The Sun.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1868. PRICE TWO CENTS

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Despatches received to-day from New Orleans by the President and Secretary of War represent affairs as quiet in that city, and no further trouble is apprehended. A strong military force is in readiness to suppress any outbreak should anything occur on the day of election.

GEN. REYNOLDS AND THE PRESIDENT.

Attorney-General Evarts had a protracted interview with the President to-day relative to affairs in the Southern States. It is understood that the President maintains that some other commanders besides Gen. Reynolds have transcended their authority.

MR. COLFAX NOT MARRIED.

The statement that Speaker Colfax was married on Tuesday at Ashtabula to Miss Wade is premature. A letter received from that gentleman a few days ago contains an announcement to the effect that the happy event will not take place until about the middle of December.

PREPARING FOR A JOLLIFICATION.

There are about half a dozen Democrats in this city who profess to believe that Seymour and Blair will be elected. They are preparing for a grand jollification to-morrow night.

PROBABLE REMOVAL OF GEN. REYNOLDS.

It is announced semi-officially that orders will be issued on Wednesday by the President, removing Gen. Reynolds from command of the District of Texas, as his course does not meet Mr. Johnson's approval.

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING.

Last Saturday night Wm. Towers, of this city, was arrested at his residence by Deputy Marshal Phelps, on a warrant issued by the United States District Court for the district of Michigan, on the 26th of August last, and handed over to J. J. Parkhurst, Deputy United States Marshal for the district of Michigan. The warrant was issued to the Marshal of this district, and commanded him to arrest the said Towers, and deliver him into the custody of the Marshal from Michigan. Towers, upon being arrested, asked the privilege of giving bail, or time to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*, both of which requests were denied, and he was placed in a hack and conveyed by Parkhurst to Bladensburg, when he took the train which leaves there at 8:30 P. M. In the mean time Judge Wylie was informed of what was transpiring, and proceeded in person to find Parkhurst and Mr. Towers, in order that the facts and legality of the arrest might be inquired into, and, upon the affidavit and petition of John N. Oliver, issued a writ of *habeas corpus;* but as the parties had taken conveyance for Bladensburg, the writ could not be served. Finding this to be the true condition of affairs, Judge Wylie then telegraphed to the Chief of Police of Baltimore, in substance, that an outrage had been committed upon one of the most respectable citizens in Washington, and to arrest Parkhurst upon his arrival there. Upon this information, the Deputy Marshal of the Police arrested Parkhurst as soon as the train arrived. He was held there until yesterday noon, awaiting fu ther advices from here. Yesterday morning, Deputy Marshal Phillips proceeded to Baltimore, when Parkhurst surrendered Towers into his custody, and was himself discharged. Phillips, with Towers, returned to the city last evening, and went immediately to Judge Wylie's house, when Towers was discharged under a writ of *habeas corpus;* the Judge holding that the writ under which the arrest was made was illegal and void. This arrest was in pursuance of an indictment found against Thomas, of Buffalo, and others, for fraud committed on the Post Office Department. Towers and two others were arrested on the 3d of September upon the same indictment and discharged. An affidavit was made yesterday before Judge Wylie charging Parkhurst with the crime of kidnapping, and the Judge issued a warrant for his arrest, but it was not executed because Parkhurst had left Baltimore. It is probable that the circumstances of this arrest will be brought before the Grand Jury at its next session, and the parties culpable be dealt with according to law.

PAYMENT OF NOVEMBER DIVIDENDS.

Warrants for $23,735,382.50 in coin passed the Treasury Department to-day, and were sent to various points to pay the matured semi-annual interest on the registered and coupon five-twenty bonds which fell due on the 1st inst.

THE OLMSTEAD CASE.

Mr. King, counsel for Olmstead, the Post Office defaulter, in a note to your correspondent, takes exception to the despatch of Thursday, which said that Olmstead left the city to avoid implicating high officials in collusion with him, and now threatens to expose them. Mr. King disclaims any such intention on the part of Olmstead, and says that as soon as his health is sufficiently restored Olmstead will enter actively upon the business of settling his accounts, and that his relations with the Department will be closed with honor to himself and without loss to the Treasury.

BREVITIES.

Mr. Evarts has assigned W. F. Peddrick to act as chief clerk in the Attorney-General's office during the absence of Mr. Pleasants. Mr. Evarts left for New York to-night, so as to vote there to-morrow.

The public debt statement will probably not be published till Friday or Saturday, full returns from various sources not having been received.

Albert Head, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth Iowa District, has tendered his resignation.

More Indian Outrages—A Train Thrown from the Track.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—An Omaha despatch says: "The Indians displaced a rail of the Union Pacific Railroad, near Sidney, on Saturday, by which a freight train was thrown from the track and the fireman killed. The wrecking train going West was obliged to return in consequence of the appearance of a large body of Indians. The troops from Forts McPherson and Russell have been sent to protect the railroad men. All was quiet at the last accounts."

Murder.

WORCESTER, Nov. 2.—In Milford, on Saturday night, while a party of young Irish people were celebrating All Hallow Eve, with games usual on that occasion, two young girls went into a neighboring field to procure a cabbage, and were fired upon by the owner—Bartholemew O'Donnell—a man about 60 years of age; and Miss Bridget Murray, of Boston, was killed, the ball passing through her head, causing death in one hour. O'Donnell, when arrested, had on a large cavalry sabre. A large navy revolver, with two barrels discharged, was found at his house. He appeared perfectly unconcerned and indifferent about the matter.

The Coroner's inquest, held on Sunday morning, agrees with the above facts.

The Merchants' National Bank Suit in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 2.—In the suit of "The Merchants' National Bank agt. The State National Bank," originating in the late State street irregularities, Judge Clifford to-day read the opinion of the Circuit Court. He decided that the act of June, 1864, under which the National Banks were created, conferred no authority on cashiers of banks to certify checks, and that the power to certify checks for third parties was not inherent in the duties appertaining to cashiers. He also held that the seventeenth by-law of the State Bank, which declared the duties of the cashier, did not confer on any power on such officer to certify checks of third parties; and, in addition, there appeared to be no question that the National Banks generally could not certify checks. The Court, in view of these things, directed the jury to give a verdict for the State Bank. The counsel for the Merchants' Bank immediately filed exceptions, and the case will go to the United States Supreme Court for final adjudication.

Marine Disasters.

PORT ROWAN, Canada, Nov. 2.—The schooner Scandinavian, from Chicago to Oswego, with twelve thousand bushels of wheat, went ashore off this place on Saturday, and sank in twelve feet of water. The crew and the wife of the captain took refuge in the rigging, and remained there until yesterday, when they were rescued in an exhausted condition.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The steamer Neptune, at this port from New York, reports that this morning, in the bay, she fell in with the sloop Kitty Marston, of and from New Bedford, for Plymouth, Mass. She had sprung a leak, and sank to the water's edge. Capt. Thrasher and his son were drowned.

PORT COLBORNE, Canada, Nov. 2.—The captain of the schooner Grace Whitney reports passing a sunken vessel off Port Burwell on Sunday morning. Three men were clinging to the mast head, but he could render no assistance, owing to the gale and high seas. The captain of the Mountaineer reports seeing a large black bark water-logged, about forty miles southwest of Long Point. Four or five men were on the quarter-deck. He endeavored for two hours to rescue them, but his efforts were in vain. He also saw another sunken vessel with a man on board, to whom, as in the case of the others, it was impossible to extend help. The captain of the schooner Height Guards reports two barges—the Empire and Cleveland—supposed to be loaded with lumber, water-logged in the middle of the lake. He could see no persons on board. These captains say that on Friday and Saturday they had the heaviest weather they ever experienced. About one dozen vessels arrived here to-day, all more or less damaged.

Thanksgiving in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 2.—The Governor of this State has appointed Nov. 26 as a day of thanksgiving.

THE ELECTION.

The Naturalization Frauds in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Judge Read, in Court of *nisi prius* this morning, delivered an opinion in the naturalization cases, closing as follows: "Under this state of facts I come to but one conclusion—that the whole issue of naturalization certificates is by a *nisi prius* frank of the Supreme Court, contrary to an act of Congress, contrary to an act of the Assembly, and should be rejected at the polls; and I make the following order:

"And now, November second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, it is ordered that no more aliens be naturalized in this Court."

This decision will exclude from the polls to-morrow a majority of the votes cast on fraudulent naturalization papers at the October election.

Judge Read, in his decison, alluded to the indictments found by the Grand Jury on Saturday against persons holding high official stations in sister States, for coming to this city and voting, and made the following remarks: "I have been informed that it is the intention of bodies of men, organized in the cities of New York and Baltimore, to come to this city on to-morrow to illegally vote. I desire to warn these people, in my capacity as ex officio Justice of the Peace and as Judge of the highest criminal Court in the Commonwealth, that if they are detected in such violation of the law, they will be punished to the full extent of the law. I may add that I have resided in this city, of which I am a native, for seventy-one years, and I never before heard of such outrageous conduct as that practised at the election held on the 13th of October last, and, with the gentlemen of the Grand Jury, I unite in calling upon our best citizens, without regard to party, to aid in preventing a repetition of these scenes."

A card published by George H. Biddle, Esq., and eight other Democratic members of the bar, expresses the opinion that it is the undoubted duty of election officers, when a certificate of naturalization is presented having a Prothonotary's signature and seal of the Court, to receive such paper; and that any election officer rejecting such paper subjects himself to an action for damages, and the peril of a criminal prosecution.

The city is very quiet this evening. The politicians are engaged in folding tickets for to-morrow, and no meetings are being held. There is a deep feeling pervading all classes which will call out a heavy vote, and the polls will be crowded at an early hour in the morning.

A Democratic meeting was held this evening at headquarters, corner of Ninth and Arch streets. Col. Page, the Chairman, announced that the new District-Attorney would issue a proclamation announcing that he would have arrested all election officers refusing to receive votes on naturalization papers issued by the Supreme Court. A series of resolutions was passed calling for the impeachment of Judge Read, and advising all persons naturalized by the Supreme Court to deposit their votes, notwithstanding his decision.

Movements of Gov. Seymour—Arrival Home.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 2.—Gov. Seymour has just finished his last campaign speech from under the porch of the Susquehanna Valley House.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Gov. Seymour, who left Wilkesbarre, Penn., this morning and passed through Scranton, Binghamton, and other towns, where he was greeted with outpourings of the people, arrived home in a special train at 10¼ o'clock this evening. He was received by thousands of his fellow-citizens, and amid the blazing of bonfires, the firing of roman candles and the music of bands, was escorted to his headquarters at the Butterfield House. He was called out and made an eloquent and feeling acknowledgment of the kindness of his neighbors and friends. A brief speech was also made by the Hon. Francis Kernan, who has accompanied Gov. Seymour throughout his Western tour.

Meetings in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 2.—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley addressed an immense audience at Allyn Hall, in this city, this evening. It was the largest Republican meeting of the campaign. He spoke over two hours, and was frequently interrupted with applause and cheers. He was followed by J. L. Barbour, after which the meeting adjourned. There was great enthusiasm.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—Senator Wilson of Massachusetts addressed a great Republican gathering here to-night.

The Campaign in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 2.—Everything is quiet and orderly.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 2.—Both parties claim that they will have a majority to-morrow in the election. Canvassing is progressing quietly.

The weather is cold, and there was a slight frost last night. Wind northwest.

Both Parties Active in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 2.—The Legislature met to-day. There was no quorum present in the Upper House, and they adjourned until to-morrow.

Both parties are showing great activity. The streets of the city are crowded with negroes from the country, a great many of whom are minors. The election law forbids, under pain of fine and imprisonment, any challenging of votes in this State.

Military Arrangements in Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 2.—The excitement in regard to the election still runs high. One wing of the Republican party charge Capt. Sears, the Commissioner of Registration, with using his office to defeat Mr. Munn.

A large number of negroes have arrived in the city during yesterday and to-day.

Five companies of the Second Infantry arrived here this morning, which, together with the present force on duty here and the heavy police force, will be amply sufficient to keep the peace.

THE SOUTH.

Politics and Crime in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Five desperadoes were hanged near Gilmer on Friday by a Vigilance Committee.

A despatch to the *Republican* says: The counties in which Gov. Clayton has declared registration invalid are largely Democratic, and especially affect three Congressional districts. They embrace about one-sixth of the registration of the State. They were estimated to give 6,000 Democratic majority.

The assassination of Congressman Hinds was the result of a private difficulty. The Democrats universally condemn the act.

A Reign of Terror in Louisiana.

The following despatch from the Republican State Committee of Louisiana was received by the Union Republican National Committee in this city on Saturday:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1868.

To the National Republican Committee:

The Republican State Committee of Louisiana, in behalf of the loyal people of the State, represent to the great North and West that a reign of terror has been inaugurated by the Democracy throughout the State. Hundreds of Republicans have been killed; Republican residences, churches, schoolhouses, and printing offices are being sacked; the flags and fixtures of club rooms destroyed; registration certificates of Republicans taken by armed bands. Democratic secret organizations, press and party, are in resistance to the laws, and advise the overthrow of the State Government.

General News by Telegraph.

FORT MONROE, Va., Nov. 2.—Gen. Seymour arrived here to day.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3.—Ole Olson, a sailor on the bark T. C. King, was drowned on Sunday as the vessel was entering this port.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 2.—A northern storm with small squalls prevails. The mercury in the thermometer indicates 40 degress.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—The United States Court made an order to-day for the sale of the Steamer Great Republic, against which quite a number of deots are standing.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—A seizure of smuggled goods was made here on Saturday, consisting of two hundred cases of gin, brandy, and wine, four seven quarter casks of brandy and two pipes of gin.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 2.—A man named Geo. Hannan, of Mt. Joy, to-day, while intoxicated and seeking an interview with Gov. Geary, fell over the balusters on the stairway leading to the Executive Chamber and sustained injuries from which he died within an hour.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—A Denver despatch says: "Mr. Weir, the Commissioner sent by Napoleon to examine the Colorado mines, has organized a French company, with $100,000 capital, to build a trainway from the coal beds, in view of furnishing cheap fuel for the smelting works. He also agrees to construct gas works here within ninety days."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—District Attorney Mann presented the certificate of his successor, Furman Sheppard, in the Court of Common Pleas to-day, who was sworn in. The Judges, in taking leave of Mr. Mann, each made very complimentary remarks as to the ability and energy displayed in his career as District Attorney.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.—Mr. John Brougham, the popular actor, eccentric manager, and prolific author, in addition to preparing several original plays for his new theatre which is soon to be opened, is also engaged upon a Christmas story. The field is clear for him this year so far as we have heard, as Mr. Dickens will not write a story for Christmas.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The British Government declines to recognize the rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company in the territory between Canada and the Pacific coast.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The *Standard* to-day states that the formal dissolution of Parliament will be announced on the 11th inst.

Several shocks of earthquake have been distinctly felt recently in the western counties of England and Wales.

Prince Alfred has left Plymouth in Her Majesty's steamship Galatea on a voyage around the world.

Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—A decree will soon be issued making a reduction in the numbers of the standing army.

Dissensions have broken out among the members of the Democratic party.

Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—The Government has received information, which is published in the *Gaceta*, which states that several skirmishes had taken place between the troops and the insurrectionists, in all of which the troops were successful. All the disturbances have been confined to the locality in which they first broke out, and the number of revolutionists is diminishing. The troops had stormed the town of Bicana, and defeated the insurrectionists, causing them to flee.

The General commanding the Oriental Department reports that Col. Quiros had met and defeated the insurgents between the towns of Baire and Jiguani, killing thirteen of their number and capturing many arms and horses.

MADRID, Nov. 2—Evening.—The Provisional Government has issued a decree sanctioning the holding of public meetings in places where the people have pronounced for the Government.

The city of Barcelona desires to proclaim Espartero King of Spain, in case the Cortes should pronounce for a monarchy.

France.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The *Moniteur* of to-day editorially reminds the journals which have been in the habit of criticising the Government that such a course is forbidden.

Holland.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The riots which occurred in Rotterdam on Saturday were not of a political character. A quarrel arose between the citizens and the police. The latter were overpowered, when troops were sent from the Hague to restore order. A severe contest ensued in the streets between the troops and the people. Three men were killed, and about a hundred wounded. Up to this morning sixty arrests of parties implicated in the riot had been made. The city is now quiet under the guardianship of the military.

Butler on Grant.

The following letter from Gen. Butler has just been published:

BAY VIEW, NEAR LAMESVILLE, MASS.,
AUGUST 25, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I have read your letter to Mr. Smith upon the proposed nomination of Grant, with much interest. Its criticisms on Grant's career are just, but what will you do? You cannot go to shelling also concerning Grant that is not laudatory published. And why? Because both sides are courting him for the Presidency, and so the truth must not be told. We are, I fear, to try the experiment again that we did with Johnson, i.e., nominate a man for supposed availability without knowing his principles or fitness. Grant's election will be a misfortune, because it will put in a place with great a head or heart; indifferent to human suffering and impotent to govern.

I am yours truly,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

W. JONES, Neenah, Wis.

Fires.

IN JERSEY CITY.—A fire occurred at 6 A. M. yesterday morning in the drug mills of Hillier & Son, 111 Hudson street, Jersey City. The fire was speedily and effectually put out, but the damage, it is said, will amount to $1,500; fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown. Durant's building, adjoining, was damaged by water to the amount of $100.

IN FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—Early yesterday morning, at 147 West Fifty-second street, involving a loss of about $5,000. The fire originated on the first floor, occupied by Charles Williams as a rectifying distillery, and supposed to have originated from a defective kerosene lamp, which was left alight when the store was closed at 6 P. M. Loss, $600; not insured. The second floor was occupied by Mrs. Hilderland. Damage, $100; insured for $300. The remaining upper floors by poor families, who lose their all, being uninsured. The building is under the agency of W. West, Broadway and Fifty-seventh street, and is damaged about $1,500. The fire extended to 145, owned and partly occupied by Caroline Rubrickner. Loss on dwelling and furniture, $1,000; insured for $1,500. First floor, occupied by Joseph Henry, butcher; damage, $200; no insurance. No. 149 was also slightly damaged by water.

ANOTHER ENOCH ARDEN AFFAIR.

A Husband Returns after Twenty-six Years' Absence—He Finds his Wife Married, Claims and Receives her at the Age of Sixty-eight.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Commercial.

Thursday morning the subjects of this sketch passed through this city on their way from Putnam county, Indiana, to their home in Lincoln county, Kentucky, and from a gentleman who talked with them, we have obtained the following romantic story:

In 1842 John Elliot left his home and his wife, who had borne him eleven children, in Putnam county, this State, suddenly and in passion at some slight misunderstanding that had occurred between them. He gave his family no intimation of his departure previous to leaving, and they never heard of him again until after the lapse of twenty-six years.

The wife believed her husband dead, and after two years' waiting she gave him up as lost to her forever, and married a respectable citizen of the county, named Ballou, and has resided happily enough with him near Cloverdale ever since, until last week. It was then that the first tidings of supposed deceased husband were received by her.

It was in this wise that these tidings reached her. A letter came to her through the hand of a person who was a stranger. This letter set forth that if she would visit a little town several miles distant from Cloverdale she would meet an old and very dear friend, and urged her not to omit making the visit at a certain time. The letter impressed her strangely, and she concluded to visit the town named, at the designated time, and did so.

What was her surprise on entering the house where the meeting was appointed, to meet her first husband. Twenty-six years had passed, and time had left its impress upon the man, yet she recognized him at once, and threw herself into his arms; for notwithstanding she was now sixty-eight years of age, the sight of her first choice warmed the loving pulses of her heart, and broke open the fountain of her affections that had been so long sealed up. She threw her arms about his neck, kissed his wrinkled cheek, and wept like a girl, the tears of joy.

The husband's heart was also melted into tenderness, and he embraced his aged but long deserted wife, with all the fervor of a young and ardent lover. The past was talked over, the sudden disappearance, long absence, and continued silence of the husband explained, and then and there it was agreed that they would spend the remnant of their lives together.

The woman returned to her home in Cloverdale. She explained to her second husband all that had happened, and told him that she felt it her duty to go with the first husband, from whom she had been so long separated. The second husband, Ballou, was loth to consent, but the woman was unchangeable in her determination, and he was compelled to acquiesce. Their worldly effects were divided, and on Monday last the old lady left Cloverdale to rejoin her husband in the little village where the meeting took place, and Thursday they passed through this city on their way to Kentucky.

When the husband left home he wandered off to Kentucky, where he remained until the California gold discoveries created such an excitement in 1849. He was attacked with the gold fever, and left for the rich placers on the Pacific coast. There he worked and saved his earnings until he had accumulated some forty thousand dollars. With this he returned to Kentucky, purchased and stocked a farm in Lincoln county, and has been living on it ever since 1859. Having accumulated considerable wealth, he is now prepared to comfortably care for her whom he so cruelly deserted twenty-six years ago, and to give "a good start in the world" to the children she bore him—four of whom are yet living, and have families.

Flames Traveling Five Miles an Hour.

The *Oregonian* gives the following account of the forest fires in that State:

"A correspondent at Martin's Bluff, W. T., sends us the following information concerning the destructive fires in the woods on the north side of the Columbia river. The fire is more destructive, and extends over a larger area than was ever before known. On the morning of the 14th, as the family of our correspondent were sitting down to breakfast, a neighbor rushed in and informed them that the fire was rapidly approaching the dwelling.

Leaving their breakfast untouched, they ran for a place of safety, and were barely in time to escape being cut off from retreat by the fire. They reached the residence of Mr. Martin on the bluff. The woods for miles around the residence of Mr. Martin were a mass of flames. Men, women, and children all went to work with a will to save the buildings. The mill and other buildings belonging to Mr. Martin took fire a great many times; one of the buildings had a large hole burned in the roof, and it was only by the most strenuous efforts that anything was saved. The fire ran through the orchard and burned nearly all the fences on the place. Mr. Justice, whose place is nearly half a mile from that of Mr. Martin, lost everything—his house, fence, crops, and everything completely swept away.

The telegraph line is burned down for miles, and in some places the wires have been melted for several feet by the heat. The wind created by the fire tore up fruit trees by their roots. Dr. Burke lost some fences, and had the hardest kind of work to save his buildings. I learn that G. Love had to set up all night and watch his houses, &c. Mr. Lewis Miller's place in the timber is all burnt up—rails, fences, houses, &c. John Bogarths had a hard time to save his place. The fire travelled at the rate of at least five miles an hour for a time in the timber. The fire is still raging, and there is no telling the amount of damage it will do. The roads are filled with fallen timber. The wind carried large pieces of bark full one mile; leaves, &c., were carried for at least three miles.

Expected Return of Livingstone

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR: I am happy to make known to the public that letters which I have just received from Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, dated August 18 and 30, inform me that he had received, through an Arab messenger, short letters from Dr. Livingstone, written at Marungu and Cazembe, places which lie to the S. and S. S. W. of Lake Tanganyika.

As these brief letters were written in the months of October and December of 1867, we have now obtained intelligence which satisfactorily accounts for the delays that have occurred since he wrote to myself and others from a more southern latitude in the month of February, 1867.

It appears that Livingstone has been living during three months with friendly Arabs and waiting for the close of a native war before proceeding on his way to Ujiji, and he told the Arab messenger that after exploring Lake Tanganyika he intended to return to Zanzibar. This is the first announcement from himself that he intended to quit Africa by that route, and it confirms the suggestion I made long ago to the Royal Geographical Society, as stated in the *Times* of Oct. 7.

The letters of Dr. Kirk are very comforting, inasmuch as they make clearly known to us that provisions, medicines, letters, and information had been sent to meet Livingstone at Ujiji, and that our great traveller was aware of their being so sent. Dr. Kirk also informs me that when Livingstone went on this expedition (and he has not received any European news since) he was unacquainted with the discovery of Baker and the southern extension of Lake Albert Nyanza towards the Tanganyika; but as the map of Baker has also been transmitted to Ujiji, Livingstone will at once see that it was more than ever incumbent on him to try to solve the great problem of the Nile basin watershed of Africa, by determining whether these great lakes are united or separated by high lands, and, if separated, by ascertaining into what river system Tanganyika discharges its surplus waters.

With the authentic data now before us we may well believe that the news which came by telegram from Bombay dated Oct. 3, was perfectly correct, for after Livingstone quitted the southern end of Tanganyika, he will have had about ten months to explore the whole course of that lake, and afterwards to find his way to the seacoast.

Your readers must remember that the ordinary post from Zanzibar, whether by the Seychelles or the Cape, usually takes six weeks or more to reach England, and hence if my distinguished friend reaches that place in a week after the departure of the steamer which carries his news to Trincomalee, some weeks may probably elapse before we can know of his arrival at Zanzibar. He may, indeed, bring the news himself, and enable his admiring countrymen to give him a hearty welcome before Christmas.

Your obedient servant,
RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

Royal Geographical Society, 15 Whitehall place, Oct. 19.

Incidents of a Buffalo Hunt.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

An excursion party over the eastern division of the Pacific Railroad, which traverses Kansas to Fort Hays and beyond, has just returned. The party was composed of general ticket agents of various railroad companies in the United States. They were a jolly set of fellows. Their main object appears to have been to get a shot at the buffalo. At Fort Hays they borrowed carbines and breech-loading rifles, but most of them were so ignorant of the use of firearms that they had to be instructed how to load. Of course there was imminent danger that such a party of hunters would kill more of their own company than of the buffaloes. They were what we would call a Pickwickian set of hunters, who handled their firearms as if they were no more dangerous than a walking stick. Thirty miles west of Fort Hays they unexpectedly came upon a herd of buffaloes, and a correspondent thus describes the ludicrous and exciting scene which thereupon ensued:

"When about thirty miles west of Hays, the cry "Buffaloes! buffaloes!" was heard, and amid a general rush for platform and windows, and the exclamations that arose from every side, great numbers of huge, hairy monsters were seen galloping with unwieldy movements from the line of the track on either side. As the train rolled by they strung out here and there, many of them within fifty yards distance. We had surprised them. Great was the excitement on the train. Madly impatient, yelling and shouting, the men rushed for the platform and baggage car, got in one another's way, discharged their weapons here and there at random. Not a few narrowly escaped being victims to imprudent and headlong carelessness. The side entrances to the baggage car were blocked up, and within those unable to obtain a shot were frantically stamping and tugging at those in front of them. Men who had never before held a rifle in their hands, discharged their arms not only without injury to the game, but so confounded by the instructions about loading were ridiculous objects of despair, as they stood bewildered, after having vainly endeavored to thrust in their cartridges at the muzzle. Leland, with unusual activity, clambered to the roof of one of the cars, and three blazed barrels went away with a pocket revolver at the fleeing herd. Several crowded forward into the tender, and from there kept up a steady fire. Moran was seen wrangling about the possession of a buffalo—who, unharmed, was making good time over the plain—with his Honor, Judge Sweeny, and offering to bet four dollars and a half that it was his bullet, and not that of the Judge, which had brought the game down. Meanwhile many a gigantic monster was seen to falter, while those yet untouched galloped rapidly away. The rattling of bullets was heard from the windows, and the ladies' screams were drowned in the yelling and shooting of the men. The train was soon slacked up, and many not waiting for it to stop, leaped out and gave chase. So deceptive was the distance that the pursued did not seem to gain, and it was not until many a one had given out from sheer exhaustion that it was seen to attempt to overtake was fruitless. Still the firing went on, and bullets flew in every direction. Some few took effect; the most failed. The party were soon scattered over the plain, heedless of the admonition they had received to beware of Indians, and intent only upon the sport. It was ludicrous to witness the excitement, and yet behoider and hunter shared alike the common feeling. The burly figures of Atmore and Day were beheld running nimbly for awhile after the fugitive animals, and then gradually faltering, until, after having vainly chased for a mile or more, yielding to fatigue and excess of avordupois, and sinking, utterly fagged, upon the carpet-like plain, gazing mournfully upon the rapidly disappearing herd. Lighter weights kept up a longer chase, and only ceased pursuit when far away and out of sight in depressions of the seemingly level plain. To the rear plaward was seen a vast collection of animals, covering several miles of ground, feeding peacefully, heedless of the firing whose sound did not reach them. Toward this herd several of the wounded animals made their way. They were pursued by others of the party, and one of them fell about a mile from the train, having received a well sent ball. Within a few moments the body was surrounded by a score of excited men, who with axe and knife soon had the quarters, tongue, skin, tail, and horns separated. With these they returned, and then set out for fresh victories.

The train meanwhile moved off with a portion of the party in search of fresh herds further on. From the summit of one of the embankments thrown up by the side of the track the sight was a grand one. So clear was the atmosphere, and so deceptive the prospect from the absence of tree or brush in the surface with which to measure the distance, that the immense herd feeding to the northward on the slopes of the bluffs seemed scarcely a mile off, though four times that distance away. Several of the party were anxious to get a shot at this drove, but, being unable to persuade those who had already had enough of chasing buffaloes on foot to accompany them, they were dissuaded when drily told by Curry that if they wished to get back they should have started early in the morning. To the south and east the hunters were strewn, singly and in twos and threes, endeavoring to steal a march on the animals, who were divided into droves of from three to a dozen each, and who had ceased fleeing when at a safe distance. The sport was pursued with varying success. In some cases two or three shots sufficed to bring down a monster of an animal. But the buffalo never gives up until he is dead, and many, after having run the gauntlet of a dozen repeating rifles, galloped miles over the plain, and fell lifeless too far distant for the slayer to secure his trophy. The legs of some were broken with balls, and yet they ran off at great speed, sticking their mutilated stump into the soil at every step. The game was pursued with the utmost recklessness and disregard of danger, and when the day's adventures were afterward considered, all felt thankful that no accident had occurred. As the afternoon advanced the hunters began to return to the rendezvous at the railroad, where they awaited the return of the train. It was nearly 5 o'clock when this appeared in sight. It had proceeded out some eight or ten miles, where was encountered another immense drove, grazing hard by the track. A number of animals were killed before they could remove out of range. One great bull who had been wounded from the train, was pursued some distance and finally brought down by Mr. Day. In the baggage car were deposited the quarters of no less than thirteen buffaloes. It was computed that not less than forty had been slain, the most of them falling a long distance away.

Constitutional Union Committee.

The Executive Committee of the General Committee held a strictly private meeting yesterday afternoon, at Masonic Hall, and made arrangements for the distribution of tickets for to-day's election, and also for raising funds to defray expenses.

AMUSEMENTS.

La Belle Helene.

The reproduction of so popular a work as "La Belle Hélène" attracted, as might be expected, a very large audience at Pike's Opera House. So much honest indignation has already been expended upon the atheistical works of Offenbach and his librettists, that it seems needless to inveigh longer against their tendencies, and we suppose that, like model artists, nude ballets, and hoop skirts, they will have their day and we will return to better things, in spite of managers, if not by their assistance. Epochs of coarseness come and go without our special wonder. The growth of lewdness and its decay in the direction of Puritanism might be marked by historians as resulting from bad government or bad fashions. Paris, for three centuries, possessing both these motors, has provided the rest of the world in all seriousness with a steady stream of God-forsaken literature and art which has required the earnest efforts of decent critics to stem.

It is to be lauded that the clever libretti of Offenbach's co-workers have been set to music which will not live. If Donizetti had consented to write such a burlesque, and his genius had been lent to perpetuate such grossness, how much less promise of reform could be obtained. Offenbach's success is found in a keen appreciation of what is pretty and what is grotesque in musical form, not allowing his fancy to be hampered by any considerations of his original proprietorship in his musical ideas. Never meaning to be serious, he uses the slower *times* for special musical monkeyisms, and puts to the basest uses the transcendental chords that in other dispositions would be sublime. In the spirited air, in two-four time, "*Voici les rois de la Grèce,*" there occurs in the four opening bars a startling violation of all precedent notions of musical proprieties, and it is a specimen trick of our composer's lyrical structure, for which, as the inventor, he deserves full credit. To describe it, is difficult. It is a trick upon the ear, and a brave use of dissonant chords used in melodic succession, and specially accented so as to make their nature plainer. There are able writers who deny this composer's talent, and say Offenbach is ignorant. We cannot find this in any of the three or four operas that have been produced here. The variety and contrast which are necessary to interest the hearer, added to a keen knowledge of stage business, are nowhere wanting, while the musical changes are natural to the plot and situation. These operas were designed for one of the smallest theatres in Paris, where every chair occupied by an orchestra player was a visible encroachment on the auditorium. Hence the instrumental department craves indulgence, and calls off very little attention from the scene. In a box of a theatre like the Bouffes Parisiennes, a broad joke or a bit of impropriety may be chuckled over in a cosy manner by an audience, pretty much as a party in a corner may hear a questionable conundrum, and fancy the rest of the wide world is not much injured thereby. But it is not so here. A vast theatre of the dimensions of Pike's or Niblo's enlarges the opera bouffe to very different proportions, and what was a little quiet naughtiness becomes positive indecency, and all the harder to tolerate in this era of vocal decay, and, as a substitute for the Italian opera, utterly deplorable.

Having said this much about the libretto, let us return to the performance of last evening, wherein there was everything to commend in the production of the opera. In addition to Tostée, Lamblée, and the comic trio who made the fortune of "La Grande Duchesse," there were two first appearances: Mr. Houdin, who is a low comic of an original and exceedingly funny kind, and Mr. Decré, a tenor of fair voice and an agreeable singer, who took the part of *Paris*. Mlle. Tostée sang with more voice than usual, and made the classic *Helen* supremely ridiculous by her rakish offers at the cancan, the absence of which breakdown is keenly felt in this opera because it occurs in the other works of Offenbach. The scenery and dresses were very fresh and attractive, and in all the details of stage business there was a care and attention that was commendable. The opera will be repeated.

Attempted Assassination.

From the Detroit Tribune.

For some time past Miss Mary Sanford, a young lady residing with Mr. Deering, a dry goods merchant on the corner of Sixth street and Michigan avenue, has received letters from an anonymous source, urging a private interview with the writer at locations designated by him, as the letters were evidently written by the hand of a man. These communications were unheeded until several days ago, when a note was sent to Miss Sanford at the house of Mr. Deering, again requesting a private interview.

Womanly curiosity fully aroused, unsuspecting, and aware of no enemy in the world, she, accompanied by Mr. Deering, proceeded to the appointed place at the appointed time, but without meeting the mysterious correspondent. Another note soon followed, requesting an interview with Miss Sanford alone, and designating Monday evening as the place, and the corner of Fort and Eighth streets, as the place of meeting. On this occasion another gentleman escorted Miss Sanford, while Mr. Deering and his wife walked leisurely behind. Upon nearing the appointed place of meeting the gentleman threw a short distance out of sight, and Miss Sanford proceeded on her way.

While she was passing a secluded spot near Richardson's match factory, a man sprang from near the fence and dealt the lady a powerful blow on the head, she immediately screamed for assistance, when her secreted escort rushed to her rescue. Before reaching her, however, the cowardly assassin had repeated the blow twice, but observing help at hand fled up Eighth street, hotly pursued; the effort to capture him, however, proved unsuccessful. Miss Sanford was found to be seriously injured, and was taken back to Mr. Deering's residence.

There seems to be quite a romance connected with this little tragedy, and to help clear up the matter we give the statement made by the lady herself, which is substantially as follows: Miss Sanford's parents formerly lived in Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, and were quite wealthy. A brother of her father and his wife lived in New Orleans, La., and the family of the former—Mary being the only daughter—went to New Orleans to pay a visit to their relatives there. Miss Sanford was then quite young; she is now 16 years of age.

While at New Orleans here father and mother were stricken down with yellow fever, and died there. Her uncle and aunt subsequently moved North and took possession of the Sanford estate at Lyons, Iowa. They cared for Mary, as relations should, and lived in comfort and ease upon the fortune of her deceased father. Mary always regarded was known as the as the daughter of the surviving Sanford until very recently, when the facts were made known to her that she was living with her uncle; that her father was dead; and that the property which she supposed belonged to her uncle, was really her property.

These things were made so clear to her that she could not fail to understand them, and she began to assert her rights under the circumstances. From that time she was regarded by her relatives as a dangerous person (to them) to have about the premises. Grievances, real or supposed it matters not, came thick and fast, and Miss Sanford, having previously formed the acquaintance of the Deering family, who were then engaged in the dry goods and millinery business at Lyons, Iowa, was absorbed shelter by them.

About two months since the Deerings came to Detroit (or rather returned here) and opened a place of business, the same as that managed by them in Iowa, on the corner of Sixth street and Michigan avenue. They brought Miss Sanford with the family.

This story, if true, indicates a deep laid and villainous plot to put out of the way a young and innocent girl.

Successful Secession Not Despaired of.

Gen. A. R. Lawton, at