New-York Tribune.

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THE REFORM CRUSADE.

WHERE IS INGERSOLL?

RUMORS OF HIS FLIGHT—CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS CONCERNING HIM.

Deputy-Sheriff Jarvis, in charge of the Order of Arrest Department of the Sheriff's office, received on Saturday an order of arrest for Ingersoll a co-defendant with Tweed in the suit on which the latter was arrested on Friday. The warrant was not served on Saturday, however, it being understood at the Sheriff's office that Mr. Ingersoll was in the East on business. The fact of his absence at the time that his presence was most needed gave rise to a rumor that Mr. Ingersoll had made his escape because, like Garvey and Woodward, he lacked the courage to face his opponents. A gentleman prominent in Tammany councils said, yesterday, that even though Ingersoll was absent from the city now it was not possible for him to take refuge in flight. His complicated relations with Tweed render it absolutely necessary for the safety of the latter that he should remain, and therefore Mr. Tweed would not allow him to leave the country. Beyond this, the moral effect would be bad if the accused person second in importance should fly. It is supposed that Mr. Ingersoll has been sent for and will return to-day, when bondsmen will be ready to secure his release immediately after his arrest.

TWEED FOLLOWING WOODWARD'S EXAMPLE.

RAPID TRANSFER OF HIS REAL ESTATE TO HIS SON—MANY MILLIONS NOW HELD IN OTHER NAMES—WILL THESE TRANSACTIONS STAND IN LAW?

A real estate agent told a TRIBUNE reporter on Saturday, that most of William M. Tweed's purchases were made at extravagant prices. Like his colleague, Mr. Connolly, in several instances he paid fully fifty per cent more for his property than any man whose money had been honestly earned would have done, and a similar percentage more than there was any necessity for. But the prodigality of his purchases bears no comparison with his more recent transfers, which, amounting to $1,000,000, are as reckless and flimsy as they are transparently dishonest.

On Thursday, he conveyed to his aspiring son Richard, in consideration of $250,000, 22 acres and 10½ perches at Fort Washington, which he bought from Gen. Daniel Butterfield, March 10, 1869, for $275,000, and which has fallen considerably in value since that time. A second deed is recorded the same day, conveying the property from Young Tweed to the "Pottier and Stymus Manufacturing Company." This transaction has a strong flavor of Woodward's Norwalk manipulations, and it is possible that defaulter suggested the idea to his master. The next instrument is also issued on Thursday, and is a modest token of paternal generosity, in the shape of a conveyance of the land described as follows, for $200,000, the exact price for which it was purchased Sept. 30, 1868, from Robert H. Ackenburg: W.s. of Eighth-ave. and Fifty-eighth-st. and "The Circle," 40.5½x200; s. w. corner Fifty-ninth-st. and "The Circle," 14.10½x33 2½; n. w. corner Fifty-ninth-st. and "The Circle," 34.3x51.2½. To what extent the value of this property has been augmented since it became William M. Tweed's all who are in all conversant with the status of city real estate will readily appreciate.

The fourth deed, recorded August 16, 1871, disposes of the Fifth-ave. residence and the lands immediately adjoining to his son for a consideration of $275,000. This property he bought July 18, 1870, from Benjamin I. Trask for $225,000, and has "improved" it at an expense of many thousand dollars. As in the other instances, the property has increased immensely in value, and it will be understood that the original prices paid for the lands conveyed on the dates we have cited were not characterized by the recklessness of other of Tweed's purchases.

THE RIVAL TWEED SUITS.

CORPORATION COUNSEL O'GORMAN REPLIES TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S INSINUATIONS.

The complaint in the suit recently brought against Wm. M. Tweed, under the auspices of Mr. O'Gorman, contains the allegation that six actions have been instituted by the Corporation Counsel "fraudulently and in bad faith, inasmuch as the Mayor is governed by evil designs and intent, and has complete control over the Corporation Counsel." Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, addressed a letter to the Hon. M. I. Champlain, on Saturday, in reply to the allegation, claiming that the imputation on the integrity of his Department is wholly unfounded. He refers to a long letter to himself from George Jackson Curtis, his associate counsel, in which it is stated that any City or County officer who has had any duty to perform in auditing or paying claims, and who from culpable negligence or fraudulent connivance with claimants, has caused or allowed public money to be unlawfully abstracted from the Treasury is liable for damages, and an action to recover the stolen money lies with the City or County. Mr. Curtis also expresses doubt as to whether the powers of the Attorney-General, as measured by his statute duties, can be applied to the recovery of the money stolen faom the City and County, and claims that it is the plain official duty of the Corporation Counsel to prosecute Mr. Tweed and others in obedience to his instructions from the Mayor. Mr. O'Gorman, after quoting the legal opinion upon which his action was based in instituting the suits to which the Attorney-General alludes, states that he intends to prosecute them in good faith and with energy, as becomes his official and professional duties; that he has associated with him Mr. Curtis and the Hon. John K. Porter; that he is not aware of any control which can be exercised over him by the Mayor in respect to actions wholly confided to his care; and that the complaints in two of these suits have been filed against Wm. M. Tweed and Richard B. Connolly, and that the actions are valid in form and substance and can be supported by evidence.

THE KEYSER CLAIMS.

SUITS AGAINST WOODWARD AND TWEED—WOODWARD'S PROPERTY ATTACHED.

Suits have been begun by Gen. F. C. Barlow, in the Supreme Court, against Wm. M. Tweed for $19,000, and Elbert A. Woodward for $19,000, on behalf of Jackson S. Schultz, assignee of John H. Keyser, on account of certain claims assigned by Keyser (among other property) to Schultz, for work done by him during the last three or four years. In Woodward's case, the attachment, with the summons, was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Burns, who immediately visited the store of Vanderhoff & Beatty, straw goods manufacturers, No. 9 Broadway. The deputy was informed that Mr. Woodward was "out of town," but that he was a special partner in the concern, and had contributed $75,000 of his share. The summons will be published in two newspapers in this city, once a week for six weeks, and a copy of the summons and complaint will be mailed to Woodward at his last known Post Office address, and if he fail to answer within twenty days after the expiration of the last publication, judgment will be taken against him by default, and his property seized on the execution. Mr. Woodward, it is said, also owns a considerable amount of the stock of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, which, of course, is liable to attachment.

THE COURT-HOUSE MARBLE.

ANOTHER FRAUD—A SUPERVISOR'S QUARRY.

A prominent Democratic politician pointed out to a TRIBUNE reporter, yesterday, the difference between the quality of the marble used on the Broadway and and Chambers-st. front of the new Court-House, and that used in the face and end fronting on the park and the old Court-House. In rainy weather the Chambers-st. front is as clear as marble can be, and so is the end facing toward Broadway; but the side opposite the City Hall and the end next to the old Court-House are streaked and blotted with ill-looking blemishes which the water brings out. The secret of this is that the marble on the north side and west end is of excellent quality. It came from the Westchester quarries, and was purchased at a very high price. A Mr. Briggs was a member of the Board of Supervisors from 1857 to 1860. Early in his official career he purchased a marble quarry in Vermont, and from this came the marble of inferior quality, paid for at the same price as that from Westchester. The gentleman who called the attention of the reporter to these facts thinks that an enormous amount of money was spent needlessly in this way, and that the price paid by Mr. Briggs for the Vermont quarry, about $20,000, was more than regained in the purchases made of its produce for the Court-House.

FINAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Executive Committee of Seventy appointed by the citizens of New-York, assembled at the Cooper Institute on the 4th of September last, invite their constituents to meet them at the same place, on Thursday, November 2, at 8 p. m., to receive the report of the proceedings of the Committee, and to hear their views on the duties of citizens in the impending election. All persons, societies, and organizations, who desire to put an end to corruption in municipal affairs, and to bring to justice the plunderers of the City Treasury are invited to attend. The Chairman of the Committee will preside, and present the report, and addresses may be expected from William M. Evarts, Samuel J. Tilden, Joseph H. Choate, Max Goepp, and other distinguished speakers.

THE WORK OF RETRENCHMENT.

Deputy Controller Green dismissed, on Saturday, a number of the useless attachés of the Supreme Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Marine Courts. He also turned over $100,000 to the Department of Public Instruction for the payment of salaries and current expenses.

WASHINGTON.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE SOUTH CAROLINA KU-KLUX—RUMORED DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER DEFALCATION — THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1871.

There are nearly 100 Ku-Klux prisoners at Yorkville, S. C., including five colored men, and as many at both Spartansburg and Uniontown. The Attorney-General is now at Yorkville, and will himself appear for the Government in the preliminary examinations to be had before the United States Commissioner, under the Ku-Klux law. He has associated with him, besides the United States District Attorney, the Hon. R. B. Elliot, the colored member of Congress from the Edgefield District.

The Treasury officials have stopped a warrant in favor of ex-Supervisor Stokes of Tennessee, now under arrest here charged with bounty frauds amounting to $206. This pittance is held as an offset against the $68,000 out of which Stokes is charged with defrauding the Government. There is a rumor current that another defalcation of a large amount has just been discovered in the pension agency of one of the largest cities in the country, and that an inquiry into the affairs of the agent is quietly in progress. The agent, as reported by Gen. Spinner, held on the 14th inst. over $110,000 on deposit at the Assistant Treasurer's office in New-York.

Misstatements have been made in regard to the delivery of the decision in the Legal-tender case, decided by the Supreme Court last Spring. Chief-Justice Chase, it is thought, will give the dissenting opinion, but thus far no opinion or written decision has been prepared, and it is not yet known who will prepare the decision of the Court. It will not be announced until the last week of the present adjourned term.

The latest advices from Santa Fe, New-Mexico, indicate a change of sentiment in that section with relation to the peace policy pursued by the Indian Peace Commission with regard to the Apache chief Cochise. It is acknowledged that outrages on the part of his band have almost entirely ceased. A small portion of it still remains off the reservation provided by the Government. Superintendent Pope is warmly congratulated on the success attending his efforts in this direction.

An effort is making to secure the appointment of Col. S. F. Tappan, formerly of Colorado, to the Commissionership of Indian Affairs. Col. Tappan was a member of the first Indian Peace Commission, appointed in 1866, of which Gens. Sherman, Terry and Harney were also members, and he has had considerable experience with this race, having held an important military command among the Navajoes, and for several years past a prominent actor in the various efforts made to bring about a new policy.

The sum of $1,194,542 93, being paid as quarterly interest on the new loan bonds by checks from the office of the United States Treasurer to the bondholders, only covers interest due on the registered portion of these bonds issued; the interest on the coupon bonds of the $200,000,000 loan is paid in the old way, at the United States Sub-Treasuries, on presentation of the interest coupons as they fall due.

The Treasury has resumed the sending of the bonds of the new loan to the Syndicate, and three clerks of the Treasury Department sailed for Europe, yesterday, with $10,000,000 of the bonds.

The Attorney-General, in his report to Congress, will show that the new Department of Justice has incurred much less expense than under the old system, where each department had a law bureau by itself.

Senators Patterson, Edmunds, Harlan, Cameron, Pomeroy, Trumbull, Pool, and Carpenter are now in the city. There are also a considerable number of Congressmen looking up quarters for the Winter, which are not so scarce as it was thought they would be. The Metropolitan Hotel, closed a few days ago, has been again opened by Marshall Brown; and the proprietors propose to again open Willard's.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on each Wednesday in the month of November, or $5,000,000 in all, and to sell $1,000,000 of coin on the first, third, and fifth Thursdays, and $2,000,000 each on the second and fourth Thursdays, or $7,000,000 in all.

At the regular reunion of the Woman's Club of this city, last night, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted after general discussion, on the moral, social, religious, and political sides of the question:

Whereas, At every step of our labors for the prevention and cure of the social evil we find legal political, judicial, and executive obstacles blocking our way, therefore be it

Resolved, That we believe the chief and radical remedy for the social evil lies in the political enfranchisement and personal emancipation of woman.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—The official returns from the national banks from the following States, at the close of business on the 2d of October, was as follows:

Virginia.—Capital stock, $3,670,000; individual deposits, $5,679,198; loans and discounts, $7,055,209; specie, $74,030; the resources and liabilities are each stated at over $14,500,000.

North Carolina.—Capital stock, $1,610,030; individual deposits, $2,080,550; loans and discounts $2,412,817; specie, $27,000; resources and liabilities, $5,635,240.

South Carolina.—Capital stock, $1,900,000; individual deposits $1,656,454; loans and discounts, $2,803,261; specie, $17,000; resources and liabilities $5,330,412.

Georgia.—Capital stock, 2,384,000; individual deposits, $1,793,299; loans and discounts, $3,129,646; specie, $67,000; resources and liabilities, $7,031,427.

Alabama.—Capital stock, $947,890; individual deposits, $535,732; loans and discounts, $967,821; specie, $16,000; resources and liabilities, $2,334,294.

New-Orleans.—Capital stock, $3,500,000; individual deposits, $4,670,394; loans and discounts, $5,843,478; specie, $116,740; resources and liabilities, $12,684,243.

Texas, with one exception.—Capital stock, $525,000; individual deposits, $918,287; loans and discounts, $756,346; specie, $245,893; resources and liabilities, $2,371,360.

Arkansas.—Capital stock, $200,000; individual deposits, $108,277; loans and discounts, $177,691; specie, $1,317; resources and liabilities, $612,717.

Kentucky.—Capital stock, $4,783,710; individual deposits, $2,347,193; loans and discounts, $4,775,653; specie, $9,000; resources and liabilities, $11,934,699.

Cincinnati.—Capital stock, $4,000,000; individual deposits, $6,826,803; specie, $32,000; loans and discounts, $7,936,290; resources and liabilities, $19,822,915.

St. Louis.—Capital stock, $6,860,000; individual deposits, $4,061,345; loans and discounts, $9,269,396; specie, $22,533; resources and liabilities, $19,566,634.

Cleveland.—Capital stock, $3,300,000; individual deposits, $4,292,318, loans and discounts, $5,833,096; specie, $7,516; resources and liabilities, $11,714,797.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—The State Auditor has filed bills in the Circuit Court, looking to the dissolution of the Knickerbocker, Equitable, Garden City, and Commercial Insurance Companies, these Companies being bankrupt. The aggregate assets of the Knickerbocker, including capital stock not paid up, is $870,000, and its losses are $750,000. The Equitable assets, not including the capital, but including the capital stock not paid in, are $330,000; its losses are $3,000,000. The Garden City assets, not including the capital stock, are less than $300,000, and its losses are $2,000,000. The Commercial has risks to the amount of $15,000,000, with assets exclusive of capital stock, paid and unpaid, of $500,000.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

....Edward Hertel, a portrait painter, committed suicide in San Francisco, yesterday, by shooting.

....It is now reported that the recent bank robbery at Great Barrington, Mass., amounted to $125,000.

....The steamer Western Metropolis, from New-Orleans, with her shaft broken, was towed into Key West, yesterday, by the steamer Sherman.

....The murder of Kate Leehan, near Boston, is still involved in mystery. Wrapped around the furnace wrench with which the murder was committed was a copy of *The Helena* (Ark.) *Clarion*, dated Feb. 16, 1871.

....Alfred Shelby, Armstead C. Quin, C. C. Nash, R. Houston, Samuel Hardin, and C. Rene of Grant Parish, La., have been arrested by Government detectives under the Ku-Klux bill, charged by William R. Phillips with having killed Delos W. White, Recorder of Grant Parish, at Colfax, on Sept. 25. Mr. White was from Flushing, New-York.

....Los Angeles advices state that the police force acted disgracefully in aiding and abetting the rioters in the recent massacre there. One of the rioters has been arrested for stealing a diamond ring from the finger of a Chinese doctor who had been hanged, and another, a German, was arrested for robbing the trunk of one of the victims. The citizens are forming a military company to prevent a repetition of such scenes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE—THE POLICY OF THE MINISTRY EXPLAINED.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1871.

An immense gathering of the inhabitants of Greenwich took place on Blackheath Common, to-day, to hear an address from Mr. Gladstone. It is estimated that nearly 12,000 persons were present. Mr. Gladstone said he was profoundly impressed by the grandeur of this welcome, and was sorry that his duties at the head of Her Majesty's Government prevented him from oftener visiting his immediate constituents. He then proceeded to discuss the subjects which agitated the public. The chief complaint against the Government was that it attempted to do too much. But the necessity existed for stating views and producing measures on more subjects than it was possible to carry into immediate effect. The present Liberal Administration had had the longest life of any similar Administration since 1832, and there was reason to believe that its vitality was unimpaired.

Mr. Gladstone then delivered a glowing eulogy of the Queen, and spoke in warm terms of praise of his colleagues in the Government. Their labors had been arduous, and the result showed they had not been in vain. Ireland seemed well satisfied with past measures of conciliation, and there was every reason to hope for a future of content in that island. The facts connected with dismissals from the dock-yards had been gressly exaggerated. The total number of men discharged was only 1,463, and this reduction of the force was made in accordance with a policy which was originated by his predecessor. The nation could not but be gratified by the economies effected by the present Government through the abolition of official patronage, the concentration of the military and naval forces, the withdrawal of troops from Canada and New-Zealand, and the introduction of the system of army reserves. There was reason for much congratulation over the abolition of the purchase system in the army. The House of Lords might need reforming, but nothing should be done precipitately. The Lords had not acted wisely in rejecting the Ballot bill, which would again be introduced in Parliament at the next session. The Contagious-Disease act would be dealt with at the next session in a manner to command the sympathies of the nation. Other measures would be brought forward which, he hoped, would meet with the approval of Parliament and the country.

At the conclusion of his address a resolution welcoming and thanking Mr. Gladstone was put and carried with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval.

SPAIN.

COST OF THE WAR IN CUBA.

MADRID, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1871.

In the Cortes yesterday, the Government announced that, in future, the Colonial budget will be submitted to the Cortes. It was also stated that the cost of the war in Cuba during the past year had been $62,000,000, and that the Colonial deficit for the year would amount to $11,000,000. The Government asks for a credit of $20,000,000 for military purposes. A conspiracy has been discovered among the troops stationed at Barcelona, and twenty of the men concerned in it have been arrested.

THE PAPAL QUESTION.

CONCLAVE OF CARDINALS—THE ITALIAN BISHOPS RECOGNIZED.

ROME, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1871.

A conclave of Cardinals, to consider the action the College should take in the event of the Pope's death, is shortly to be held at some point in France.

An allocution of the Pope is published, in which, while he recognizes the Bishops appointed by the Italian Government as possessing the requisite qualifications of their offices, he solemnly repudiates Italy's "guarantees," and protests against the invasion of the Holy See. The allocution also condemns the course of Dr. von Döllinger, and such as are following his example, in warring against the decisions of the Œcumenical Council.

MEXICO.

SUCCESSES OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS—FALL OF SALTILLO.

MATAMOROS, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1871.

The capitulation of Saltillo to Gen. Trevino is reported. Gen. Rocha, with 3,000 men of all arms, is marching from San Luis Potosi to suppress the revolution. Gen. Bavon has pronounced against Juarez in the Huastaca country, an extensive section on the borders of Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, and Nueva Leon. Gen. Cortina is marching to attack Navarrjo, near Mier.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM SPAIN.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—The steamer Isla de Cuba arrived, yesterday, at Santiago de Cuba, with troops from Spain. The corner-stone of the new cemetery will be laid here to-morrow.

RUSSIAN AGGRANDIZEMENT IN CENTRAL ASIA.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DZOUNGARIA—SURRENDER OF THE SULTAN AND ANNEXATION OF HIS TERRITORY.

Berlin Correspondence of The London Times.

After keeping quiet in Central Asia this Summer Russia has resumed her career of conquest, and again annexed an extensive territory. This time Dzoungaria has been subdued by her arms. Dzoungaria, or, as the Chinese call it, Thian-Chan-pe-bo, is situate on the northern slopes of the Thian-Chan Mountains. Till 1864 it belonged to China. In that year the Mongols, who are the indigenous population of the country, being infected with the spirit of mutiny long rife among their countrymen further south, rose against the Chinese authorities, massacred the garrisons, and achieved independence. The Chinese Government made no attempt to reassert their sway over the outlying province. Having to quench rebellion in so many other parts of the empire, they could not afford to pay any very particular attention to the Mongols.

The Chinese thus disposed of, the Dzoungaria Dungens proceeded to elect a native ruler. Abel Oghlan, the new sovereign, has since resided in the town of Kuldsha, in the Valley of the Ili, and being universally acknowledged by his subjects, seems to have had a pleasant time of it for a pretty long spell. Quite recently he took it into his head to fall out with the Russians, and came to grief. The Dungens had interrupted the Russian trade with China, and destroyed a Russian factory; but the immediate cause of quarrel was the refusal of Abel Oghlan to surrender Khirgese, who had fled into Dzoungaria to escape paying tithe to the Russians. On this account Russia declared war. Hostilities began in last June, and, after a series of successful encounters, the Russian forces, under Gen. Kolpakovski, advanced to the fortress of Tchin-na-tcho-dsi.

On June 30, they dislodged the Dungens from their position in front of the works, took three guns, and stormed the town. This decisive success, to achieve which two full hours were required, cost the triumphant army only 14 men. The 1st of July witnessed the surrender of another fortress, Snidum, with 5,000 inhabitants. This time the victors did not have the trouble of discharging a shot. The native mind already recognized the impossibility of coping with the invaders, and gave it up as a bad job. Proceeding further west, Gen. Kolpakovski on the 4th of July had the pleasure of seeing the unfortunate Abel in his camp. The defeated Sultan had come of his own accord to deliver himself up as a prisoner. "He had trusted," he said, in a formal address not devoid of natural dignity, "in the justice of his cause and the assistance of God. Having been vanquished, he bowed to the decree of the Almighty, and entreated the conqueror to spare his people. If there were any crime in what had been done, let the General punish him, but pardon his innocent subjects." In reply, the Russian General enlightened the hapless chieftain on the difference between Christian and Dungen morals, and promised protection to all who would lay down their arms. After this gratifying announcement the 2,000 men who formed the remnant of the native army were disbanded by order of their Sovereign, and went home rejoicing. All danger of further resistance being thus removed, Gen. Kolpakovski entered Kuldsha at the head of his gallant troops on July 5. This closed a campaign which, reckoning from the day when the various detachments united, lasted exactly one week. Considering the many engagements and the distance between Kuldsha and the point on the Borochudsir frontier from which the Russians started, 90 miles, the process was rapid enough. Much booty was taken. On the walls and in the arsenal of the capital alone 359 heavy guns, 57 field guns, 13 falconets, two mortars, 1,681 matchlock rifles, 675 lances, &c., fell into the hands of the Russians. As a formal acknowledgment of the fact that the sovereignty of the land had passed to the White Czar, the regalia of the late Sovereign, consisting of his sword, seal, and standard, were solemnly handed over to Gen. Kolpakovski. Two hours after the occupation the city bore its usual aspect, the shops being open and the artisans carrying on their several handicrafts in the streets. In Central Asia people are used to being conquered, and cannot afford to get excited on each successive repetition of the procedure.

The extensive territory which has thus been added to the Russian possessions is a mountainous region, with fertile valleys flanking the wild declivity of the hills. It is about twice as large as Ireland, the native inhabitants being estimated at 1,500,000, and the Chinese and other Bhuddist settlers at 500,000 more. The country abounds in coal, cattle, and horses, has gold, silver, and copper, and is capable of producing large quantities of corn and fruit. Its mineral wealth is believed to be very great, but owing to the inertness of the previous Governments has never been exactly ascertained. Industrial activity has never been exactly stimulated. The preparation of leather for clothing and many other purposes. The occupation of Dzoungaria makes Russia next-door neighbor to Yakoob Bey, the Atalik Gazee of Kashgar. Like the dethroned Abel, this Prince rules a Tartar territory recently emancipated from Chinese dominion. To protect him against the fate of his late neighbor and ally he has two safeguards; the towering ridge of the Thian-Chan and a rare prudence which will teach him to beware of the Russian Scylla after escaping Chinese Charybdis.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ATTEMPT OF A SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR TO CAPTURE AN AMERICAN VESSEL—INTERFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

From The Panama Star and Herald.

A report was circulated here semi-officially on the 15th inst. that the Spanish man-of-war Tornado claims the right to capture the United States steamer Virginius, also now lying at Aspinwall, for acts of piracy committed on the coast of Cuba. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, United States Minister at Bogota, in reply to the dispatches of Mr. Chas. E. Perry, United States Consul at Aspinwall, on the subject, says: "If the Virginius is a piratical vessel in the true meaning of the term, it is your duty, as the Representative of the United States, to detain her, and turn her over to our naval officers to be tried in the United States. As you report the papers of the Virginius in regular form, you are completely justified in notifying to the Spanish commander that if he meddles with the Virginius it would be at his peril. If he should do so, you will at once report the facts to the Departments of the State, and also to the commanding officer of our West India Squadron, that he may take proper action in the matter."

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For anything we know to the contrary, the Spanish man-of-war steamer Tornado is still anchored in the harbor of Aspinwall. Her return to this port after being notified on her first visit by Mr. Perry the U. S. Consul there, that the Virginius was a regularly constituted merchant vessel of the United States, and therefore could, under no circumstances, be recognized by him under any other character, could not have seemed sufficient to the authorities in Cuba, and the Virginius they are determined to have at any cost. At least nothing has hitherto transpired to give any other coloring to the object of the Tornado's presence again in the same Colombian port as the Virginius. So far, however, as Consul Perry and his Government have viewed the matter, we are authorized to state that the Consul has been fully upheld in all that he did. Even admitting that the Virginius had been used by the Cuban revolutionists, this only entitles the Spanish Navy to make a capture of her in Spanish waters, and, if they can, while in the act of contraband. Nor would the fact give any right to examine, detain, or in any other way molest the steamer on the high seas, or in a neutral port.

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After noting the above we learn by the Henry Chauncey, that the United States Government at Washington, on receiving Consul Perry's official communication in relation to the Virginius, and requesting the presence of a man-of-war at Aspinwall, has given orders to the commander of the U. S. steamer Nipsic, as soon as ready for sea, to proceed to Aspinwall as a permanent station. On his arrival the Commander will communicate with the Consul and the State authorities, inquire into the merits of the question in relation to the Virginius and support Mr. Perry in all that he may deem proper to promote American interests in this consular district. It is very satisfactory to see that the United States Government has fully supported and indorsed the views, as well as the firm though courteous attitude of Consul Perry in this delicate affair. As relations between Colombia and the United States are every day becoming more and more equivocal, the United States Government feels itself at last compelled to take the matter in her own hands, and station so much of her naval force at our ports as will be sufficient to see justice done to all parties. As part of this plan, we expect the United States steamer Mohican daily at Panama, to be stationed here.

POLYGAMY DOOMED.

ELDER HAWKINS SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT—MORE ARRESTS FOR MURDER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 29.—Chief-Justice McKean yesterday morning passed sentence upon Thomas Hawkins, the polygamist, as follows:

Thomas Hawkins, I am sorry for you—very sorry; you may not think so now, but I shall try to make you think so by the mercy which I shall show you. You came from England to this country with the wife of your youth; for many years you were a kind husband and a kind father. At length, however, the evil spirit of polygamy tempted and possessed you; then happiness departed from your household, and now by the complaint of your faithful wife and the verdict of a law-abiding jury, you stand at this bar as a convicted criminal. I must look to it that my judgment be not so severe as to seem vindictive, and not so light as to seem to trifle with justice. I will say here and now, that whenever your good behavior and the public good shall justify me in doing so, I will gladly recommend that you be pardoned. The judgment of the Court is that you be fined $300, and that you be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of three years.

Contrary to expectation, there was little excitement in the court-room. Dan. H. Wells, Mayor of the city; Hoza Stout, formerly Attorney-General of the Territory, and Wm. Belden of Timbal's Hotel, Parley Cannon, were arrested to-day by United States Marshal Patrick, upon the indictment of the Grand Jury, charging them with murder. The prisoners were taken to Camp Douglas. The alleged crime consisted in the killing of Richard Yates and a man named Buck, several years ago. A warrant was out for the arrest of Orson Hyde, one of the 12 apostles, upon the same charge, but he eluded the deputies who were sent to arrest him. He was pursued to the southern portion of the Territory.

Warrants are out for the arrest of Brigham Young and his son Joseph, on a charge of murder, in having ordered the killing of Richard Yates. The indictments on all these murder cases are understood to be founded upon the testimony of Bill Hickman, who was once what is termed by the Gentiles a "Danite," or secret agent of the Mormon authorities.

Hundreds of people, principally Mormons, visited Camp Douglas to-day to see Mayor Wells and the prisoners. Gen. Morrow gave the visitors unrestricted access to their friends. The prisoners are quartered in a comfortable, well-furnished cottage, and seem quite cheerful. A guard of soldiers march to and fro on the outside.

Elder George Q. Cannon arrived this morning from San Francisco, and preached this afternoon in the large Tabernacle to an audience numbering at least 10,000. He counselled his hearers to abstain from any act of violence, and to submit to the law. God, he said, would protect them and deliver them from their persecutors. The crusade against them would only strengthen and glorify them. In the end their Church could not be overturned. Their faith was the inspiration of the Divine Spirit, and would endure forever.

Elder Pratt was not so conservative. He did not want any whining Judge to say to him, as he did to Hawkins, "I am sorry for you." He wanted no sympathy from any Federal official. He was ready to go to jail for 20 years, but did not want any pity from such a source. He predicted that God would totally overthrow and annihilate the present prosecutors of the Mormon people.

Nothing further has been heard from Orson Hyde, the apostle; it is thought he has gone to Arizona or Mexico. Joseph A. Young, a son of Brigham, has returned to the city, but he has not been arrested yet.

A row occurred last night between a Mormon and a U. S. Deputy Marshall, which resulted in the Marshall knocking the Mormon down, and afterward arresting him. It was reported that an attempt was made to assassinate the Deputy. All is quiet, and there is no indication of excitement; the late arrests, however, have created a marked depression in the Mormon community.

A CLOSELY CONTESTED YACHT RACE.

THE SAPPHO BEATS THE DREADNAUGHT BY SEVEN MINUTES AND FIFTY-EIGHT SECONDS.

The challenge race between the yachts Sappho and Dreadnaught, on Saturday, for a $250 prize cup, excited considerable interest in yachting circles, and resulted, after a close contest, in the triumph of the Livonia's most formidable antagonist. The weather was all that the most fastidious yachtman could desire, and a good sailing breeze from the west, freshening every moment, gave promise that the sails would be filled, and that an interesting contest would ensue. The steam-tug Leon took the Dreadnaught in tow at 7½ a. m., and afterward returned for the Sappho. At 10 a. m. both yachts were at the lightship, and the tug steamed seaward east by south. The course was from the lightship to the stake-boat moored 20 miles east by south and return; the start was to be a flying one, and the Sappho was to allow the Dreadnaught double time allowance, according to the new measurement of the club. The entries were as follows:

Name.	Owner.	Apportionment.
Sappho	Wm. P. Douglas	1,951
Dreadnaught	S. Samuels	1,806

The Sappho took the lead to the line, crossing it at 10h. 42m. 45s., followed by the Dreadnaught at 10h. 44m. 35s. The yachts started wing and wing with mainbooms on the starboard side, and soon set their balloon jibs. The Dreadnaught gained and drew nearly abeam of her contestant, when the latter sent her staysail aloft, under the influence of which she drew ahead slightly. The Dreadnaught also raised her staysail, and the yachts ran on very evenly until they approached the lightship, which was rounded as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Sappho	10	42	45	Dreadnaught	10	44	35

The wind was now freshening every minute, and the yachts headed in on the port tack. They housed their fore and main topmasts, and there seemed to be scarcely any difference in their rates of sailing. The Dreadnaught, by awkward tacking, enabled the Sappho to double her lead, but the yachts did not stand on long, as the wind changed them off, and they both went round on the starboard tack. Water was on deck nearly to the hatches, but neither stopped to shorten sail, the Sappho steadily drawing ahead of her contestant, and dashing past the lightship the winner of a closely contested race. The Sappho, in 20 the miles to leeward, gained only 33 seconds on her antagonist, and her actual time of beating her is reduced by double time allowance from 13m. 30s. to 7m. 58s. The following table gives the time of race and the corrected time of each yacht:

	Time of Race. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Sappho	4	25	40	4	47	22
Dreadnaught	4	39	10	4	51	30

Strangers are much surprised on the Jersey City ferry-boats, after reading the conspicuous notices in the cabins, "No beggars, musicians, or peddlers, allowed on these boats," to find that a choice assortment of each kind of those public annoyances attends every boat, and is permitted to bore passengers to the last point of human endurance.

THE POOR PRISONERS.

PROBABLE DISCHARGE OF THE DEBTORS IN LUDLOW-ST. JAIL.

ALL THE INMATES TO BE TAKEN BEFORE JUDGE BARNARD TO-DAY—DETAINED WITNESSES AND OTHERS HOPING ALSO FOR RELEASE—A GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY LOOKED FOR.

The Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, has taken a deep interest in the examination and release of the debtors and other civil suit prisoners in Ludlow-st. Jail, whose sufferings have been described in THE TRIBUNE; and to-day will bring not only the debtors, but all other prisoners not under criminal charges and under United States jurisdiction, before Judge Barnard for examination. Mr. Sullivan in conversation yesterday with a TRIBUNE reporter declared that jail deliveries were the kind of work he "most delighted in," and it was encouraging to see that the humane order of Judge Barnard was to be carried out by so enthusiastic an official. He visited the jail on Saturday afternoon and completed the examination of the prisoners, and will submit their statements to-day in court. The list, as published in some of the papers, was furnished by Warden Tracey, and was refused publication by THE TRIBUNE because it was incomplete and perverted in the interest of the man who had done most to make the prison life of these poor fellows unendurable.

Since the publication of Warden Tracey's incomplete list of prisoners who deserve the humane consideration of Judge Barnard and Mr. Sullivan, numbers of other civil suit prisoners have been anxious that their cases should have attention. Some are there the victims of malicious prosecution, for assault and battery, breach of promise, and failure to pay alimony; others as witnesses, detained an unconscionable time without sufficient cause, and these should also be called before Judge Barnard. The wives and daughters of some of these have applied to Mr. Sullivan for action in their cases, and some of them have personally appealed to THE TRIBUNE to urge their release. Mr. Sullivan has personally assured us that not only those named in Tracey's list, but all over whom he has any control shall be brought to-day before Judge Barnard, and that he will extend his official inquiry into all the prisons, houses of detention, asylums, and all other places of incarceration in the city and county, that no person whose rights or personal freedom have been unjustly curtailed or abridged shall be further held and detained.

Persons detained by the United States Courts suffer great hardships in this filthy den. Mathew Goss, a detained witness, is compelled to live on the same floor (in the adjoining cell, in fact,) with the murderers against whom he is to testify. He has been kept there, illegally as is believed, and inhumanely as is known, for more than five months, although assured that he would not be kept more than five days. Two others, Wm. Johnston and George Crane, are detained in the same way, and compelled to work as servants, receiving as pay the liberty to remain at large until 11. One detained witness is now sick, and has been some time, and he is literally rotting in his cell; they do not keep his bed in decent condition. They eat the same food as the murderers, and are compelled to pay for it out of their scanty allowance as witnesses. They are locked up in a small cell each day, at 5½ p. m., and kept thus confined, as the murderers are, until 8 next morning. Although promised and entitled to $1 50 per day, they never receive more than $10 per month. These are pitiable cases, which the United States authorities should look after at once or submit to be classed with the oppressors of these unfortunate men. On Saturday, after the visit of a TRIBUNE reporter to the prison to inquire after the condition of detained witnesses, the United States prisoners were separated from the debtors.

PAINFUL STORIES OF PRISON LIFE.

LETTER FROM A CIVIL SUIT PRISONER IN LUDLOW-ST. JAIL.

The following letter comes to us we know not from whom or by whom. Inquiry was made of Mr. Gardiner, the Jail Superintendent, as to its author and authenticity, but he could give no information as to either. He was of the opinion that it was written outside the prison. We have satisfied ourselves, however, of the absolute truth of its statements, and vouch for the correctness of all which we publish.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: England has long since erased the disgrace of the Marshalsea Prison, but Ludlow, vying with it in its worst days, is tolerated in our free, lithe, and aspiring country. Let a lecturer of note take for his subject the nefarious practices shrouded by this prison. Let him collate the evidences of the civil suit prisoners festering within