TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ITALY.

General Cialdini Fails to Form a Cabinet—Intense National Excitement—Bitter Feeling Against France and Clamor for Rome.

FLORENCE, Oct. 22—Noon.

The Ministerial crisis is not ended.

General Cialdini has been unable to form a new Cabinet, and has given up the task. It is possible that Ratazzi may remain in office with, perhaps, a few changes in his Ministry.

The popular agitation is very great from one end of Italy to the other. An extremely bitter feeling is shown against France; while the government of the King is loaded with reproaches by the people for yielding to the dictation of Napoleon.

There have been several demonstrations of indignation in Florence. The populace gather in great crowds beneath the windows of the government offices and shout for Rome as the capital of Italy.

Garibaldi Said to Have Joined His Son.

FLORENCE, Oct. 22—A. M.

Reports are in circulation that General Garibaldi has not only eluded the vigilance of the government in making his escape from Caprera, but has succeeded in reaching Italy, and is now with his son Menotti.

FRANCE.

Cessation of the War Preparations—Napoleon's View of the Situation in Italy—What France Proposed to Do.

PARIS, Oct. 22, 1867.

The *Moniteur* this morning, in its official article announcing the cessation of warlike preparations against Italy, says:—France beheld the spectacle of an invasion of the Papal States by armed bands from the neighboring provinces of Italy. She could not, consistently with her duty, her dignity and her national honor, suffer the September Convention to be thus violated. So she prepared to send an army across the Alps and a fleet to Rome. But Italy has since given ample pledges to fulfil, on her part, the obligations of the treaty in the largest sense, and, consequently, all hostile preparations have been suspended by France.

GERMANY.

Baden About to Join the Northern Confederation.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, 1867.

It is reported that the Grand Duchy of Baden will soon join the Confederation of the North German States.

HOLLAND.

Advance in the Bank Rate.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22, 1867.

It is officially announced to-day that the rate of discount at the Bank of Amsterdam has been raised from two and a half to three per cent.

ENGLAND.

Second Day's Sport at Newmarket.

NEWMARKET, Oct. 22, 1867.

The great event to-day was the contest for the Cambridgeshire stakes.

The race resulted in a dead heat between Lozenge and Wolsey for the first position, and the owners of the two divided the stakes.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 22—Evening.—Consols closed at 93 15-16 for money. American securities closed at the following rates:—United States Five twenty bonds, 69¾ ex. coupons; Illinois Central Railway shares, 78¾; Erie railway shares, 45¾.

THE FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Oct. 22—Evening.—United States bonds have participated in the general improvement of securities on the Continent, and have advanced to 74½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—Evening.—The cotton market closed heavy, owing to the unsettled state of affairs caused by the stoppage of the Royal Bank, and also to unfavorable reports from Manchester. Business has been light and the sales of the day do not exceed the noon estimate of 10,000 bales. Quotations show a decline of 3-16 of a penny. The following are the authorized figures:—Middling uplands, 8-7-16d., middling Orleans, 8-11-16d.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester to-day are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns is dull and prices show a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—Evening.—The bread-stuffs market has been inactive and quotations have been irregular. Corn closed at an advance of 1s. from the opening quotations. The last sales of new mixed Western were made at 46s. 6d. per quarter. Red Western wheat is 3d. lower, closing at 14s. per cental. California wheat—White dull at 15s. 9d. per cental. Peas heavy at 50s. Oats unchanged. Barley nominal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—Evening.—Beef, 120s. Pork, 71s. Bacon, 45s. 6d. Lard, 54s. Cheese, 52s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—Evening.—Rosin—Common, 9s.; medium, 12s. Tallow, 45s. 3d. Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum—Spirits, 1s. 2d.; refined, 1s. 5½d.

LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, Oct. 22—Evening.—Sugar, 26s. for No. 12 D. S. Calcutta linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed cakes £11. Linseed oil, £40 10s. Whale oil, £40. Sperm oil, £115.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Oct 22—Evening.—The petroleum market is dull; standard white is nominal at 52 francs, 50 centimes.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 22.—The Inman steamship City of Boston, Captain Leitch, from New York October 12, arrived here early this morning on the way to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 22.—The steamship Hibernia, of the Allan line, from Quebec on the 12th inst., arrived at this port to-day *en route* to Liverpool.

DISASTER AT SEA.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—A telegram received from Marseilles to-day reports the wreck of the American brig Imogen, Captain Baker, which sailed from New York on the 27th of July for Cette, France. The brig went ashore during a heavy gale near Sevigaon and will probably be a total loss. The captain and crew were saved.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Austrian Steam Frigate Novara Arrives at Havana from Vera Cruz for Orders.

HAVANA, Oct. 22, 1867.

The Austrian steam frigate Novara, from Sacrificios Island, off Vera Cruz, October 8, arrived here to-day. She comes here to receive orders probably in relation to the course Admiral Tegethoff should pursue. At last accounts the Admiral was expected to leave the capital for Europe, as the Mexican government persistently refuses to deliver the remains of Maximilian except on the presentation of a fully official order either from the Austrian government or of the family of the deceased prince.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

HAVANA, Oct. 22, 1867.

The Austrian frigate Novara has arrived from Vera Cruz, and will wait here for orders. She reports that the body of Maximilian has not yet been delivered to Admiral Tegethoff, because no official demand has been made. The Admiral, however, has met with polite treatment by the Mexican government. The officers of the Novara express great disgust at the obstinacy of the Mexicans.

VENEZUELA.

Arrest of Revolutionists—Foreigners Arriving Compelled to Bear Arms—The Brazilian Minister Supporting Falcon.

HAVANA, Oct. 22, 1867.

Advices from Puerto Cabello to the 11th inst. have been received.

The government of Venezuela has ordered a continuance of the war against the rebels in the interior of that country, and arrested the revolutionists Romero at Puerto Cabello, and Olias at Aranea.

The government had issued a proclamation that all foreigners and natives arriving in the country will be considered liable to bear arms within twenty-four hours, after September 29.

President Falcon has secured the support of the Brazilian minister in his operations against the rebellion.

COLOMBIA.

Revolution in Bolivar—Mendoza at the Head of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Oct. 22, 1867.

A revolution against the authority of President Acosta of Colombia, has broken out in the city of Bolivar. General Mendoza was at its head.

BARBADOES.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Increase of the Revenue—An American Officer in a Difficulty.

BARBADOES, Oct. 10, via HAVANA, Oct. 22, 1867.

The new plan of colonial finance lately applied to this island has effected an increase of thirty thousand dollars in the quarterly receipts of the government.

An American naval officer fired a shot at a boatman employed in the harbor, and very great excitement prevails here in consequence.

We have had abundant rains and the harvest prospects are propitious.

The health of the island is excellent. Indeed, the report is unsurpassed for absence of sickness and its low rate of mortality.

The people remain indifferent on the subject of Governor Walker's removal.

DEMERARA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The New Governor—Commercial Failures—The Black Vomit—Coolies Going Home With a Fortune.

GEORGETOWN, Sept. 30, via HAVANA, Oct. 22, 1867.

His Excellency Governor Hicks has just arrived to take charge of the Executive, and there is great public rejoicing.

The late conflagration has induced many commercial failures.

The "black vomit" is raging. It has taken off eight victims in a fortnight.

Five hundred Chinese and East Indian coolies who have served out the term of their apprenticeship have availed themselves of the provisions of the law and taken their departure for home, being shipped by the immigration agents. They carry with them a net saving of earnings amounting to $50,000.

JAMAICA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Good Harvest Prospects—Proposed Conference with the English Colonial Office.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 19, Viâ HAVANA, Oct. 25, 1867.

The ripening crops all over the island promise for the most part an abundant yield.

His Excellency Sir Peter Grant proposes to make a trip to England, in order to confer with his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the future policy to be observed in the government of the island.

Should the Governor carry his idea into execution the executive authority here will be vested in Sir Henry Storks, as his substitute, during his absence.

SAINT THOMAS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Naval Dock Again Afloat.

SAINT THOMAS, Oct. 14, via HAVANA, Oct. 24, 1867.

The naval dock lately floated from England, but soon afterwards submerged in the harbor, has been upraised.

SAINT VINCENT.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

A Storm and Injury to the Sugar Canes.

SAINT VINCENT, Oct. 10, via HAVANA, Oct. 24, 1867.

The weather remains wet pretty much all over the island.

A wind storm, amounting almost to a hurricane, has just visited us, and during the rain washed away many field of sugar canes.

TRINIDAD.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

A Mail Subsidy—Crime Prevalent.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Oct. 10, via HAVANA, Oct. 22, 1867.

The Colonial Legislature has voted, but reluctantly, the subsidy grant for the mail service to England.

Crime is rife and many murders have been committed lately.

CUBA.

Commercial and Marine Intelligence.

HAVANA, Oct. 22, 1867.

Sugar market dull, buyers offer 8 a 8½ reals per arroba for No. 12 D. S. Exchange unchanged. Potatoes $5; apples $9 a $10; onions $4

Arrived—Steamer Morro Castle, from New York. Sailed, steamer Cuba, for New Orleans. Arrived at Matanzas, bark Elverton, from Baltimore.

The weather is very warm.

CANADA.

Suspension of the Commercial Bank of Canada at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22, 1867.

The following circular was issued yesterday:—

The directors of the Commercial Bank of Canada deeply regret that owing to the continued drain upon the resources of the bank by the withdrawal of deposits, and their inability to obtain adequate assistance from any source, they have been compelled to determine upon a suspension of specie payments.

The directors, notwithstanding this untoward event, have every reason to adhere to their former opinion, that all claims against the bank will be satisfied in full and a surplus realized for the shareholders, to which end their utmost efforts will be directed.

R. J. CARTWRIGHT, President.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Grant Movement in Philadelphia—Meeting of Cotton Merchants—Congress Asked to Reduce the Tax—Stabbing Affray in Philadelphia—Another Ovation to Ristori.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1867, 11 o'Clock P. M.

Grant clubs were organized in the First and Fifteenth wards this evening. A large number of citizens enrolled their names and the feeling in favor of Grant is hourly increasing.

A meeting of cotton and woollen manufacturers was held to-night at the Board of Trade rooms in reference to petitioning Congress for the reduction of the five per cent tax. General Robert Patterson, Richard Garsed, Archibald Campbell and other leading manufacturers addressed the meeting, contending that the tax was unjust and oppressive, and should be abolished. The following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That the Manufacturers' Union of Philadelphia ask the members of Congress to use all honorable means to remove all taxation of the industry of the country, when such industry requires to be protected from the cheaper labor and capital of Europe.

A resolution was referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to open a correspondence with manufacturers throughout the country in regard to establishing a fixed tax on cotton bales, the same as the trade bale in Liverpool.

A man named William Forman was stabbed this evening at a tavern in Locust street, adjoining the Musical Fund Hall, by a rough named Hagan, alias Baltimore Pat. Forman cannot recover. Jealousy induced the act.

Ristori had another splendid house to witness her performance of Mary Stuart at the Academy of Music this evening. Her reception was more enthusiastic than last evening.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

The Fire in Philadelphia on Monday Night—The Grant Club—The New Orleans Prize Money for Farragut's Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1867.

The losses by the fire here last night were as follows:—Randolph & Jenks, cotton warehouse, about $10,000—insured in the City of Hartford and in the North American office, of New York; loss on the building, $25,000—insured in the Liverpool and London Company. Shaw & Walker, wool dealers, loss $10,000—insured in the Reliance, Enterprise and Home offices in New York.

Since the nomination of General Grant for President by the National Union Club of this city meetings have been held in every ward endorsing that nomination and for the formation of Grant clubs.

To-night several large and enthusiastic ward meetings were held to favor his nomination. These meetings were apparently not engineered by office seekers or office holders, and at most of them political hacks who are charged by the republicans with causing the recent defeat have been left out in the cold, and not allowed to speak.

An adjourned meeting of the claimants for prize money on vessels captured at New Orleans in 1862 was held this evening, and organized an association under the name of the "Farragut New Orleans Prize Association." Representatives from all the vessels of Admiral Farragut's fleet were present. James D. Halley, late of the gunboat Itasca, was elected President, and J. Mercer, of the sloop-of-war Pensacola, Corresponding Secretary. Committees were appointed to wait on members of Congress from their respective districts. Admiral Farragut's men living at a distance are asked, by resolutions, to correspond with this association.

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Election Begun—Probable Result—The Convention Districts—How the State Has Been Districted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1867.

The election in Virginia commenced this morning, and the advices received here so far indicate that the question of calling a convention is probably rejected by a decided majority. As the election continues until to-morrow evening, however, this apparent result may be changed. The total registration in the State is 216,494, of which the whites have 115,113 and the blacks 101,381, giving the former a majority of 13,732. As delegates are also voted for, the following table will show what the relative positions of the two races are:—

ELECTING FIVE DELEGATES EACH.

Dist.	Registered.	Majorities. White.	Majorities. Black.
1	11,173	—	1,057
2	6,039	—	685
3	5,435	—	1,409
4	5,801	299	—
ELECTING TWO DELEGATES EACH.			
1	4,654	—	322
2	4,714	2,304	—
3	4,331	293	—
4	5,395	—	225
5	5,190	—	1,380
6	3,754	1,766	—
7	4,114	—	1,690
8	5,685	—	1,027
9	3,646	2,810	—
10	3,799	—	101
11	3,873	—	1,093
12	4,707	351	—
13	4,186	1,842	—
14	4,249	3,505	—
15	4,596	1,180	—
16	4,123	118	—
17	4,430	1,726	—
18	3,938	—	1,000
19	3,694	—	1,458
20	4,120	3,677	—
21	3,738	3,054	—
22	4,473	2,737	—
ELECTING ONE DELEGATE EACH.			
1	3,254	—	444
2	1,931	—	999
3	2,812	124	—
4	1,991	731	—
5	2,592	—	966
6	2,675	—	659
7	2,887	—	1,133
8	1,740	120	—
9	1,763	—	817
10	2,344	883	—
11	1,803	—	95
12	2,430	1,430	—
13	1,954	—	785
14	3,041	—	143
15	2,676	—	496
16	1,948	—	28
17	2,640	—	594
18	1,868	—	520
19	2,049	931	—
20	2,210	—	6
21	2,287	—	65
22	1,571	—	961
23	1,889	—	199
24	1,756	—	48
25	2,455	—	251
26	1,930	—	1,020
27	2,595	1,109	—
28	1,650	—	414
29	1,953	833	—
30	2,088	—	1,160
31	2,570	328	—
32	2,463	103	—
33	2,704	—	288
34	2,156	492	—
35	2,439	—	547
36	1,938	590	—
37	2,147	1,673	—
38	2,149	1,075	—
39	2,594	—	906
40	2,166	1,530	—
41	2,073	—	945

Total registered.....216,494

In addition to the above there are six floating districts, which show white majorities in two and negro majorities in four. It will be seen, therefore, that although the whites have a majority of over 13,000 in the State, they can only carry 43 districts, while the minority (if the blacks vote solidly) will have 53, or a majority in the convention (if called) of 15.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTIONS.

The Election Yesterday—The Whites Voting Almost Unanimously Against a Convention—The Conservative Ticket Ahead in Richmond—Returns from Different Parts of the State—Negroes Attempt to Mob Colored Conservatives—The Result in the State Not Yet Known.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—1:40 P. M.

Information just received here from Richmond, Va., thus represents the progress of the election:—The polls in each ward of the city are crowded by voters, white and colored. In three of the five wards the conservative ticket is from fifty to one hundred votes ahead. Negro voters are prevented from voting the conservative ticket by intimidation.

In Jefferson ward, at half-past nine this morning, a colored man openly voted the conservative ticket. As he left the polls he was assailed by a mob of Hunnicutt radical negroes, who threatened to hang him to the nearest lamppost. He was chased from the place of voting by the mob, and when the civil police interfered the mob offered forcible resistance. Clubs were used on both sides for a short time. The military came up—the infantry with fixed bayonets and the cavalry with drawn sabres. They charged and dispersed the mob. The ringleaders were arrested and lodged in the station house. Fear of the soldiers prevented any attempt to rescue them. No disturbance has occurred up to this time at any other place of voting.

The tobacco factories and other places where negro labor is employed are closed, the employes refusing to work until the election is over.

Bodies of troops are stationed at different points in the city and will preserve order. The excitement is intense. Conservatives are jubilant.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—2:50 P. M.

Advices from Richmond, Va., this afternoon, say that at one o'clock the conservative majority in Monroe ward was 128; in Madison ward, 227; in the Fifth ward, 25; in the Fourth ward, 4

Conservative colored men are now voting without being molested.

At Ashland, in Henrico county, at twelve o'clock, the negro majority was one hundred and twenty-seven.

The conservatives are certain that they will carry Richmond.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—11 P. M.

A despatch from Richmond dated 8:30 P. M to-day states that at the close of the polls to-night the total vote of the city was 5,069. Of this vote 2,818 were whites and 2,251 were colored; white majority, 567. It is fair to suppose that, as many negroes voted the conservative ticket as white men who voted the radical ticket, the conservative ticket has at least 500 clear majority, and this cannot possibly be overcome to-morrow.

The Hunnicutt party is holding meetings to-night. They are much depressed, while the conservatives are jubilant.

The vote on the call of a convention has not yet been counted.

In Louisa county the radical candidate is elected. For the Louisa and Albemarle "floating" district Southall, conservative, is elected.

Returns from Henrico county indicate the election of two radicals one white and one colored.

A negro man who voted the conservative ticket in the upper ward of the city, was followed from the polls and hooted by a crowd of negro boys and women. They were incited by a negro man, who cried out "Kill him! kill him!" The police interfered and arrested the negro, and were attacked by a mob of women and boys, who would have rescued the prisoner but for the arrival of cavalry, who drew their pistols and dispersed the crowd. The prisoner was then taken to the station house and locked up.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—12 o'Clock Midnight.

Returns received to-night by telegraph from the Valley and southwestern portion of Virginia indicate the election of conservatives in many counties. In Eastern Virginia the radicals have carried nearly every county. The bulk of the negro population is in this portion of the State.

Not enough is known to justify a conclusion as to the complexion of the convention, or whether one is called.

THE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

The Election in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22, 1867.

The election passed off more quietly than was anticipated. There were two incipient riots and two other disturbances, which were quelled by the military. The difficulties were caused by the attempts of radical negroes to mob colored conservatives. Troops were held in reserve on Capitol square and were stationed at all the polls in the city, and cavalry patrolled the streets. The result of the first day's voting is 567 white majority. The canvass is active. Twenty-two hundred whites have not yet voted.

The extreme radicals are making an effort to have the polls open three days instead of two. The military, under General Granger, and the city police will be kept on duty all night. The polls will reopen in this city to-morrow.

The vote to-day, as far as heard from, was as follows:—

Lynchburg—Whites, 653; blacks, 761; being 372 less than the number registered. Terry's Precinct—For the convention, 335; against, 205; for the conservative ticket, 206; for the radical ticket, 332.

Amherst County—Whites, 190; blacks, 313. Norfolk—Whites, 1,384; blacks, 1,692, being 514 less than the number registered.

Petersburg—For the convention, 211; against, 191. At Lynchburg the lines of negroes who voted the conservative ticket were threatened by the radicals, and in a disturbance caused by them this afternoon three negroes were wounded. Order was restored by the military and civil authorities.

Paulett's Precinct—For the convention, 433; against, 285; conservative, 295; radical, 455.

Staunton voted 439 for the convention and 472 against.

The conservative ticket is elected in Augusta county by 500 majority.

There was a small white and a full negro vote in the Valley. The convention there has been voted down, and the conservative men elected. News from Rockbridge insures a conservative triumph in that county.

The Vote in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Oct. 22, 1867.

Hauxhurst, from Alexandria, and Nickerson, from Alexandria and Fairfax, both radicals, are elected to the Convention. The majority for the Convention in Alexandria was five hundred. The blacks voted for the radicals, and the whites for the conservatives, with few exceptions.

Despatches to the Alexandria *Gazette*, from Louisa, Culpepper and Orange, indicate that these counties have gone radical.

The Vote in Norfolk and Hampton.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22, 1867.

The election in Norfolk is not yet completed. The polls open again to-morrow. The whites polled 1,384 votes, and the blacks 1,692. It is supposed that Walker (conservative) is elected.

HAMPTON, VA., Oct. 22, 1867.

Colonel White (radical) is elected here. There was no excitement.

RHODE ISLAND.

Reception of General Sheridan at Bristol and Providence—Enthusiasm and Ovations at Both Places.

PROVIDENCE, Oct 22, 1867.

General Sheridan reached Bristol at two o'clock this morning on the steamer from New York, accompanied by Governor Burnside and Adjutant General Marsu. At six o'clock the bells of the town were rung, a salute was fired by the Bristol artillery, and the General was escorted to the residence of General Richmond (Burnside's Adjutant General during the war) for breakfast. Afterwards Sheridan was escorted by the military to the Common, where he was introduced to the people by General Richmond, and responded as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I regret that the very severe cold I have to-day prevents my expressing myself fully. I am exceedingly grateful to you for this kind greeting. I shall recollect it with the greatest pleasure as long as I live. I had during the war some troops from Rhode Island, and I feel grateful to the State on account of the bravery and gallantry of these men. I am very glad to have met you, and I return my thanks sincerely for your kindness and friendship this morning.

After singing by the school children and half an hour of hand shaking, the General was escorted to the cars and started for Providence.

At Warren the cars stopped and a crowd gathered. General Burnside introduced General Sheridan as follows:—

MY FRIENDS—I am glad to introduce to you General Sheridan, who is known to you all as one of the most distinguished officers during the late rebellion—a man who is distinguished not only for his gallantry and efficiency in the field, but also for the great wisdom with which he had conducted civil affairs which have been entrusted to his charge. I know that you all regard him highly and will be glad, as will all the citizens of Rhode Island, to give him a hearty welcome. I have the honor of presenting to you Major General Sheridan. (Three cheers for Sheridan.)

General Sheridan responded briefly, and the train moved on.

At Drounerville Governor Burnside introduced General Sheridan, who was welcomed in a speech by Rev. Francis Horton, to which the General responded.

The train reached Providence about eleven o'clock. General Sheridan was met at the depot by a committee of the City Council, the chairman of which, Mr. William Ellmer, thus addressed him:—

MAJOR GENERAL SHERIDAN—As a committee of the City Council of Providence we welcome you to our city. Her citizens salute you through us. Some of them have followed you to victory in the day when our country needed arms, and all of them rejoice to meet you now when her need is great as ever of the hearts and brains which made those arms victorious. In your person they greet not military renown alone, although that is of the first order, but what they value even higher—a constant and indomitable patriotism. In Rhode Island we hold the patriot soldier always dear to our hearts and always welcome to our homes, and as such we receive you cordially to ours. The Mayor of the city waits to confirm our welcome at the residence of the Governor, where with your permission, we will conduct you. Your guard of honor will be that army of the republic in which your name is indelibly enrolled. Your escort is of the citizen soldiers of the State. Your friends surround you and are all who admire courage, genius or loyalty and have learned to regard the name of General Sheridan as an expression of them all. We hope you will not regret for a little while to have pitched your tent among us.

After a brief response General Sheridan was escorted to the Governor's mansion and introduced to Mayor Doyle, who welcomed him as follows:—"As the representative of the municipal authorities of Providence I have the honor to welcome you to our city to-day—welcome you in behalf of its citizens, to whom the name of Sheridan is a household word for deeds of valor and patriotism. I welcome you in the name of those brave men who proved their devotion to their country by giving themselves to her service, and a portion of whom from this city under your command assisted in making Winchester glorious forever. We thank you for your visit to our city. We rejoice at the opportunity of meeting an officer whose cheering words could so inspire an army as to change a disastrous rout into a glorious triumph and inflict one of the heaviest blows upon the mighty rebellion. We honor you for the successes you have achieved, and in so doing we honor the thousands and tens of thousands of true men whom you so often led to victory, and we also honor the memory of those who sleep the sleep of the patriot dead. For all that you have done in the past for liberty, for justice and for our country, wherever you may go the people of Providence will follow you with their blessings and their gratitude."

General Sheridan responded as follows:—

"MR. MAYOR—I have not language to express the gratitude that I feel toward the citizens of Providence and yourself for this very kind reception. I hope I shall continue to merit the marks of respect that have been shown me here to-day, and that by no act of mine shall I forfeit your good will and confidence."

The General was then escorted through the principal streets of the city by the entire division of Rhode Island militia, under command of General Daniels, the Grand Army of the Republic, nearly four hundred strong, forming a special guard of honor. At the close of the procession General Sheridan reviewed the troops on Exchange place.

The parade was probably the finest military demonstration ever witnessed in the State. The city was crowded with people from all the county towns. The troops commanded universal admiration.

General Sheridan received vocal and floral tributes all along the line of march. The streets were decorated with flags, bunting, mottoes, &c.

This evening General Sheridan was serenaded at the Governor's mansion by the Grand Army of the Republic, who marched to the place in torchlight procession, with a brilliant display of fireworks. The American brass band furnished the music. Brief speeches were made by General Sheridan, Governor Burnside and Major Doyle.

To-morrow General Sheridan will visit Brown's University and hold a levee at the City Hall, and in the afternoon will be the guest of Colonel Amasa Sprague, at Narragansett Park.

OHIO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Official Figures of the Late Election—The Democratic Gain Over Last Year 39,787.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1867, 10 o'Clock P. M.

Hayes' official majority is 2,910, against a republican majority last year of 42,697. The democratic gain is therefore 39,787. The total vote of the State is 483,331; last year it was 469,909, thus showing the increase in the total vote to be 23,422.

TENNESSEE.

Balloting for Senator—Stokes and Brownlow Ahead—Assault on the Mayor of Nashville—The Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 22, 1867.

There were three ballots to-day in the Senate and two in the House of Representatives, without an election, for United States Senator. Colonel Stokes led in the Senate and Governor Brownlow in the House. The two Houses will meet in convention to-morrow, when it is believed Governor Brownlow will be elected.

Mayor Alden was assaulted in the Recorder's office to-day by Captain Patterson, late chief of the night police. He was not badly hurt.

The fall meeting on the Association Course commenced to-day. There were three races; the first, a sweepstakes for two-year olds, one mile, was won by Richelieu, beating Christoe. Time, 1:53½.

The second stake for three year olds was won by Magazine, beating Maggie Hunter, Dumpie and a colt by Bleak Wind. Time 1:51¾—1:50¾—1:55½.

The third race, a two mile dash, for all ages, was won by Muggins, beating Counter Proof and Victorine. Time, 3:44.

LOUISIANA.

Death of G. W. Kendall—Yellow Fever Interments in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22, 1867.

The death of George W. Kendall is announced to-day by the *Picayune* in the following card:—

We regret to announce the death of our senior associate, George Wilkins Kendall. By a telegraphic despatch from San Antonio, Texas, we learn that this sad event took place at his residence, at Post Oak Spring, near Boerne, yesterday evening at nine o'clock, caused by congestive chills. Mr. Kendall was about sixty years of age. He leaves a wife and four children. A. M. HOLBROOK.

There were thirteen yellow fever interments during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this morning.

THE PLAINS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Great Council at Medicine Lodge Creek in Full Blast—Senator Henderson on the Floor—The Indians Talking Peace and Presents.

MEDICINE LODGE CREEK, KANSAS, Oct 19, 1867.

The Peace Commission held their first council with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches to-day. Senator Henderson made a speech for the Commission.

All the hostile Cheyennes will be in to-morrow.

The Kiowas refuse to go on a reservation, but are willing to make peace. They do not want civilization.

All the tribes talk peace, but are anxious for presents to be distributed.

The council will last two days more, and will be a success.

NEW YORK.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Distillery Seizure at Lancaster—Champion Base Ball Game at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22, 1867, 9 o'Clock P. M.

Collector Root seized to-day a whiskey still in Lancaster, N. Y., owned by Henry Laingher, for manufacturing whiskey without a license. There is but one distillery at present in operation in this district, owing to the strict enforcement of the revenue laws by the collector.

The Niagaras, the senior base ball club, and late champions of Western and Central New York, were defeated to-day by the Cliftons, a junior club, by 39 to 23.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Large Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1867.

This morning the spoke and carriage bent stuff manufactory of W. M. Gorris & Co., and the machinist tool manufactory of A. M. Badger & Co., on Hill street, was destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire was probably accidental. The insurance is as follows:—Gorris & Co., on building and stock $30,500, which will cover the loss. A. M. Badger & Co., on building and stock, $31,000, which will about cover the loss. Equitable Company, Operative $17,000; the loss of this establishment is light. A. R. Pritchard, trunk manufactory, on stock $500; the insurance will cover the loss.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Election Campaign in the State—The License Men Ahead.

BOSTON, Oct. 22, 1867, 10 o'Clock P. M.

Massachusetts politics have come nearer a focus to-night than at any time during the campaign. Senatorial and Representative caucuses have been held all over the State since the beginning of the week, and in spite of despondent anticipations the license law men have thus far gained the power. Both the prohibitionists and the advocates of license are working sharply, expending money freely and giving an air of excitement to the canvass. Both parties are loud in boasting of their gains. The favorites of prohibition as well as those of license are confident of controlling both House and Senate in the next legislative body. So far as conventions and caususes have been held the results are decidedly in favor of the license men.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Whereabouts of the Cutter Wilderness.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 22, 1867, 10 o'Clock P. M.

The following despatch has been received here:—

A. G. MACKEY, Collector of Customs:—

The revenue cutter Wilderness has put into Savannah river, with her boiler leaking very badly. We have had heavy weather all the way. A. G CARY, First Lieutenant Commanding.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

The Congressional Railroad Committee—The City Elections Prohibited.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 22, 1867.

The members of the Congressional Railroad Committee addressed a meeting of citizens at Hibernia Hall to-night.

General Canby has ordered that the regular election of municipal officers be not held and the notice prescribed by the city ordinance is not to be published.

ILLINOIS.

Collision on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1867.

A collision occurred at eight o'clock last night on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, two miles west of Dixon, between the train bound west for Omaha and an extra freight train. Both locomotives were demolished, and six passengers were injured, but none fatally. The collision was caused by a misunderstanding of the conductor of the freight train.

MARYLAND.

Murder of a Ward Politician in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22, 1867.

This morning, between three and four o'clock, Elisha Brady, a well known ward politician, was shot and instantly killed by John Bowers. The difficulty originated in the cutting of the halliards of the hickory pole erected by the democrats of the Twentieth ward.

MISSOURI.

The Alleged St. Louis Boat Burner to be Turned Over to the Authorities in Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 22, 1867.

William Murphy, the alleged steamboat burner, was to-day turned over to United States Marshal Rogers, who was ordered by the Court to take him to the Western District of Tennessee, to await such proceedings as may be instituted against him by the civil courts.

KENTUCKY.

Survey of the Louisville Canal.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22, 1867.

General Weitzel's surveying party are surveying the Louisville and Portland canal. The Portland and New Albany ferry boats are laid up on account of the channel filling up, and skiffs are now plying in their places.

FLORIDA.

Extension of Telegraph Lines of the International Oceanic Company.

LAKE CITY, FLA., Oct. 22, 1867.

The International Ocean Telegraph Company will open their line to St. Augustine, Florida, in November next. This extension will be of service to hundreds of persons who visit this place during the winter months.

AMUSEMENTS.

French Theatre—Romance of a Poor Young Man.

Mr. Bateman's French dramatic company appeared for the first time last night at the French theatre. The opening piece was Octave Feuillet's admirable work, *Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre*. It has been played before in this city, both in French by Mr. Jaignet's company and in English at one of the Broadway theatres. The main idea of the play, the preservation of honor under the most trying ordeal, is carried out to the fullest extent in the character of Maxime. There is something almost sublime in his abnegation of self, position, birth and prospects; in his acceptance of a menial position for the sake of the memory of his dead father and for the advancement of his only sister; in his struggle between love for the daughter of his employer and patience under her studied insults; in his rejection of wealth unexpectedly thrust upon him by the confessions of the old Laroque, because his love deters him from accepting an offer which would humiliate the proud Marguerite; and in the scene in the ruined tower, where he prefers risking his life in a desperate leap from the balcony rather than compromise her, even when she misjudged him. Around this character are grouped a cast which we may meet even in American society. The high toned lady, who disdains injustice towards even a servant, and whose heart is inclined to ameliorate the humbled condition of Maxime; the proud, wilful and impressionable belle who loves yet insults the object of her affection; the male butterfly of fashion, who is ever delighted at an intrigue and still makes the *amende honorable* when he discovers the real merit of the butt of his ridicule; the scheming adventuress—a sort of female Mephistopheles, ever smiling, ever dangerous to the peace and happiness of the hero and heroine, and the drudges of fashionable and rural life, are all photographed to the life. M. La Roche played the rôle of Maxime, and almost from the first scene made himself a favorite with the audience. His stage appearance is good and his acting better. There was nothing stagey about his interpretation of the difficult character, but natural repose marked the earlier scenes of the play, and at times he displayed powers of delineating passion of the highest order. Space forbids us entering into the details of his well sustained and powerful impersonation, but there was nothing from first to last in which the most captious could find exception. Mlle. Deborah fully sustained the character of Marguerite, the haughty, wilful and passionate daughter of Mme. Laroque, and the rest of the cast, especially Mme. Larmet and MM. Juignet, Hamilton, Edgard and Roche