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FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT BEATEN IN A TEST VOTE IN THE CORTES—RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY—A STATEMENT FROM GEN. SICKLES ON CUBAN AFFAIRS.

MADRID, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

The movements of the Radical members of the Cortes have resulted in the defeat of the Ministry upon a test question, and a Cabinet crisis has occurred. The debates, at Friday's sitting of the Cortes, were intensely exciting, and the session did not break up until 7 o'clock this morning. During the discussion upon the proposition to censure the Government, brought forward by the adherents of Señor Zorrilla, a counter motion was submitted by Señor Orense, providing for the granting of entire liberty to religious societies throughout Spain, and the suppression of the decrees of the Provisional Government of which Señor Zorrilla was a member, relative thereto. Pending this, a motion was made to declare the sitting of the Cortes permanent, and a heated discussion followed. The Government eventually demanded its rejection as a Cabinet question, but their opponents had the majority, for upon a division of the House the motion was found to be adopted by a vote of 120 to 118. Admiral Topete, President of the Council of State and head of the Ministry, at once mounted the tribune and read a royal decree prorouging the sitting of the Cortes without delay. The King to-day summoned to his presence the Presidents of the two Houses for consultation as to the grave aspect of political affairs. It has since become known that the Ministry have resigned in a body, but the belief is expressed in both quarters that, with some modifications, they will continue in office.

The Committee of the Cortes on the Spanish Budget has agreed to report in favor of the tax on the interest of Spanish bonds held at home and in foreign countries.

The United States Minister, Major-Gen. Sickles, has made a statement which he says is called forth by a late debate in the Spanish Cortes on the subject of Cuba, and which is also, he adds, absolutely necessary for the explanation of certain Spanish official documents relative to Cuban affairs which have been recently published here. Gen. Sickles says it is due to the former Ministers, Rivero, Martos, and Becerras, and also to the late Marshal Prim, to state that they all and severally assured him that Cuba "should be justly treated as a province of Spain, entitled to all the rights granted by the Constitution of 1869." Gen. Sickles adds that "these promises prevented the American Government from intervening in Cuban affairs."

GERMANY.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER—THREE PERSONS KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

An explosion of gunpowder occurred this morning in the Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, opposite Coblentz, on the Rhine. Some cartridges were accidentally set on fire in the ordnance manufacturing laboratory, and a large quantity of fixed and loose ammunition exploded in consequence. The building was badly shattered. Three soldiers were killed and many others wounded. The immense magazine of the fortress, where a supply of powder is stored sufficient to feed a ten years' siege, escaped the danger.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE REPUBLIC—THE COMMUNIST TRIALS—ARMY REORGANIZATION.

PARIS, Nov. 19, 1871.

M. Gambetta made his expected speech at St. Quentin on Friday. His tone was moderate, and the speech has produced an excellent effect on public opinion. He assured his hearers that no danger at present menaced the existence of the Republic; but reforms were necessary to confirm it, and the people should see that legislation to that end be not kept back too long in the National Assembly. The citizens of France, he added, should take a more active and practical interest in political affairs, and make their influence felt in the government of the country. To give their power its legitimate effect, he advocated the formation of a national republican party, and set forth in outline a plan of organization which is based in many respects upon the American system.

Several additional courts-martial have been created, the more rapidly and effectually to dispose of the large number of cases of Communist prisoners still remaining to be tried. The trial by court-martial of the parties accused of the assassination of Gens. Thomas and Lecomte has ended. Nineteen of the prisoners were pronounced guilty. Verdaguer and seven others were sentenced to suffer death, one to imprisonment for life at hard labor, and ten to various terms of confinement.

A decree has been issued suspending the publication of the newspapers *L'Ami du Peuple* and *Le Page*, for printing articles disagreeable to the Government.

The work of reorganization of the French army is making rapid progress. By the end of the present year the strategic strategic positions on the eastern frontier will be occupied by divisions of a completely reconstructed and thoroughly equipped *corps d'armée*.

The *Constitutionnel* says: "Duc d'Harcourt, French Ambassador to the Papal Court, sent a telegram to Count de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that the Pope has expressed his intention of leaving Rome when a bill is passed convening the Italian Parliament in that city."

Gambetta, Louis Blanc, and Victor Hugo have opened a fund by subscriptions for the relief of the families of the Communist prisoners.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH—THE COMMERCIAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE BROKEN OFF.

LONDON, Nov. 19, 1871.

Doctor McLeod, one of the court physicians, states officially as well as professionally that he has been in attendance on Her Majesty Queen Victoria during a period of time exceeding thirteen years, and can therefore declare that the reports which have been circulated recently, to the effect that she has exhibited symptoms of mental weakness, are "unqualifiedly false."

The London Standard announces that the negotiations between the British and French Governments for the modification of the International Commercial Treaty have been broken off.

A dispatch has been received from the State Department in Washington thanking the Consuls of the United States in England and on the Continent for their efforts in behalf of the suffering inhabitants of Chicago. The circular says: "The American Government is gratified to see in the liberal response to their appeals of its representatives abroad unusual evidences of international sympathy." The total amount of subscriptions for Chicago received at the Mansion House up to last evening is £68,000.

M. Louis Kossuth, the well-known Hungarian patriot, has been elected a member of the London branch of the International Society. Gen. W. T. Sherman of the United States Army is expected to arrive in England in the month of May. *The Observer*, in its issue this morning, contradicts a report that the General is sent to Europe on a special mission, and says his trip is merely one of pleasure.

The first Roman Catholic mission ever dispatched from England to America sailed to-day. The party consists of four priests, whose duty it will be to labor exclusively among the colored people of the United States. At the celebration of mass previous to their departure, His Grace Archbishop Manning of Westminster addressed the missionaries. He said: "This mission has been established by the Church in England because this country had imposed slavery on America, and it was fitting that Englishmen should be the first to move for the amelioration of the condition of the newly-emancipated race."

The Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, is reported to be enceinte.

MEXICO.

THE COUNTRY IN A STATE OF ANARCHY—THE ARMY DISAFFECTED AND THE TREASURY BANKRUPT—A GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR JUAREZ.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 11—Via Havana Nov. 19. Formidable revolutions are taking place throughout the country, and a change in the existing government is expected before New Year's. The country never was in such an unsettled condition. The State of Oaxaca has pronounced in favor of the revolutionists, and Gen. Porfirio Diaz is at the head of a formidable army. The States of Aguascalientes, Durango, Zacatecas, and Coahuila have also pronounced, and are moving in the revolutionary cause. Similar pronunciamentos have been issued in all the States. Governors are resigning, and general alarm prevails everywhere. Dissatisfactions exist in the army, and generals and colonels, with their commands, are joining the revolutionists. The other officers are disaffected and the Government is almost paralyzed. The treasury is bankrupt, and the people are going over to the revolutionists. The newspaper *Two Republics*, which has hitherto been confident that Juarez could sustain himself, and while yet supporting him, confesses that a revolution is inevitable. Everybody is denouncing Santo Cilia, a native Cuban and son-in-law of Juarez, in the strongest terms. Delfin Sanchez, another son-in-law, has been imprisoned in the capital and placed in solitary confinement. The President, nevertheless, is at work trying to release him, in direct violation of the law.

The Colima Custom-House has been transferred to Manzanille. Gen. Alatorre is marching against the insurgents in the State of Oaxaca. It is reported that Gen. Negrete is raising men in Puebla for the purpose of organizing a revolutionary army. Gen. Escobedo wishes to resign the Governorship of San Luis.

The testimony in the case of the American bark Brothers, which was seized by the Mexican authorities near Tabasco, is so uncertain and conflicting that Mr. Nelson, the United States Minister, has determined to send his Secretary of Legation to Tabasco to make a thorough and accurate investigation into the facts.

CUBA.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED PERSONS—THE SWEDISH CONSUL BANISHED.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The Government has recently made, and continues to make, arrests of persons more or less implicated in the rebellion in this island. The prisoners are sent to the Island of Pines for safe keeping. As the evidence in some of these cases is admitted to be hardly sufficient for conviction, it is considered the safest policy to remove the accused to some other point, and avoid the agitation and disturbance likely to be caused by their trial in the courts of this city.

The Consul of Sweden at this port has been banished from the island, and sails to-morrow in the French steamer for St. Nazaire. He is charged with acting as the agent of Señor Aldama and other well-known Cuban refugees. The Spanish man-of-war Zaragoza arrived to-day from Santiago de Cuba. A Spanish war steamer has been sent to Hayti.

The tobacco growers in Cuba have disposed of all their unmanufactured tobacco.

THE CATACAZY QUARREL.

INTERESTING RUSSIAN SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE ACTION OF OUR GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO M. CATACAZY—THE REASONS PREVENTING HIS RECALL.

The *Journal de St Petersbourg*, a semi-official journal, republishes from the *St. Petersburg Voix* the following statement of the disagreements between our State Department and M. Catacazy, the Russian Minister at Washington. The statement possesses much importance, as it is the first Russian version of the diplomatic quarrel, and from the incidental reference it contains to the Grand Duke's visit. The nature of the "American article" referred to below is given incidentally; but it may be necessary to observe that it was a Washington dispatch based on information from the State Department, giving particulars of the action of that Department in regard to M. Catacazy.

"The American journals continue to discuss at the same time the cordial sympathetic, and even enthusiastic reception preparing for His Imperial Highness Mgr. the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch, and the disfavor the Russian Minister had fallen into with the President, and above all with the Secretary of State, disfavor which will be carried to the extent of a formal demand for M. Catacazy's recall. We have inserted in our No. 287 an American article, which has been copied verbatim by most American journals, and gives a version of this disagreeable incident, evidently from a more or less official source. Its tone is more constrained than the ordinary language of American journals and its simultaneous republication by the greater part of the American press, gives it evidently an official character. This article has not escaped the attention of our readers; and, in order to give it the meaning its author intended, we shall add some information which we have collected and which in our opinion, has an incontestable value.

"The facts and dates we give are exact enough, but there are therein certain degrees of form and conclusions which it appears difficult to us to admit. We have had occasion to learn that the first step taken by the American Minister at Washington was on the 27th of June, in the middle of July. It being intended that the Grand Duke Alexis would leave early in August, there would not be time to replace M. Catacazy, as it was indispensable that the Russian imperial legation should be vacant at a moment when the son of His Majesty the Emperor would be the guest of the Government and the American nation. Besides, the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs found before him only vague allegations, without precise facts or positive proofs in regard to that, in which nominally our representative had failed in his duty. The statements seemed to be of such nature as could be rendered clear by amicable explanations between the two Governments. Therefore the manager of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs deferred submitting the question to the Emperor, in order not to give it a premature importance, hoping all the while that the incident would be settled by common accord at an opportune time.

"According to the information we possess, the Federal Government insisted, it is true, on its demand, but in the interval, and notably between the 15th and 26th of August, M. Catacazy had been admitted to an audience with Gen. Grant, and was received in a manner which only the representative of a friendly State could expect. There was then no reason to doubt that this affair, entirely personal, would be solved in a manner conformable to the amicable relations existing between the two countries.

"We know, in fact, that M. de Westmann, after having submitted the question to the Emperor, repeated to the American Minister his objections in regard to the want of sufficient time to carry out the wish manifested by the Federal Government, and on the opportuneness of adjourning the incident until after the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis. We know also, that the Washington Cabinet, acknowledging completely the value of these observations, has suspended explanations on the subject, reserving the right to resume them when the Imperial guest they were preparing to receive should have left America. Finally, according to our information, there was no eventuality in question of the sending of passports to M. Catacazy, if he was not recalled at a certain time, nor of warnings which may have been given him on the part of the President. Our accounts are confirmed in the most positive manner by an article in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, which we publish under the head of Foreign News. On our part, we believe we are authorized to make the following reflections:

"It sometimes happens that a government desires and asks the recall of a foreign representative accredited to it. According to diplomatic usages that may occur in two ways—a foreign representative may be personally conscious and disapprove of the chief of the State to which he is accredited, or even he may by his conduct give reason for asking his recall by the Government. In the first case it is usual to intimate confidentially, in a courteous way, and with proper management, the desire for a change of persons, which is never refused. It is evident that Governments accredit diplomatic representatives with the view of cultivating reciprocal good relations. This object would not be attained if the Minister charged with a mission did not possess the necessary personal qualifications. Every ruler is consequently desirous to have accredited to him a representative personally agreeable to him, and no Government would think of imposing in the capacity of representative a person who would be unable to secure that ruler's confidence and good will. It cannot be supposed that such would at all times be the case between two countries and two governments which, like Russia and the United States, are bound by sympathetic interests, and by national sentiments which manifest themselves under all circumstances, and of which, at this moment, they are mutually giving agreeable proofs.

"But it may also happen that a recall may be asked in consequence of grievances arising from the official conduct of a foreign Minister. In such case it is usual to state precisely the grievance and the facts on which it is based; because either the Minister may have acted under orders from his Government, in which case it is from it and not from him that explanation should be asked; or it may be that he acted contrary to his instructions, in which case an accusation of so grave a nature would be brought against a public officer that no Government would bring it without serious motives, and ample proof. These are elementary truths. Nevertheless, in the American article referred to, one cannot see clearly on what it is based.

"Official and social matters are confounded. On one side it speaks of the "official and personal" conduct of M. Catacazy, who had "diminished the usefulness of his presence for his own Government" (a usefulness of which his own Government is the best judge), and on the other hand it speaks of "official and social relations" which had become "very unpleasant" with him. But no positive fact or proof whatever is given in support of these assertions. We have very positive impressions that these facts and proofs have been asked for, and that, up to the present, the United States Minister at St. Petersburg has not produced them. There is here evidently a misunderstanding which it is desirable to see cleared up, and which certainly will be, considering the friendly dispositions which mutually animate both Governments.

"But apart from the question of convenience, a complication resulted from this affair occurring at the same time as the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis. The Emperor's representative at Washington had been instructed to make arrangements for the arrival and sojourn of His Imperial Highness, and it would naturally devolve on him to accompany the Grand Duke on his excursions, and furnish him with useful information regarding men and things in a friendly country which the Grand Duke visits for the first time. However desirable a change may have been in view of personal relations not corresponding with the mutual sentiments of the two Governments, the moment was not favorable to treat this question, since, on the one hand, there was not sufficient time, and on the other, the absence of an official representative are redified to, and convenient with the country would have been prejudicial to the sojourn of the Grand Duke. Thus the Federal Government appears to have maintained as the matter has been momentarily suspended. But we should not accept possibly the assertions which the American statement referred to contains. They are not in accord with diplomatic usages of proprietes, for with the good and reciprocal relations of the two Governments. The Federal Government has never needed to send M. Catacazy his passports, and it should not be supposed that it contemplates doing so.

M. Catacazy is, no doubt, himself very desirous to end promptly a mission which must be very painful to him; and the Imperial Cabinet has no motive to prolong it beyond the limits of the time essentially necessary. Until then he will only be "tolerated" says the article in question, but we are convinced that, as the Russian representative, he will receive the regard due to the position with which he is invested, and to the Government of which he is the official organ. The Federal Government has too strong a sentiment of its own dignity to dispense with diplomatic proprieties, which it would certainly claim to have strictly observed in its own regard. However painful this incident may be, it reduces itself, as may be seen, to a question purely personal. It does not affect the interests of the two countries or their mutual sentiments. The voyage which the Grand Duke undertakes at this moment, on the invitation of the Federal Government and the hearty reception preparing for him in America, are conspicuous testimonies of the cordial relations of the two Governments. At all times the question which the American article deals with is one of those which ought to be treated with propriety and reserve, and without either personal passion or prejudice. We regret that the American press does not always conform to this principle. Involuntarily, no doubt, it treats matters with an indiscretion and often a violence which are not admissible in diplomatic concerns, and which, by delivering questions to popular malignity, may give them an irritating character. But, happily, the decision remains in the calmer hands of the Governments, and we do not doubt for a moment that the matter will be settled in a satisfactory manner by an amicable understanding.

TAXATION OF SPANISH BONDS.

THE MADRID PRESS ON THE PROPOSITION OF THE MINISTRY.

From the Novedades.

We have communicated to our readers the variations proposed by the Finance Minister in the Budget presented by Señor Ruiz Gomez. The latter, following in great part, the plans of Señor Moret, had presented the estimates balanced by the creation of sundry imposts. Señor Angulo, ceding to the suggestions of the interested in these imposts, has canceled them or reduced them, and to cover the vacuum left in the estimates of the revenue has hit upon the imposition of 18 per cent, not only on the Interior, but also on the Exterior Debt. We declare this impost on the foreign debt is unjust and depressive to the decorum of the country. What! have we not just added to this debt by a loan of 6,000,000 sterling; has not that loan obtained brilliant results, the effect of confidence in our good faith? Has not our credit been greatly raised, and Spanish paper become an object of demand in the foreign markets? Yet, in these circumstances, we are about to take 18 per cent off the payment offered by the country to those who have trusted in our good faith, and thus defraud the legitimate hopes of those who intrusted us with their money, believing in our words. This expression may be thought strong, but we cannot find another stronger. The Spanish Cortes will never consent to it! There are things which may possibly be legally done, but which public morality and national decorum render impossible. To have a right to day to impose anything on the foreign debt, we ought either not to have made a loan in it, or to have declared beforehand that it would be subject to the measures for the leveling of the estimates which the Government might propose and the Parliament adopt. But in this case, on the contrary, the former Ministry, more or less officially, or officiously, caused it to be understood that the foreign debt would remain exempt from impost. Under this idea the loan in exterior debt was announced, and under it the subscribers took part in it. It matters not that the Ministry who made the loan is not the Ministry who to-day propose to tax it. In international relations—in compromises acquired in the name of the country, the Government is ever the same. Less than any Government can our present one believe itself exempt from following in this particular the footsteps of its predecessor, for it said it accepted each and every one of the parts of the former one's programme. Don't let them say there was no compromise legally acquired. For Governments who wish to be respected, moral compromises are as valuable or more so than legal compromises. Those who subscribed to our loan, believing they were buying consolidated at 31, have a right to call themselves deceived when they find they have bought at 36. The examples of Italy and Austria are cited. Because those two countries imposed a tax on their foreign debt is no authority for us to do the same. When they did it they had not just made a loan under conditions which appeared to remove all possibility of their taxing it.

From the Constitucion.

The bad condition of our Treasury and its remedy are exclusively national matters, and, as such, the indulgence of the holders of our Exterior per Cent Interior is suggested by prudence or patriotism; but with that the foreigners resident out of Spain have nothing to do. Let it be observed that we say the foreigners resident out of Spain, for, to our mind, the residence in Spain of a holder of our Debt, even though he be a foreigner, carries with it the idea that he shares the personal advantages proportioned by the State to those who reside therein, such as individual security, &c. Now that we have expressed our opinion thus, let us add that as soon as they knew in London of the project to tax the Exterior Debt they came to the conclusion to close their Bolsas to the quotation of our funds till the project passed into law. The significant the death of our credit abroad, just after the late Radical Government of Señor Zorilla had raised it to an altitude so honorable for our country. This signifies also a perennial difficulty for the realization of loans in the probable case of our requiring them, and, beside that, the absence and withdrawal of foreign capital from all classes of our industrial enterprises. Let us think well what we are doing; let us completely detach this question from politics, and let the Press of all parties ventilate a point which so much affects, not only our material prosperity at home, but the honor of our country abroad."

ENGLISH COMMENTS UPON THE MEASURE.

From The London Daily News of Nov. 4.

The Spanish Government is as dishonest as the telegrams have represented it. The ordinary communications from Madrid confirm last week's announcement that its Finance Minister deliberately proposes to rob the foreign creditor. We use plain language advisedly, because it is evident that the conventional and mealy-mouthed way in which the nefarious designs of confiscating Governments have been dealt with directly tends to facilitate such dishonesty as now confronts us. It is under the pretense of "taxing" the coupons of the foreign debt that the Government seeks to plunder the foreign creditor; but the propriety of the term cannot be admitted. There can be no question of taxation here. If the Spanish Government ordered an ironclad frigate in England at a certain price, and then pretended to deduct 18 per cent of the price as a tax, the absurdity of the attempt would defeat it. But the position of the holder of the foreign debt of Spain is that of a creditor, and nothing more. The Spanish Government has an internal debt which, having been issued at Madrid, is supposed to be held by subjects of the Spanish Crown; and if foreigners like to purchase that they buy it with its liabilities, but the external debt was raised in foreign countries, and the money was lent by persons between whom and the Spanish Government no relations existed except those of debtor and creditor created by the contract. The foreign creditor of Spain cannot be liable to pay taxes on his bonds, for he stands outside of the whole system of Spanish government. There the representatives of Spain found him when they needed his aid, and there they are bound to pay him his dividends as they fall due. It would be easy to show that the fold of this proceeding is equal to its iniquity; but it would be useless. The authors of this confiscation scheme must be infatuated if they fancy that Spanish credit can survive it. Perhaps at the eleventh hour the honor of the country may be saved by the Cortes; but in any case the world is warned that, whatever thrones may rise or fall in Spain, its Ministers have yet to learn that honesty is the best policy.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 18.—In the United States Court to-day, in the injunction case of Tyson agt The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, Mr. Baldwin closed his argument for the complainant. The Court then took a recess until 4 o'clock. Upon the reassembling, Judge Bond delivered the opinion of the Court, refusing the preliminary injunction on the ground that the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Company should be made a party to the suit, and granted leave to amend the bill in this respect. Judge Rives then delivered an opinion concurring with that of Judge Bond, in which he said it was clear that the stockholder, complainant, could not be forced by the act of consolidation to merge his stock, but when the proper parties were brought he could call the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Company to account for its dealing with the property of the Virginia and Tennessee Company.

MURDERED AND DEVOURED BY HOGS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Frances Shumaker, a poor woman living near Grand Towers, Ill., was brutally murdered last Monday night. She was first attacked in her house and beaten with a club, but escaped and was followed and struck with an ax and her head almost severed from her body. When found, the remains were nearly devoured by hogs. No clue has been obtained to the murderers.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

....The steamer Mary E. Sanford of Philadelphia is ashore near Hatteras Lighthouse. The vessel is a total loss, but a portion of the cargo has been saved.

....The ship St. James of Richmond, Me., with railroad iron from Cardiff for New Orleans, went ashore on the night of the 16th inst. on Coach's reef, 30 miles from Key West.

....Wm. H. Vallely, a deputy-jailer of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., who is charged with having set at liberty four burglars for a bribe of $400, about a year ago, was arrested on Thursday at Kansas City, and is now en route to this city.

....In Lynn, Mass., on Friday evening, the wife of John O. Clinton a barber, was discovered in their dwelling, shockingly burned and dead. As Clinton and his wife were known to have violent quarrels, he is under arrest pending the inquest.

....The charred remains of John McDevitt, the celebrated billiard player, were found on Saturday at Chicago, under the ruins of *The Tribune* building. He was last seen on the morning of the fire in front of the building somewhat intoxicated.

....The jewelry store of T. & S. Franks, in Philadelphia, was robbed by burglars on Saturday night, of $20,000 worth of watches, etc. One of the burglars concealed himself in the upper part of the building in the day time, and admitted his confederates during the night.

....A row of wooden buildings on North Main-st., Springfield, Mass., owned by W. Allen and occupied for stores and tenements, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Fourteen tenements were burned out. The total loss is $25,000, of which $12,000 falls on Mr. Allen, insured for about one-half of that amount.

....Dr. O. H. Hess, formerly business manager of Crosby's Opera House, attempted to commit suicide in Chicago, on Saturday, by shooting himself. The ball entered the left breast but did not kill him. The wound is not dangerous, though it may be fatal. It is not seriously believed that enough to reflect a fatal wound, and he is not seriously wounded. Domestic difficulties are assigned as the cause of the attempt.

TAMMANY SAVINGS BANKS.

GOING DOWN WITH THE RING.

FAILURE OF THE GUARDIAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, AND CONFLICTING RUMORS ABOUT THE BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK AND THE NATIONAL SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Nearly every Tammany leader has had his name associated with some Savings, State, or National Bank in this city. Men whose knowledge of finance was as limited as their acquaintance with integrity, boldly assumed the management of financial institutions which only the greatest experience and attention could control successfully. With the downfall of the Ring these banks were terribly shaken, and already some have failed, while several more will probably follow.

THE GUARDIAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

This bank, situated at No. 164 Chatham-st., was the first of the Ring banks to succumb to the shock. Its President is William M. Tweed, Vice-Presidents Walter Roche and Owen Brennan, and Secretary William L. Ely. The directors were, with few exceptions, office-holders in this city. The names of the Finance and Executive Committee appear on one of the windows, as follows: Victor M. Rice (dead), William M. Tweed (under $1,000,000 bail), Owen W. Brennan, Commissioner of Charity and Correction, Charles E. Wilbour (President of the New-York Printing Company), James H. Ingersoll (out of the County to escape arrest), Gilbert Palmer, John C. Ridden, Daniel Berrien.

The failure of this bank is attributed to the very recent withdrawal of $100,000 by a woman, whose intimate relations with a member of the Ring, have been a matter of notoriety for a long time. When the managers of the Guardian Institution saw the approaching crisis, they applied to Tweed for help, and, as they allege, he promised in the most solemn manner to protect them; but when the trial came he coolly informed his friends that he had not so much as $10,000, and did not know where he could borrow a dollar. Those to whom he said this felt very sure that he had at least $1,000,000 in ready cash which he could draw at his pleasure. Intelligent persons who know the condition of the bank think that depositors will ultimately be paid in full. Within a short time Mr. Tweed and other members of the Ring who kept deposits in the Guardian have withdrawn over $500,000 from the institution. As for "the Boss," it is notorious that he has recently been converting his personal property, frequently at ruinous prices, into ready money, and those who know him well have no doubt of his intention to flee the country.

Deposited with the bonds was a special fund belonging to the city (consisting of moneys left by deceased persons without kindred), which is controlled by an official known as the Public Administrator, who cannot, however, draw without a warrant from the Controller. On Thursday, Deputy Controller Green issued his warrant authorizing the Union Trust Company to take possession of this fund, amounting to $56,000. On Friday the Deputy Controller received information from the Trust Company that the check was unpaid and his warrant dishonored. On Thursday Mr. Gill, a depositor, determined to withdraw his deposits, and made the usual application. The demand was met with the reply that the bank was unable to pay, no funds for the purpose being available. Mr. Gill took steps to secure his deposits, and obtained an order from Judge Barnard, appointing Jeremiah Quinlan Receiver.

William M. Tweed stated on Saturday that he knew nothing of the affairs of the concern, as he was not an active participant in its administration; that his name and Mr. Ely's had been asked as officers to give it a popularity. Ely, on being found, admitted that he was Secretary, but professed to know nothing about the bank's affairs. He stated that the late Victor M. Rice and himself were in it at its organization as President and Secretary respectively; that a few years later, when he (Ely) had other duties of an urgent character to attend to, William H. Doughty, by a resolution of the Board, was appointed Treasurer, with power to sign checks, and ever since he (Doughty) had been Secretary, and he and Walter Roche had run the concern together. He said he had no doubt that the bank had sufficient to pay all drafts, either on the special or savings banks deposit, and unless the mortgages on which loans had been made were fraudulent, it was impossible for the bank to go under. Other officers of the bank say that they have abundant assets, in the shape of bonds, mortgages, &c., which cannot be negotiated at once. These are said to amount to $600,000, but the amount of the deposits is not known. As it had no connection with the Clearing House, it redeemed through the Bowery Bank.

THE BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

The failure of the Guardian Savings Institution brought a run on the Bowling-Green Savings Bank, of which Police Commissioner Henry Smith is President, and Police Justice Hogan and ex-Supervisor Walter Roche are Vice-Presidents. The number of depositors is very large, and most of them are poor working people. The officers were not able to pay the demands, and the bank suspended payment during the afternoon, having exhausted all of its ready money $50,000.

Shepherd Knapp, jr., has been appointed Receiver. The liabilities of the bank are about $500,000, and the officers are confident that the assets are sufficient to meet all the demands of depositors, more especially as Reeves E. Selmes, the Secretary of the bank, has assigned real estate to the value of about $150,000 as additional security for the payment of depositors. The officers of this bank hope ultimately to resume business, but it is by no means certain that they will be able to do so. Much feeling is evinced against the officers and directors of the bank by the people of the First Ward.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

The National Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., also suspended on Saturday. With but few exceptions, the officers and trustees are connected with Tammany Hall. John McB. Davidson is President, Henry Smith and John T. Barnard, Vice-Presidents; John B. Greene, Treasurer; and Joseph R. Frith, Secretary. The Trustees are John McB. Davidson, Henry Smith, John T. Barnard, Richard M. Tweed, Charles H. Hall, George H. Mitchell, George W. Butt, Reeves E. Selmes, Cummings H. Tucker, Joseph B. Young, Walter Roche, John M. Costa, James H. Coleman, John Slosson, Francis Higgins, Wm. R. Stewart, and Alexander Shaler. The bank has only been in operation since July 1, and consequently no statement has been made to the Bank Superintendent.

The Press Association furnishes a report that on application of Charles A. Hoff, a depositor to the amount of $854, the bank informed him that they were unable to meet the demand, and Mr. Hoff's attorneys at once applied to Judge Barnard for the appointment of a receiver. The petition was granted, and Edward Schell of the Manhattan Banking Institution, corner of Bleecker-st. and Broadway, was appointed Receiver. His brother, Richard Schell, became his bondsman in $30,000. Walter Roche, one of the Directors, furnished $17,000 in cash to secure the depositors from any serious inconvenience. Mr. Roche, it is said, also furnished on Saturday $300,000 in unincumbered real estate to the Receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank, and $40,000 in a mortgage on his own private residence to the Bowling-green Savings Bank.

The following was received at a late hour this morning and seems to imply that a satisfactory arrangement has been made for continuing the business of the National Savings Bank:

Rumors having been circulated in the Sunday papers detrimental to the credit of the National Savings Bank, No. 509 Broadway, corner Houston-st., I take pleasure in stating that the Bank is entirely solvent, and that all depositors will be paid in full upon presentation of their pass-books. HENRY SMITH, Vice-President.

New-York, Nov. 19, 1871.

OTHER BANKS.

Several other banks were reported to have failed, among which were the Yorkville Savings Bank, corner of Eighty-sixth-st. and Third-ave., of which Senator Henry Genet is President, and the Manhattan Savings Bank of No. 644 Broadway, of which E. J. Brown is President. Both of these banks were, however, officially stated to be solvent.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT—A WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

A fire occurred at noon, yesterday, on the third floor of the rear frame tenement Nos. 5, 7, and 9 Mulberry-st., occupied by about 25 families. There was great danger that many of the tenants on the upper floors would be burned, as there were no fire-escapes on the building. Some of the tenants on the upper floor escaped by the roof, a few were rescued by ladders, but the greater number reached the street in safety by the stairways. Mrs. Ann Walsh, age 43, while kindling a fire in the stove, poured kerosene on the flame. An explosion followed, the oil in the can was ignited, and in a moment she was enveloped in flame. She was taken out by the police and firemen, but was shockingly burned about the face, body, and limbs. She was removed to the Park Hospital, but there is no chance for her recovery. The tenants lose about $3,000. The building is owned by Peter Dolan, and is damaged $4,000; partially insured. The building was known years ago as the Baptist Tabernacle, and was long used as a place of worship.

WASHINGTON.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY COMING HOME—INDIAN AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1871.

It is stated that Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, now in London with a corps of 10 or 12 Treasury clerks, will close his business in connection with the Syndicate, and return to his duties here early in January.

Ex-Senator Wade has returned here, and will remain for the most of the session as the attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad. His business has no connection with the Santo Domingo annexation scheme, as reported in some of the Democratic papers.

The Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee is here, and was at the Treasury Department yesterday, making inquiries regarding the case of ex-Representative Stokes, recently indicted for participation in the alleged Tennessee bounty frauds.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

There is no doubt, judging from the numerous letters recently received here, that Congressmen from the Pacific coast will move for an inquiry into the management of Indian affairs, in order to ascertain officially whether the peace policy as administered through the Board of Indian Commissioners has been successful. It is argued by the writers of the letters that while the Commissioners are doubtless influenced by humane motives, the policy cannot be applied indiscriminately to all Indian tribes and bands. They say, though it may succeed with some of the savages, others being more aggressive and warlike, cannot be brought under civilizing influences, and therefore the peace and the war policies should be separately applied, as circumstances may require! Friends of the peace policy, on the other hand, charge that the Indian Reservation system is in danger of not having a fair trial in Arizona, and in support of this assertion they refer to information recently received from the Camp Grant Reservation, which shows that the white citizens of Tucson, having failed in their late effort to break up the reservation by means of an armed force, now resort to the novel expedient of inducing the Grand Jury to find indictments against individual Indians, charging them with murder, &c., and sending bailiffs, assisted by soldiers furnished by the military commander, to the reservation to search for and arrest them. The effect of the marching of the armed force through the reservation has been to drive the Indians away. At the last ration day it appeared that about one-half of the Indians, alarmed for their personal safety, had fled to the mountains; hence there is danger that these fugitives may return to their old habits of stealing their food. One of the chiefs who had been thus hunted described his situation, while speaking to the agent, who is an officer of the army. He said: "After my people were killed at the massacre of April 30, and my children taken captive by the people of Tucson and the soldiers having again fired upon me, I went to the mountains, upon the war-path. They had killed my two wives, my four children, and 46 women and children of my band, and I was crazy. Who would not have been? When you sent a man out to the mountains for me, telling me a commission sent by the Great Father was at the post to talk to me and make peace with us, and wished to see me, I came in. You promised me safety. I told him all I had done, and he said to me if I would live here and do right all should be forgiven, and I came in with my people, but was soon told that some of my people were offered 100 yards of calico to kill me. You told me if I was attacked the soldiers would fight for us, but instead of that I am now hunted by the soldiers from the reservation, and I am ordered to hide like a dog. I will do nothing to break up the peace, but it seems it is not to be a peace for me."

COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The November returns of the Department of Agriculture relative to the condition and yield of the cotton crop indicate a larger product than was expected in October, and promise fully to make good the moderate expectations of July and August. There had been no killing frosts up to the date of these reports. In rich and well-cultivated soils of the lower tier of States the plant was as green and vigorous as in Summer. In some places the top crop was maturing, though complaints of the immaturity or loss of the later growth are quite general. In the latitude of middle Georgia the squares formed between August 25 and September 25, under favorable circumstances, promise to make a "good common." The principal cause of the reduction of yield in Texas is drouth; in Louisiana drouth, insects and black rot; in Mississippi, wet weather in the Spring, drought in the Summer, and, in isolated sections, the caterpillar, or boll worm; in Florida, driving winds and floods, which occasioned nearly a total destruction of considerable areas. The drought has wrought more or less injury in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. The yield per acre, as indicated by county estimates, is largest in Arkansas, decreasing in the following order: Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. The more northern belt of the cotton States shows the least reduction from the usual averages. The tabulations for November are estimates for each county of the total product of the year, expressed as percentages of the actual crop of last year. These averages, adjusted with regard to the relative production of the counties reported, give the following result for each State: North Carolina, 80 per cent; South Carolina, 68; Georgia, 67; Florida, 58; Alabama, 77; Mississippi, 72; Louisiana, 65; Texas, 66; Arkansas, 95; Tennessee, 98.

A few counties in Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri make reports of much the same tenor as the returns from North Carolina and Tennessee. The quality of the fiber is reported good in all sections. Up to the present date a very small proportion of discolored or trashy cotton has been gathered. Some attention has been paid to the improvement in quality by the introduction of the "peeler" and other improved varieties. Many correspondents note the superiority in yield and comparative exemption from disease, under careful culture and judicious fertilization.

AN AFFRAY ON THE NORTH RIVER—TWO MEN SHOT.

An unknown schooner ran into a tow of canal boats, off Yonkers, early on Saturday, and the vessel and boats were slightly damaged. After the vessel had swung clear some one on the canal-boat American Eagle shouted to the captain of the schooner that he ought to be shot for his carelessness. Soon afterward a gun was discharged by some one on the vessel, a number of the fine shot taking effect in the back and shoulders of Capt. John Conners of the American Eagle, causing painful, but not ser