New-York Tribune.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD.

A CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY A STORMY ONE—A GOVERNMENT MEASURE REJECTED—RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTERS—AN ADDRESS BY MR. GLADSTONE ON IRISH AND EASTERN AFFAIRS—GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

At the meeting of the French Assembly yesterday the Chamber of Deputies rejected a proposition to give educational bills the priority in the order of the day. This was construed as an expression of a lack of confidence, and the Ministers and Under Secretaries resigned. A Legitimist member made an attack on the Government, expressing the hope that during this session he would witness the death scene of the Republic. He was temporarily expelled. It is reported that a new Ministry was being formed last night. M. Jules Ferry explained the position of the Government in relation to the French decrees. Mr. Gladstone, at the banquet of the Lord Mayor of London, last evening spoke at some length on the condition of Ireland and on Eastern affairs. He said that the Government might have to ask for an increase of power to preserve order and protect life and property. He denied that the Government was an enemy to Turkey. The Porte has called out reinforcements. It is expected that Dulcigno will surrender soon.

THE FRENCH MINISTERS RESIGN.

THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES REFUSES TO GIVE PRIORITY TO EDUCATIONAL BILLS—RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTERS AND UNDER-SECRETARIES—STORMY SCENES DURING THE READING OF THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME—A LEGITIMIST ATTACKS THE GOVERNMENT—A NEW MINISTRY SAID TO BE FORMING.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1880.

The Government, in the statement of its programme which was read in the Chambers to-day, urgently recommends the passage of bills relating to education which will aim at securing neutrality on religious topics in the elementary public schools, make attendance therein compulsory and tuition gratuitous, and increase the Government's supervision over private secondary schools. The Government proposes the reorganization of the magistracy and reform of the laws relative to the press. The Government will communicate to Parliament documents relative to Eastern affairs, wherein will be found proofs of the good relations of France with all Powers, and of the constant efforts of the European concert to prevent new collisions on the Montenegrin question. Nobody abroad doubts the peaceful intentions of the Republic.

The statement concludes with the following words:

"The Ministry must enjoy your entire confidence. We cannot be content with apparent confidence and precarious approbation. We do not want the majority to submit to us or tolerate us. We ask them to give us or resolutely refuse their assistance."

The Senate, as soon as the reading of the statement, which was the occasion of various scenes of uproar, was completed, proceeded to select its Bureaus.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Laisant read his proposal for a committee to inquire into the administration of the War Department by General de Cissey, and demanded urgency therefor. The proposal was then declared urgent by a vote of 263 to 108.

On proceeding to arrange the orders of the day, M. Ferry, President of the Ministry, asked for priority for the Education, Magistracy and Press bills. M. Ferry's proposal to give priority to the Education bills was rejected by a vote of 200 to 155. Priority was then voted for the Magistracy bill—281 to 106.

M. Baudry-d'Asson, the Legitimist member for Vendée, hoped that during the present session he would witness the death-scene of the Republic.

The President of the Chamber requested the member to discontinue his remarks.

M. Baudry-d'Asson then moved that the Chamber sit to-morrow to enable him to call to account the Government of burglars (attending in this epithet to the manner in which the religious decrees were enforced.)

The President pronounced a censure on the offending Deputy, with temporary expulsion, and requested him to leave the House.

The Deputy retired, but subsequently returned.

The sitting was then adjourned until Thursday.

After the sitting the Ministers manifested their intention of resigning in consequence of the refusal of the House to give priority to the Education bills. Many of the Deputies who voted against the Government assured the Ministers that they did not wish to imply any want of confidence. Despite these assurances, the Ministers and Under Secretaries decided to resign collect vely. M. Ferry then communicated this resolution to President Grevy.

It is rumored that M. Brisson, Vice-President of the Chamber, is forming a Ministry.

Midnight.—All the Ministers and Under Secretaries have been assembled since 9 o'clock this evening under the presidency of M. Grevy, and at 11 p. m. were still in session.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1880.

A dispatch to *The Standard* from Paris says: "President Grevy has accepted the resignations of the Ministers, and has sent for M. Gambetta and M. Leon."

The correspondent of *The Times* at Paris says the Cabinet may reconsider their determination to resign, and it is possible that something like a compromise or vote of retrospective confidence will be proposed.

JULES FERRY ON THE FRENCH DECREES.

THE OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS—THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARD THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES—A NEW ENGINEERING PROJECT.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1880.

The French Chambers reassembled to-day. The Ministerial declaration was read, stating that the change in the Ministry during the recess involved change in the policy of the Government which is sanctioned by the Chambers.

In the Ministerial statement read at the opening of the Chambers, M. Jules Ferry, President of the Council and Minister of Public Instruction, in referring to the expulsion of the non-authorized religious communities, said: "It is impossible to suspend the laws in consequence of resistance to their enforcement, nor have I deemed it necessary to ask for new legislation. The laws relative to the congregations are wise and necessary, and were established for the defence of civil society and the rights of the state. A certain number of irregular societies, actuated by political rather than religious motives, have organized rebellion against the laws. The Government does not intend to enforce the decrees against the female congregations, as their position will be regulated by other procedure."

It is announced that M. Renault, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of Seine-et-Oise, will propose in the Chamber a grant of 50,000,000 francs for the construction of a tunnel through the Simplon Mountain. It is said that M. Gambetta, President of the Chamber, suggested the proposal.

The siege of the abbey of the Premontre Fathers at Marcillos has been raised by the monks, who neglected to guard the door by which they communicated with friends without. The monks left the abbey with many friends.

AN ADDRESS BY MR. GLADSTONE.

THE BANQUET OF THE LORD MAYOR—A SPEECH BY THE PRIME MINISTER—ORDER TO BE MAINTAINED IN IRELAND—CONDITION OF AFGHANISTAN—ENGLAND AND THE BERLIN TREATY—NO HOSTILITY TO TURKEY.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1880.

The new Lord Mayor gave the customary banquet at Guildhall to-night. Nearly a thousand guests attended. Mr. Gladstone, M. Challemel Lacour, the French Ambassador, and M. Condostantios, the Greek Minister, were received with enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, was present.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the toast to Her Majesty's Ministers, said that the abundant harvest was one fortunate circumstance for Ireland. It would be the duty of the Ministers carefully to examine the conditions of the law in regard to the wants of Ireland, and if they found occasion to believe its provisions were insufficient for the happiness of the people they would not scruple to call upon Parliament to deal with the subject in a spirit of equity and justice.

He continued as follows:

Illegitimate influences are at work in Ireland. The maintenance of public order is to be considered before the improvement of the law. Those who wish to occupy evicted farms are obstructed by menace, intimidation, crime and the infringement of the rights of free citizenship. Although the Government are anxious to promote practical improvements in the land laws, yet we recognize as a duty, above all others, the simply of enforcing the law for purposes of order. The obligation incumbent upon us is to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his and property, and it may be that, under certain circumstances, we may be compelled to ask for a certain increase of power; but we will never anticipate such a contingency. Yet if it arises we will not shrink from the obligations devolving upon us.

Although the Zulu war is ended, yet another struggle has begun in South Africa, which I am sorry to say has not yet terminated.

As to India we have not yet accomplished all we wish. Some portion of Afghanistan has been restored to a more hopeful condition. We have been able to diminish by 30,000 men, the force engaged in Afghanistan.

Referring to the Eastern question, Mr. Gladstone said:

The late Premier justly said that if the Treaty of Berlin was carried out it would be very beneficial, and that England would not shrink from the obligations of the treaty. When we came into power we determined to uphold the treaty. We deny that we are enemies of Turkey. On the contrary, we have pursued a policy by which Turkey may continue to exist. To justify that existence two things are necessary—the fulfilment of international obligations, and that the condition of Ottoman subjects be rendered tolerable by equal laws. No progress has yet been made in the Greek question. As to the European concert, we did not wish it to be the duty of England to take upon itself alone the obligations of the Treaty of Berlin, but we wished to promote the concert by amicable means. We have just received a telegram from the Sultan informing us he has good hope that, during to-day or to-morrow highly satisfactory news will be received from Dulcigno.

Mr. Gladstone brought his speech to a close with a toast to the health of the Lord Mayor.

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

THE GOVERNMENT CONCENTRATING TROOPS TO PROTECT ORANGEMEN—A SENSATIONAL RUMOR.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1880.

Four troops of Hussars were sent hence for Ballinrobe by special trains at 2 a. m. to-day. Four hundred infantry have just arrived at Ballinrobe, and will encamp near Lough Mask. These precautions are taken in view of the intention of the Northern Orangemen to send laborers to harvest the crops of Mr. Boycott, Lord Erne's agent, for whom the local peasantry, at the instigation of the Land League, refuse to work. The Government will protect a moderate force of laborers, but refuse to permit anything like an armed demonstration, which would certainly provoke a collision.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1880.

A report is current at Portsmouth this afternoon that the Channel squadron is to be prepared to land a brigade of 2,800 troops at Queenstown if ordered to do so. The report is regarded as sensational.

The Times reports that Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, member of Parliament for Dungarvan, has withdrawn his application for admission to the Land League, because Mr. Redpath, the American journalist, referred insultingly to the Queen at a recent meeting of the League.

At a special meeting of the Land League Saturday, Mr. Parnell complained of being watched by detectives. He said if they followed him to his home in the country he would have them put in the river. He gave a long account of the law of conspiracy, which, he said, was obsolete. He urged the branches of the Land League to send contributions for defence. Mr. Barrett, in the course of his speech, made a personal attack on Mr. Forster.

KILLED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

A SEVERE SHOCK IN SOUTHERN AUSTRIA—BUILDINGS THROWN DOWN AND SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1880.

An earthquake was felt to-day throughout Southern Austria, from Vienna to the Adriatic and the frontiers of Bosnia. At Agram, in Croatia, the shock was so violent that every house in the town was injured. Several persons were killed and thirty were injured. Many buildings will have to be pulled down, as they are unsafe. A large number of the inhabitants fled to the fields. Workmen have been sent from Laibach to repair the damage.

MARINE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 1880.

The British steamer Galatea, Captain Puddicomb, before reported at Bristol from Baltimore, encountered a terrific gale, in making headway against which she consumed all her coal. She was obliged to use her masts, boats, derricks, yards and eight tons of oil-cake for fuel in order to get into port.

The British steamer Tweed from New Orleans September 29, for Havre has put into Plymouth for coal. She was have to twelve days in a gale and was somewhat damaged. The British steamer Kingston, Captain Cousins from Savannah October 19 for Liverpool, put into St. Michaels with her cargo on fire. The fire has been extinguished and the cargo is being discharged in bad order.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—The schooner Belle Sheridan, bound from Oswego for this port, went ashore at Weller's Bay Sunday and became a complete wreck. Captain Mcthberry, his three sons, Hamilton, Mat and Boyd, sailors, were all drowned.

NEWS FROM THE EAST.

DERVISCH PASHA PREPARING TO FORCE DULCIGNO TO SURRENDER—THE PORTE CALLING OUT REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1880.

Intelligence from Ragusa states that Dervisch Pasha yesterday informed the Albanians that he was prepared, if necessary, to use force to compel the surrender of Dulcigno.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Porte has called out 30,000 Redifs, and dispatched reinforcements to Salonica and Voio.

A dispatch from Vienna to *The Times* says that Riza Pacha has left Scutari for Salonica.

FRENCH COLONISTS FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 9.—M. De Lalonde, the French agricultural delegate, at present in this city, has had an interview with Sir John McDonald, relative to the setting apart of 150,000 acres of land in the Northwest for French settlers from Alsace and Lorraine. He is acting on behalf of a company of French capitalists who have this colonization scheme in view. He is also to report to the French Government on the resources of the Northwest. His reports that wheat can be grown in the Northwest at a cost of 5 francs per 200 lbs., whereas it costs 22 francs to produce the same quantity in France.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 9.—At a meeting of the Cabinet Council last night it was decided to summon Parliament for the transaction of business on December 9.

A WOMAN ASSAILED BY A MANIAC.

MONTREAL, Nov. 9.—A maniac named Racicot, residing in Longueuil, yesterday attacked a woman Viger with a pair of tongs so that her life is despaired of. Racicot has been arrested.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Tuesday, November 9, 1880.

William Farwood, of the firm of Leach, Harrison & Farwood, has been elected Mayor of Liverpool.

D. R. Charles, of Barrow, has failed. His liabilities are placed at £60,000. Several Liverpool firms are somewhat involved.

A Berlin dispatch to *The St. James's Gazette* this evening announces that 3,000 Jews have left Roumania for America by the way of Bremen.

A Berlin dispatch to *The Standard* says: The railway between Baku and Tiflis, Russia, will be opened early in the spring, and American, German and Russian merchants are already competing for the force in the Baku petroleum district.

A dispatch to *The Times* from Paris says: A telegram has been received from Madrid stating that General Martinez Campos has had a cordial interview with Marshal Serrano, who told him that he was determined not to issue from his retirement.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

DID NOT TURN OFF THE GAS.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 9.—Charles Mulrooney died this morning from the effects of gas which he blew out instead of turning it off.

KILLED BY A FALLING ROCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Bodie, Cal., says a miner named Duran was killed in the Tiego mine this morning by a rock falling on him.

FOUND DEAD IN A WELL.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 9.—The body of a French Canadian boy named True has been found in a well at Great Falls. It is thought that the boy was killed and the body thrown into the well.

KICKED TO DEATH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Last Saturday, a sailor named Harry Walden was kicked and beaten by three unknown men and left insensible. He was taken to the hospital and this morning he died.

A HORSE THIEF CAUGHT.

UTICA, Nov. 9.—Dr. Turner, of the Swedish movement cure at Rome, was arrested in this city Saturday with a horse and carriage which had been stolen from Dr. Fort, of Binghamton. He has been educated in other horse thefts.

A DESPERATE THIEF ARRESTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—A man supposed to be Joseph Forbes, of Troy, who gave the name of "Frank Howard," was arrested here to-day, charged with stealing two ladies' cloth sacques. He endeavored to shoot the officer.

FOUR PERSONS TO BE HANGED IN ONE DAY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 9.—Warrants were issued this morning by Governor Hoyt for the execution on January 6, 1881, of Daniel F. Sullivan, who murdered Jane Irwin in Philadelphia; Patrick Hayes, who murdered his wife in Philadelphia; George Smith and Catharine Miller, who murdered Andrew Miller, husband of the latter, in Lycoming County.

FRUITS OF THE ELECTION.

A RIDICULOUS DEMOCRATIC ROORBACK.

MEETINGS OF DEMOCRATS ANXIOUS TO CRY FRAUD—BEGINNING TO COUNT THE VOTES—A DEMOCRAT DENOUNCES THE FRAUD CRY.

The statement in a Democratic newspaper that the Government records were all searched by Republicans to destroy evidences of fraud is ridiculed in Washington. The Board of Aldermen met yesterday as the Board of County Canvassers to prepare to count the votes cast in this city and county on election day. The Canvassing Boards in Kings and other counties also began similar work. Several meetings were held by Democrats, and vain efforts were made to find some evidence of fraud which might give color to an attempt to have the electoral vote of this State thrown out. E. K. Apgar, of the Democratic State Committee, denounces the fraud cry. California has probably elected all Democratic Electors except one Republican. Further returns have been received from other States.

STILL WORKING FOR THE JACKKNIFE.

THE WORLD'S LATEST ROORBACK—THE IMPOSSIBLE TASK OF REACHING THE DEPARTMENT RECORDS IN A FEW DAYS—WHAT ONE ATTEMPT DEVELOPED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—*The New-York World* of to-day has a double-leaded roorback that has excited more ridicule in Washington than anything that has appeared for many years in a paper pretending to be conducted with ordinary intelligence. The article of *The World* is entitled "Fleeing from the Wrath to Come." The claim of *The World* is that persons not connected with the Departments were, previous to the elections, sent into the Departments to make way with records supposed to compromise Republicans. If *The World* had announced to the American public that it had sent an office boy over here a month before the election to read the Congressional library through before election day, and ascertain with accuracy whether any of the pages of the 300,000 volumes had been mutilated by Republicans, it would not have laid out a task as impossible as the one it now, with great flourish and emphasis, asks the American people to believe was undertaken.

The World seems to be in utter ignorance of the magnitude of the public records and of the methods in which they are kept. The public buildings, immense as they are, do not begin to contain the records. These great structures are crowded in every part, and in most of them the great bulk of the records have accumulated since the beginning of the war. Then there is not a claim or a case passed on involving money in any one of the Departments where from two to six seperate entries of the whole case do not exist, each of these being in a different case, and often in different Departments.

The World calls particular attention to the records of the War Department. The records of this Department that have accumulated under Republican management could not be arranged in the rooms occupied by all the newspapers published in New-York City. Ten buildings like that of *The World* would not hold the papers it speaks of having been examined in the War Department alone. In the Second Auditor's office, which passes upon several classes of War claims, there are 220 tons of records stored in one single loft, of just the kind which *The World* would charge contained the fraudulent claims.

The ignorance of the writer of this *World* sensation is not confined to a total want of knowledge of the Government archives; but he gravely states that there has been no examination of these records by other than Republicans since 1860, when, as every newspaper reader knows, Senator Davis, of West Virginia, has been fro years ransacking the Treasury books and papers with a corps of assistants, and all the power of the Senate at his back, to command help and obtain documents. Besides, this in the XLVth Congress nearly every committee of the House spent a great deal of time, and many of them the entire Congress, in overhauling the various Departments; and, in addition to this, Glover, with a corps of expert, worked over those records for two Congresses, and for one had rooms fitted up in the Treasury Department, and Treasury assistants detailed to produce whatever was called for. And the result of all was a total failure to find any irregularities of consequence; and a positive good done to Republicans by the test which the Democracy had applied. Granting that corruption in the Department transactions had been as bad as *The World* has charged the sensational story that it now prints of methods adopted to hide it, is no more absurd than if it had announced with hysterical double leads that the children at Long Branch had taken their sand shovels and toy buckets and gone down to the beach to fill up the Atlantic.

Everyone who has any adequate conception of the extent of the Government records, and of the number of different offices in which the records of the same transactions exist, knows that the work which *The World* claims has been done could not possibly be done in the way it describes. Nevertheless, *The World's* article has some slight foundation in fact. General Boynton overhauled a portion of the records of one of the Departments just previous to the election, and developed the fact that the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency defrauded his relatives out of their share of his grandmother's pension. It is not thought, however, that this is what *The World* now alludes to.

THE FRAUD CRY DENOUNCED.

A MEMBER OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE SAYS IT BRINGS REPROACH ON HIS PARTY—THE RESOLUTIONS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE UNAUTHORIZED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The following letter has been addressed to *The Argus* by Mr. Edgar K. Apgar, a member both of the Democratic State Committee and of the Executive Committee of that body:

ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1880.

To The Argus:

As there appears to be some misunderstanding on the subject it is proper to state that there has been no meeting held since the day of election, either of the Democratic State Committee or of the Executive Committee of that body, nor have notices been sent to the members of either committee for any such meeting in the future. Any action taken by the members of the Committee, whether officers or otherwise, is individual action, which the committee has not authorized, and for which it cannot be held responsible.

In so grave a matter as calling into question the vote of New-York in the electoral college, too great caution cannot be exercised. The only way in which any contest could be made with even a shadow of probable success would be by the rejection of the Republican electoral tickets, on which the word "electors" has been twice printed. This, I believe, cannot and should not be done. To change the result in any other way, more than twenty thousand separate cases of fraudulent or corrupt voting would have to be proved—an evident impossibility. It certainly cannot be expected that the present State Board of Canvassers will declare otherwise than as shown by the face of the returns, and my view of Democratic doctrine leads me to hold that Congress cannot go behind the seal of the State to investigate fraud at the polls in the choice of Presidential electors. This being so, it seems to me that all talk assuming to possess an official character about having the electoral vote of this State cast for Hancock, is calculated to belittle ridicule and reproach upon the Democratic party, and would lead to importance were given to it, to produce a still worse effect.

Those who would justly even a slight departure from established laws and forms to count in General Hancock, in a spirit of revenge for the frauds of 1876, would, in my judgment, go far to make the bad precedent of that year a rule for the future and would take a long step toward Mexicanizing our Government. Holding firmly to these views, I am impelled to their public utterance, as a member of the Democratic State Committee and of the Executive Committee, in order that I "may not be considered to have by silence acquiesced in" what purports to be, but is not, the authorized action of either Committee. Very truly yours,

EDGAR K. APGAR.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S LETTER.

SPECULATIONS AS TO ITS PROBABLE MEANING—THE SECRETARY SAYS IT WAS NOT INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Sherman's letter to Private Dalzell, which was published in the newspapers this morning, has excited considerable interest in Washington. Most people take it as an announcement that the Secretary desires to be considered a candidate for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of General Garfield to the Presidency. Some of Secretary Sherman's friends, however, and among these are men whose relations with him are intimate, are inclined to take the letter as an expression that the Secretary would be glad to retain his present office if President Garfield should so desire.

"Why should Mr. Sherman have brought General Garfield's name into the matter," said one of these gentlemen to a TRIBUNE correspondent to-day. "If he desired simply to have it understood that he was a candidate for the Senate, I think it fair to infer from the letter that Mr. Sherman would rather remain in the Cabinet under President Garfield's Administration than to go back to the Senate."

Secretary Sherman said this evening that his letter to Mr. Dalzell was not intended for publication, and he declined to speak further on the subject.

BEGINNING TO COUNT THE VOTES.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS IN NEW-YORK AND ADJACENT COUNTIES.

The Board of Aldermen, sitting as a Board of County Canvassers, yesterday made preparations to canvass the votes cast in this city at the recent election. Alderman Strack was chosen chairman; County Clerk Butler acted as clerk. The room was filled with politicians of all grades, who awaited with impatience the beginning of the count. They were doomed to disappointment. It was resolved that the first four Assembly District votes should be counted on the day the canvass actually begins. The Board then took a recess until this morning at 11 o'clock.

Whatever protests may be contemplated by aggrieved persons, not one has yet been presented. Much curiosity is shown by many to know whether the Democratic State or National Committee intends to take any action while the canvass is in progress. Thus far there has been nothing to show that any action is contemplated. It is understood that nothing positive has been agreed upon by the State and National Committees, and a heavy pressure is being brought to bear by leading Democrats to compel an abandonment of the "fraud" cry.

Nevertheless, the Committees can institute judicial proceedings, it is said, whenever they choose, under a law passed by the last Legislature. It provides that whenever it shall appear by affidavit that errors have occurred in the determination of the Board of County Canvassers in any county in this State, the Supreme Court may, by order, require said Board to correct such errors or show cause why such correction should not be made; and in the event of the failure of said Board to make such correction, or show cause as aforesaid, the said Court may compel said Board by writ of mandamus to correct such errors; and if such Board of Canvassers shall have made its determination and dissolved, such Court may compel it to reconvene for the purpose of making such corrections. For the purpose of making such corrections as the Court shall order, the meeting of the Board of County Canvassers shall be deemed a continuation of its regular session, and the statement and certificates shall be made and filed as the Court shall direct; and so far as the same shall vary from the original certificates and statements, the statements and certificates made under the order of the Court shall stand in lieu thereof, and shall in all places be treated with the same effect as if such corrected statement had been a part of the original required by law."

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met to canvass the Brooklyn vote yesterday at 11 a. m. A committee of seven on election returns was appointed, and the returns from the 291 districts were referred to it. The Board adjourned until Friday.

The Supervisors of Kings County met as a Board of County Canvassers, at 12:30 p. m., in the County Clerk's office, and adjourned to the Supervisors' chamber to begin the count. The votes on the Presidential, Judiciary, Congressional, Assembly and County tickets will be canvassed by this Board, and daily meetings will be held.

The Supervisors of Westchester County, as a Board of Canvassers, were engaged yesterday in canvassing the votes cast in that county. Some confusion has arisen from the fact that the persons who have had charge of preparing the ballots placed the names of the candidates for Justices of Sessions on the Judiciary ticket, while others placed them on the county ticket. The inspectors of elections in the town of West Chester having failed to furnish the supervisor with duplicate copies of their certificates as required by the new code—the sheriff was instructed to look up the delinquents forthwith.

THE VOTE IN OTHER COUNTIES.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 9.—The Board of Supervisors of Broome County met to-day and canvassed the vote. The official figures are: Garfield, 7,173; Hancock, 5,450; Garfield's majority, 1,723. Folger, 7,163; Rapallo, 5,410; Folger's majority, 1,753. Dwight (Rep.), for Congress, 7,143; Davis (Dem.), 5,422; Davis's majority in this county, 1,723. Young (Rep.), for Assembly, 7,171; Grant, (Dem.), 5,444; Young's majority, 1,730.

MORRISVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Garfield's official vote in Madison County is 6,793. Hancock's vote is 4,688.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The official vote of Cayuga County gives Garfield 9,372 votes; Hancock, 5,970; Weaver, 526. For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—Rapallo, (Dem.), 5,836; Folger (Rep.), 9,370; Armstrong, 602. For Justice of the Supreme Court—Rumsey, 9,349; Angle, 5,830. For Congress—Camp (Rep.), 9,287; VanAnken (Dem.), 5,703; Wally (Gbk), 1,793. For Sheriff—Chase, 9,355; Comerford, 5,669; Carr, 653. For Assembly—1st District, Hunter, (Rep.), 4,123; Carr (Dem.), 2,948; 3d District, Fithall (Rep.), 5,063; Walkins (Dem.), 2,894. For the Constitutional amendment—For, 443; against, 3,380. The official vote of Washington County for President gives Garfield 3,633 majority.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF ST. LOUIS.

THE CITY ALMOST EQUALLY DIVIDED BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The official vote of this city is as follows: Hancock, 23,837; Garfield, 23,006; Weaver, 872. Hancock's plurality, 831. Crittenden, Democrat, for Governor, 23,519; Dyer, Republican, 23,152; Brown, Greenbacker, 804. Crittenden's plurality, 367. The plurality on the remainder of the State ticket ranges from 231 to 1,095. On the city ticket W. H. Horner, Democrat, for Judge of the Circuit Court, received 1,035 majority; E. A. Noonan, Democrat, for Assistant Circuit Attorney, 1,124 majority; Isaac M. Mason, Republican, for Sheriff, 1,030 plurality; Joseph R. Harris, Republican, for Circuit Attorney, 118 plurality; John M. Frank, Republican, for Coroner, 911 plurality; John G. Werner, Democrat, for Judge of the Probate Court, no opposition; M. D. Lewis, Democrat, for Public Administrator, no opposition; Seymour D. Thompson, Republican, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, 3,090 majority in the city and 833 majority in the counties outside the city which constitute the Judicial District. Of the three State Senators the Republicans elect two, and of the fifteen Representatives the Democrats elect ten.

NEW-JERSEY'S BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Governor McClellan to-day appointed Senators Canfield, of Morris County, Martin, of Middlesex County, Marsh, of Mercer County, and Whittaker, of Cumberland County, as a State Board of Canvassers to meet on Tuesday, the 23d instant, to declare the official result. The Governor is chairman of the Board, which stands three Democrats and two Republicans.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Judge Scudder, of the Supreme Court, has ordered a recount of the ballots in the IIId Assembly District, to take place at Freehold on Saturday. By the count already made by the district judges of elections and board of County Canvassers a majority of 1 was found for Charles Allen (Dem.) over Grover H. Lufburrow (Rep.), and Allen was given the certificate. Lufburrow, it is said, will abide the result of the next count, and not contest the seat before the Legislature.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MR. FOWLER.

John J. Allen, United States Supervisor of Elections for the Eastern District of New-York, has addressed a letter to William A. Fowler, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, informing him that if the committee has competent proofs of frauds in Kings or any of the counties under his supervision, and will place them in his possession in proper form, he will, in all cases where the evidence justifies such action cause warrants to be issued for the arrest of the offenders, that they may be promptly prosecuted.

REJOICINGS NOT YET OVER.

The Republicans of Rye had a fine torchlight parade in uniform and an illumination Monday night.

Continued on Fifth Page.

GOVERNMENT NEWS.

THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

STRANGE CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY—THE TREASURER OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME TO GIVE BONDS—SIGNAL SERVICE WORK—GENERAL SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

A large amount of work awaits the action of Congress; 1,594 bills and resolutions are now on the Calendar. According to the forthcoming report of Controller Knox the circulating medium has been decreased some two or three hundred million dollars, caused by the people hoarding money. General Butler, as treasurer of the National Soldiers' Home, has drawn the whole appropriation at the beginning of each year. A change in the system will be recommended. The Signal Office has recently made some valuable weather predictions. General Sheridan, in his annual report, says his force is inadequate to properly care for the territory assigned it. Preparations for General Garfield's inauguration have begun already. The Naval review will take place to-day at Hampton Roads.

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

A CALENDAR CONTAINING 1,594 BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—PENSION AND OTHER MEASURES THAT WILL BE PRESSED—COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—When the House of Representatives reassembles on the 6th of next month the members will find on their desks a calendar which contains the titles of 1,594 bills and resolutions which await action. Of course it is not expected that more than 5 or 10 per cent of these bills will become laws in the course of the session which, exclusive of the holiday recess, will probably not comprise more than sixty working days. There will be the never-ending struggles for precedence between the different committees, individual members will fight hard for measures in which they are specially interested, and several large business interests of the country will strive to secure the modification of present laws.

On the long calendar mentioned there are 965 private bills, more than one-half of which are individual pension bills. Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, is chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ever since he became a member of the House he has devoted himself with great assiduity to the pension business. He succeeded at the last session in getting through the House a considerable number of those bills in which he was specially interested. It is understood that before he was elected to the XLVth Congress Mr. Coffroth was an attorney interested in the prosecution of pension claims. As he was defeated at the last election he will undoubtedly strive earnestly to secure the passage of as many more pension bills as possible. One hundred and seven of the 965 bills now on the calendar were reported by Mr. Coffroth.

Of the 629 public bills on the calendar a number are for public buildings, and the friends of these will not be idle. Several very important measures will come before the House early in the session under special orders already made.

Senator Morgan's resolution, which establishes a joint rule to govern the counting of the electoral votes, is on the Speaker's table, and is a special order for the first Monday in December. Representative Bicknell's bill to regulate the counting of the electoral votes is also a second order on the House calendar. Under the head of unfinished business there are four measures, none of which are important, unless the resolution "Reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine" may be so considered.

As often as the House goes into Committee of the Whole, and takes up the calendar, the bill to "facilitate the refunding of the national debt" will take precedence to the exclusion of all other business except Appropriation bills. With the exception of Mr. Fernando Wood's dull speech made to empty benches, and Mr. Frye's excellent speech delivered to a thin house, this important measure has received very little attention or discussion in the House.

Next to the Refunding bill on the calendar of the Committee of the Whole, as a special order, stands Mr. Hooker's bill to settle the long-standing Choctaw claim, which will elicit considerable discussion before it is passed.

Among the other special orders are the following bills: Mr. Hostetter's famous bill to "Prohibit Federal officers, claimants and contractors from making contributions for political purposes"; a bill to regulate "The manner of increasing service and expediting schedules on mail routes"; a bill concerning commerce and navigation and "The regulation of steam vessels"; a bill "For the relief of Fitz-John Porter, etc.," and a bill "To establish a Board of Commissioners of Interstate Commerce, and for other purposes."

It will be seen from the above brief review that the House already has more work cut out than it can hope to finish at the coming session. It would not be surprising if the Democrats should take a notion to press the passage of the Morgan resolution for counting the electoral votes before the 1st of February, with the hope that under its operation they might gain some political advantage in counting the votes cast for General Garfield. Of course it would at first seem unreasonable to suppose that the Democrats will try to destroy General Garfield's decisive majority by any hocus-pocus in Congress, but it should not be forgotten that the XLVth Congress has seriously attempted to do other things which were quite as absurd.

A DECREASED CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

CONTROLLER KNOX'S FORTHCOMING REPORT—ARE THE PEOPLE HOARDING MONEY?

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—One of the interesting features of the forthcoming report of Controller Knox will be the tables, and the comments upon them, showing the extent to which the circulating medium of the country has decreased within a year. That it should have decreased at all, notwithstanding the large influx of gold from abroad and the products of the mines in the West, is an interesting and singular fact, which has for some time furnished a subject for discussion in financial circles.

Hitherto the volume of currency has been susceptible of measurement with considerable accuracy, the most of it making its appearance at the banks and money centres with something like periodicity, but now it appears that two or three hundred millions have mysteriously gotten away from the financial calculators, somewhat to the annoyance of the New-York banks, which have been making excessive loans, and which find the amount of available currency inconveniently small.

The disappearance is probably to be accounted for by the fact that people generally, thanks to the prosperity everywhere, have paid their debts and are keeping much larger sums in their pockets than they have ever before been able to keep. Calculations of the amount which has thus gone out of sight have been made by several financiers, but by none having the facilities for gathering trustworthy information at the command of the Controller of the Currency.

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURATION.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Preparations for the inauguration of General Garfield have already assumed an organized formed. The Executive Committee having the arrangements in charge extend a cordial invitation to all military and civic organizations throughout the country to take part in the inauguration ceremonies. All communications and inquiries on the subject should be addressed to Colonel H. C. Corbin, corresponding secretary, Washington, D. C.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The report of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, was handed to the Postmaster-General to-day. It shows that the actual cost of the postal service to the General Treasury during this period was only $2,786,341. This deficit is $245,114 less than the deficit of the preceding year, which was unusually small, the deficit for the fiscal year 1878 having been upward of $4,600,000. The total revenues of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year were $33,315,479, and the total expenditures $36,101,820. The report also shows that the number of domestic money orders issued during the fiscal year was 7,240,537, amounting to $100,352,919. The total net revenue to the Government from the money order business of the year was $269,205.

The number and value of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General during October are the largest ever known in the history of the Post Office Department.

TREASURER OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

WHY GENERAL BUTLER WAS ANXIOUS TO RETAIN THE PLACE—AUDITOR FERRIS'S RECOMMENDATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Second Auditor Ferris will recommend in his annual report that the treasurer of the National Soldiers' Home be required to give bonds, as other disbursing officers of the Government do. An example of the looseness with which the financial affairs of the Home has been conducted is found in the fact that General Butler, during his incumbency of the position of treasurer, was able to draw the entire annual appropriation, something like half a million dollars, at the beginning of each fiscal year, and deposit it in banks of his own choosing, to be drawn upon at his pleasure for the expenses of the Home. The custody of these large sums was worth a great deal to the banks so favored, and the benefits should have accrued to the Government or to the Home. General Butler's great anxiety to retain the office of treasurer has never been fully understood.

A SKELETON