was carried in the affirmative, the vote being taken by dioceses. The debate was then continued until 4 o'clock, when the vote on concurring in the resolution of the House of Bishops, proposing a canon on Ritual, was taken by dioceses, and resulted as follows: Clerical—Yeas, 17; Nays, 18; divided, 4. Lay vote—Yeas, 18; Nays, 13; divided, 3. Dr. Lyman of California offered the following:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that this Convention hereby expresses its decided condemnation of all ceremonies, observances, and practices which are fitted to express a doctrine foreign to that set forth in the authorized standards of this Church.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, the Pastoral Council, and the advice of our Right Reverend Fathers, the Bishops of the Church, is deemed sufficient at this time to secure the suppression of all that is irregular and unseemly, and to promote greater uniformity in conducting the public worship of the Church, and in the administration of the Holy Sacrament.

The resolutions were adopted almost unanimously. Messages were received from the House of Bishops, concurring in the action of the House of Deputies in its amendments to Canon 4, Title 2, relative to the restoration to the ministry of clergymen who have been deposed for other than reasons affecting their moral character. Also concurring in the action of the House of Deputies in amending Section 5, Canon 13, Title 1, relative to the appointment of Assistant Bishops in Dioceses where, by reason of the extent of territory, due Episcopal supervision cannot be exercised by the Bishop. Also concurring in the resolution of this House relative to the unauthorized editions of the Book of Common Prayer.

A message from the House of Bishops, that this Convention adjourn *sine die* at 10:30 to-night, was amended to 12 o'clock to-night, and adopted. A message from the House of Bishops, that the City of New-York be the place of meeting of the next Triennial Convention, was concurred in. Recess to 7 o'clock.

In the evening session a message was received from the House of Bishops, concurring in the resolution passed by the House expressing condemnation of the ceremonies, etc., contrary to the authorized standards of this Church.

At 9:30 p. m. the Bishops entered from the robing-room, in the rear of the chancel, attired in their episcopal robes. The whole House, and the numerous spectators in the galleries rose until the Bishops had taken their positions. The order of evening prayer was then read by the Rev. Mr. Randolph, Rector of Emanuel Church; the Rev. Dr. Potter, Secretary of the House of Bishops; the Rev. Dr. Perry, Secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, and the Rev. Dr. Leeds, rector of Grace Church. The occasion was most solemn and impressive, the whole vast assembly responding with the utmost fervor and reverence. The venerable presiding Bishop, the Right Rev. B. B. Smith of Kentucky, then advanced and read the pastoral letter. The reading of the letter was concluded at 11 o'clock, when the Bishops retired, and the Convention adjourned.

CHICAGO.

WHAT THE DESTITUTE PEOPLE MOST NEED—COMMENDABLE ACTION OF THE BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The Chicago Relief and Aid Society receive numerous inquiries as to what is most needed by the sufferers in Chicago at present. Many letters say that persons are desirous of contributing articles who cannot well send money. In reference to all such proposed contributions, the Society wish to say that nothing is so much needed now as beans, potatoes, and onions. They are advised by the Sanitary Committee that the people must have these articles, if they expect to escape sickness. The Society are informed that many farmers would be glad to contribute these articles, and they ask all persons who can to ship beans, or onions, or potatoes to them. By a little proper attention car-loads may be made up at different places for shipment. The Society also want straw beds of the usual size for two persons, and friends in the country are requested to furnish as many as they can. The ticking should be of strong material filled with straw or prairie hay. The society are feeding and caring for over 40,000 people at the present time, with a very small stock of vegetables on hand and but little coming in.

The bricklayers and masons are endeavoring to form an organization in which each member shall pledge himself to work at the ordinary day's wages, for the purpose of rebuilding the city. It is also their wish that each should work under the supervision of an architect, and not for contractors, as the latter charge exorbitant prices for work and say the masons compel them to do so.

All the papers in the city indorse the nomination of Mr. Medill for Mayor in the strongest terms. It is feared that the operations of the Chicago Observatory, which contains the famous Clark telescope, will have to be suspended, owing to the want of funds to continue them.

The Corporation of the City of Chicago loses by the fire property valued at $5,000,000, consisting of bridges, buildings, damages to the water-works, destruction of engines, hose, &c. The damage to street improvements, which falls upon the abutters, is not included.

The Evening Journal says that it is now believed that a large number of the persons burned were thieves, who, in their anxiety for plunder, remained in the buildings until escape was cut off.

HOW THE FIRE ORIGINATED.

A reporter of *The Chicago Journal* has had the following conversation with the Mrs. Leary in whose stable the fire started:

Reporter—"Are you the lady of the house?" Mrs. Leary—"I am, Sir." R.—"Have you lived here long?" Mrs. L.—"Going on five years." R.—"Do you own this place?" Mrs. L.—"I do." R.—"Did the fire start in your barn?" Mrs. L.—"It did." R.—"What was in it?" Mrs. L.—"Five cows, a horse, and about two tuns of hay in the loft." R.—"Is your husband an expressman?" Mrs. L.—"Indade, he is not. We all knocked our living out of those five blessed cows, and I never had a cent from the parish in all my life, and the dirty *Times* had no business to say it, bad cess to it." R.—"How about that kerosene lamp story?" Mrs. L.—"There is not a word of truth in the whole story. I always milked my cows by daylight, and never had a lamp of any kind or a candle about the barn. It must have been set afire. Two neighbors at the far end of the alley saw a strange man come up about 9½ in the evening. He asked them was the alley straight through. They told him it was, and he went through. It was not five minutes till they saw the barn on fire. Before he had time to get out the horse or any of the cows it was all gone, and the fire was running in every direction. The boys turned to and saved the house. I hope to die if this isn't every word of it true. If you was a priest I wouldn't tell it any different." All further questioning was useless. The woman had nothing more or different to say upon the subject.

[By Telegraph.] CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25, 1871.

HERRING, FAREL & SHERMAN, *No. 251 Broadway, New-York*: Eighty (80) firms testify to saving their property in Herring's Safes, taken from the ruins of the late fire. Others coming. HERRING & CO.

THE CROPS.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The report of the Department of Agriculture for October says the influence of drouth and of the unusually low temperature of September has been unfavorable to the ripening of fruits and to the maturing of corn and other crops. No general or serious damage has resulted to corn, a large portion of the crop being well advanced by the high temperature of August before frost appeared. The drouth of Midsummer has been almost unbroken in the West up to the time of these returns, interfering greatly with the seeding of grain, and with the germination and growth of what the farmers have been able to plant.

The present condition of corn, expressed as a percentage, 100 representing a good crop, is