TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Napoleon Abandons a War Policy.

Lord Stanley Awaiting Secretary Seward's Decision on the Proposed Protocol.

Enormous Deficit in the Spanish Revenues.

The New Government Asking for Money.

Another Battle Imminent in Paraguay.

An American War Steamer on the Way to Seek Redress from Lopez.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reasons for Lord Stanley's Delaying the Canvass of Lyme Regis.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1868.

Lord Stanley has not yet commenced the Parliamentary canvass at Lyme Regis. It is said that he remains in London awaiting Secretary Seward's reply in regard to the protocol for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

SPAIN.

Enormous Deficit in the Budget—Proposed Loan—Resignation of Senor Escalante—General Dulce Appointed Captain General of Cuba.

MADRID, Oct. 30, 1868.

It is estimated that the deficit in the revenues this year will reach £50,000,000 sterling. The Spanish government seeks to raise a loan of 200,000,000 crowns at an interest of six per cent.

Señor Escalante has resigned his office under the provisional government.

General Dulce has finally accepted the appointment of Captain General of Cuba, and will soon sail for Havana.

FRANCE.

Government Issue of Maps—Napoleon's Policy.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1868.

Maps, which are now said to have been prepared by the orders of the French government, have been issued to show that the second empire has strictly regarded its frontiers as laid down in treaties with neighboring Powers. It is inferred that this explanation is made to cover the Emperor's abandonment of a war policy.

POLAR EXPEDITIONS.

Two Fresh Expeditions to the North Pole.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1868.

Two scientific expeditions to the North Pole are now fitting out—one at Bremen, under Peterman, and the other at Havre, under Lumbert.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

A Battle Daily Expected at Viletta—The Portuguese Consul Dragged from the American Legation and Shot—Minister Washburne—Redress Demanded.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1868.

The South America mail steamer has arrived out. She brings dates from Rio Janeiro to the 9th inst.

The latest advices from Paraguay state that Gen. Lopez held Viletta with all his forces. The allied army was near at hand, and news of a battle was daily expected.

The Portuguese Consul has been forcibly taken from the American Legation at Assuncion and shot. United States war steamers had gone up the Paraguay river, and a peremptory demand would be made by the American commander for redress.

The recent conduct of Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister to Paraguay, was much censured at Buenos Ayres.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

News from Alaska—Fire in Sitka—Discovery of a Silver Lode—Four Men Shot by a Lunatic—Disastrous Tornado on the Mexican Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30, 1868.

The opposition steamer Nevada arrived from Panama last night.

Late advices from Alaska have been received. A fire at Sitka had destroyed considerable property.

The schooner Anna Eliza had been seized by the Custom authorities for a violation of the revenue laws.

A silver lode had been discovered on Wrangle Island.

Four men had been shot by a lunatic.

The coal mines at Chilloit were being worked.

Accounts of the tornado on the Mexican coast state that the English brig Cecilia, loaded with dyewood, bound for Europe, was driven ashore in Banderas Bay and became a total loss.

The schooner Pizarro capsized off San Blas, and no one was saved but the captain. The schooner Hayode was sunk off La Paz. The war steamer Juarez was driven ashore at Pichilnego, but was expected to float off at the next high tide.

The Hamburg bark Perle arrived at Mazatlan October 20.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Steamer Grecian Sunk in the St. Lawrence.

MONTREAL, Oct. 30, 1868.

The steamer Grecian, of the Royal Mail line, struck a rock in ascending Gallop rapids to-day. She was run into the bay, where she sunk in twenty feet of water. Most of the cargo will be saved. The passengers have been forwarded by train.

ARKANSAS.

Reign of Terror in Arkansas—Bloody Work of the Ku Kluxes—Extermination of Union Men Threatened—Military Invoked to Restore Order.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30, 1868.

A despatch from Little Rock, Ark., says:—"On the 24th inst., while Captain Willis, Bureau Agent; Captain Porter Andrews, Captain Prosser and Sheriff Stundie were *en route* to Rocky Comfort, in Little River county, they were fired upon by the Ku Klux, who were concealed in the bush. Captains Andrews and Willis were killed and the Sheriff was badly wounded. Before the band left a negro came along, who was killed. Not far from this place they met another negro and killed him. Captain Scott, Senator from that county, is in great danger, and the loyal citizens have turned out to protect him."

A despatch from Memphis to district headquarters here asks General Smith to send twenty men to Marion, Ark., immediately, and adds that if this is not done there will hardly be a loyal man left in the county. Six men have been murdered in Crittenden in two nights, and others shot for attempting to bury them.

MICHIGAN.

Disaster on Lake Erie—Propeller Congress Burned.

DETROIT, Oct. 30, 1868.

The propeller Congress left Buffalo on the 22d inst. for Chicago, loaded with railroad iron and salt and ran on the reef three miles west of Thunder Bay Light on the 27th. She began leaking immediately and was abandoned by the crew, who went ashore in small boats. About an hour after she was abandoned she was discovered to be on fire, and was very soon totally destroyed. She was valued at $30,000, and is reported to have been insured in Buffalo companies for $20,000.

THE TROUBLES IN LOUISIANA.

Report of the Democratic Campaign Committee on the Late Riots in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29, 1868.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman National Democratic Committee, New York:—

A correct view of the condition of public affairs in New Orleans cannot be presented without an explanation of the relations occupied towards the public by the agents of the actual State government. The city of New Orleans is, like other cities in the country, a municipal organization. It possesses a charter, granted by the State, and which in some particulars has always been alterable by the Legislature, but the right of the city to control its own police force had up to this year been secured by constitutional guarantee. It was so under the constitutions of 1846, 1852 and 1864. The people of the city regard this right as imprescriptible and not subject to revision or destruction. The constitution of 1868, however, omitted this guarantee; and taking advantage of the omission, the Legislature passed an act placing the entire control of the police in the hands of a partisan Board of Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, and uniting several continuous parishes under the same authority. This measure was adopted in defiance of the wishes of the people of New Orleans, and really in defiance of the wishes of a large majority of the people of the State; for it must be remembered that the constitution of 1868 was formed by a Convention elected by a minority of the registered voters, and that by the oppressive rulings and the fraudulent services of the Board of Registrars, nearly half of the white people of the State had been disfranchised. It was sufficiently irritable that the right of local self-government, always hitherto enjoyed by the people of New Orleans, was thus disregarded, and the conduct of the Board of Police Commissioners tended to aggravate the difficulty and to exasperate the public. Their first act was to double or nearly double the police force, thus adding greatly to the enormous burdens already imposed on the city; and they took care, in making their new appointments, to select negroes almost exclusively. Indeed, a majority of the metropolitan police last week were negroes—negroes without intelligence or capacity, and many of them vicious and turbulent. A police thus constituted could not prove efficient, it could not even fulfil the ordinary routine duties of such an organization. Its existence was regarded as a perpetual menace to the public, and its members were viewed rather as enemies than an protectors of property and guardians of the peace. Hence, when the difficulties of last Saturday night occurred, the police were found to be utterly powerless, and the task of preserving order devolved upon the citizens, who, we believe, discharged it with more moderation than could have been anticipated under the many aggravating circumstances which existed. We believe, too, that were similar provocation given in other cities, were an attempt made elsewhere to reduce a great community of white people into subjection to the rule of a minority, composed of strangers and negroes, nothing could have prevented actual revolution, accompanied with disastrous violence and loss of life.

The events of the last six days may be briefly summed up as follows:—On Saturday evening, the 24th inst., about half-past nine o'clock, the Workingmen's Democratic Club, from the Tenth Ward, halted for a serenade on Poydras street, their right facing St. Charles; while they remained there there passed down St. Charles street a procession of negro clubs. The workingmen shortly afterwards, at the completion of the serenade, resumed their march and turned down St. Charles street, followed some distance behind the negro club. At or near Canal street, the latter being detained somewhat by the street cars, the head of the former line overtook them, and the two processions debouched upon Canal street, one in the rear of the other. The negroes marched along Canal street and turned to the left, or what is called toward the sweep. The workingmen also turned to the left and marched in the same direction, but remained on the south side of Canal street; so that the grass plot, or neutral gaound, only intervened between the two processions marching in parallel lines, the head of the negao line being somewhat in advance of that of the whites. Thus, amid cantinuaus shouting for their respective candates, and followed on the side walks by a crowd which momentary augmented, the processions marched on, side by side, until the head of the negro column reached Dauphin or Baronne street, where, according to the most reliable reports, it turned left, and, recrossing Canal street, continued on toward the swam. Meanwhile the rear negro club appears to have detached itself from the main body and to have recrossed Canal street at Carondolet, one square nearer St. Charles street, and then continued on again as the main body did. From Baronne street, as the tail end of the main body was passing the corner of Baronne and Canal, a democratic club, the Seymour sentinels, which had been parading that evening, came down Baronne street towards Canal, and necessarily must have placed the detached negro club between themselves and the workingmen. At this juncture a shot was fired and shortly afterwards another. Reports as to their origin are conflicting, although competent authority asserts positively that the first came from about the centre of the negro club; but no collision occurred, notwithstanding these two shots, until the loud explosion of a coal-oil torchlamp was heard, when a panic and promiscuous firing ensued. The workingmen rushed forward. The negroes ran out, throwing away everything as they went, and within half an hour the first mentioned club were upon their march homeward in good order. The casualties at this point were three colored men killed, one colored boy trampled to death and one wounded. One white man, a member of the workingmen, was also wounded. From this point the excitement speedily spread itself over the city. At various points the negroes collected in considerable numbers threatening attack. At the corner of Triton walk and Dryades street, where the Second Ward Radical Club has its headquarters, negroes were to be seen loading muskets and firing them until after midnight. Another negro club house, corner of Thalia and Camp streets, a white man named Dennis Sullivan, was shot and killed. Dr. Duff, President of the Seymour Guides, happened to pass this point with two companions. They were set upon by the negroes, and barely escaped with their lives. A Mr. Smith, riding home in a Lampart car, was badly cut by a negro, who smashed in the glass window with an axe. Various other rencounters occurred during the night in various parts of the city, but none of them proved so serious as those recorded. Sunday, the 25th, passed tranquilly. The negroes walked the streets as usual, and with few exceptions, unmolested. The night following was unmasked by bloodshed, and Monday morning, the 26th inst., found the city still quiet. The day's record shows no renewal of discord, although the appearance of citizens bearing weapons upon the streets. Another unprecedented demand for firearms indicated apprehension of further ruptures. Shortly after dark the Innocent Democratic Club, in accordance with a previous notice, paraded the streets, the route being at some points through sections occupied by negroes. At the corner of Dryades and Triton Walk, the site of the Second Ward Radical Club house, previously alluded to, shots were fired into the Innocents from the upper floor of the building. A white man named Edward Malone, a democrat, but not a member of the Innocents, was killed during the exchange of shots which ensued. The line then continued its route, and a squad of infantry came up, guarded the house and arrested the inmates. Meanwhile a large concourse of white citizens had suddenly assembled at the City Hall, variously armed with muskets, shotguns, sabres and small arms, and coming in detachments from different parts of the city. They were addressed by General Steedman, ex-Sheriff Hayes and others, who stated that six hundred special policemen would be sworn in and go on duty for the night, and that all the negro policemen had been dropped from the rolls of the force, and advised an immediate return by those present to their homes.

Thus the assemblage finally dispersed, and throughout the night New Orleans was quiet, with but one or two exceptions. An innocent, returning home after the parade, was shot at and killed, on Chartres street, by, as is alleged in the Coroner's testimony, one Beiot, a bright mulatto and recently a member of the Legislature; and early the next morning another innocent was set upon and stabbed by a negro in front of a notorious negro gambling house at the corner of Custom House street and the Levee. Assistance came and the negro escaped, leaving his victim half dead on the Levee. During the day there was considerable rioting in the Second district, and it is supposed one or two negroes were killed. Soldiers were sent thither and comparative quiet was restored.

On Wednesday noon General Rousseau was visited for consultation by the members of the Board of Metropolitan Commissioners and Mayor Conway. The result of the interview was advice by the General that James B. Steedman be made temporarily Superintendent of Police. Accordingly the then Superintendent (Williamson) was dismissed under charges of insubordination and General Steedman assumed charge. Meanwhile the City Council meeting at five P. M., passed a resolution repudiating the Metropolitan Police Bill as unconstitutional, and authorizing the Mayor to organize a force under the law previously existing. Thus matters stand at present. The city is now perfectly quiet, and there are no symptoms of further disturbance.

We submit these facts to the country, confident that no reasoning man can fail to perceive that the troubles which have come upon New Orleans result from the attempt of a political party to subject the white people of this State to the dominion of an intrusive government, and of the efforts of that government to deprive the people of this city of their impresoriptible and inalienable rights.

J. O. NIXON,
Chairman Campaign Committee Democratic Party of Louisiana.
W. P. HARPER, Secretary.

Continued Quiet in New Orleans—The Police Imbroglio.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1868.

Everything was quiet to-day. General Steedman last night withdrew his resignation as Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, and continues at the head of the force.

To-day an injunction was taken out in the Fifth District Court by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners restraining the Mayor from establishing a police force, on the ground that it will bring about a collision. The *Republican* this evening has a leader smacking strongly of an intention to have the electoral vote of this State thrown out by Congress if possible. It advises the republicans to vote wherever they can without reasonable apprehension of being subject to personal violence, but says:—"We are certain that if every possible effort should be made it would be an impossibility to poll one-half of the real republican vote of the State." It also says:—"There are tribunals of appeal beyond the mobs of Louisiana, and to them we can go with full confidence for redress of grievances."

THE INDIAN WAR.

Battle on the Plains—Ten Indians Killed—General Carr in Hot Pursuit of the Savages—They Abandon Their Robes, Lodge Equipages and Horses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1868.

The following was received at the War Department this morning:—

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29, 1868.

To Brevet Major General E. D. TOWNSEND:—

The following despatch from General Sheridan is just received:—

IN THE FIELD—FORT HAYS, KANSAS, HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, Oct. 28, 1868.

To Brevet Major General W. A. NICHOLS:—

General Carr, with seven companies of the Fifth cavalry, and Forsyth's scouts, under Lieutenant Pepoon, struck the Indians on Pointness creek, south of Beaver, on the 25th inst., and killed ten Indians and five ponies, and capured three ponies. The next day he followed the Indians, who disputed his advance, to protect their lodges and stock; the Indians burning the prairies to the windward, but not stopping the advance of the troops. They forced the Indians to abandon their robes and camp and lodge equipage, capturing and killing seventy-two ponies. General Carr is still pursuing them. Colonel Burkhead is also in the same section, and, I think, before this has joined General Carr.

P. H. SHERIDAN.

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant General.

Expedition Being Organized in New Mexico Against the Colorado and Kansas Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30, 1868.

A Santa Fé (New Mexico) despatch says:—An important Indian exedition is now being organized in this Territory, which will soon start from Fort Bascomb, on the Canadian river, to operate against the Indians who have been committing depredations in Kansas and Colorado during the past few months. The command consists of six companies of the Third cavalry, one or two companies of the Second infantry, together with between two and three hundred Utes and Apache Indians, under the command of Colonel Evans, of the Third cavalry.

IOWA.

Great Fire in Ottumwa—Seventeen Buildings Burned—Loss $500,000.

OTTUMWA, Oct. 30, 1868.

A fire this morning destroyed seventeen buildings and damaged several others. The loss is not less than half a million dollars. The loss to the insurance companies is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NEW YORK.

Opinion of Judge Johnson, of the Supreme Court, in a Naturalization Case.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 30, 1868.

Judge Johnson, of the Supreme Court of this district, this forenoon granted an order against the Board of Registry of the Third ward of this city compelling them to show cause why they did not register a man named Miles, who appeared before them for registration, bearing his certificate of naturalization of the date of September 28, 1868. The registers appeared in court and answered that they refused to register Miles for among other reasons, that on the 28th day of September, 1868, there was no court in session; that the certificate was given him by the Deputy County Clerk in the absence of any court or judge. The certificate bore the seal of the County Court and the signature of the Clerk, and was regular on its face. Judge Johnson, after hearing the arguments, decided that the County Court had common law jurisdiction sufficient to authorize the Clerk to grant certificates of naturalization, and that the Board of Registry cannot go behind a certificate of the court bearing its seal and in due form; otherwise, in short, compelling the registrars to register Miles.

A Prominent Troy Politician in Trouble.

ALBANY, Oct. 30, 1868.

Darius Allen, Chairman of the Democratic Naturalization Committee at Troy, was brought before United United States Commissioner Frothingham, of this city, to-day, on a warrant charging him with forgery in altering a certificate of declaration of intention, by which it was intended the person should vote on Tuesday, though the date of the declaration forbade his being legally naturalized. District Attorney Dorsheimer appeared for the government and Messrs. Hand, of this city, and Colby, of Troy, for the prisoner. The facts adduced show that John McCabe, of West Troy, declared his intentions October 25, 1866—too late a date to permit his naturalization in time to vote at the coming election. Joseph Brown swore he saw Allen make an erasure from the declaration with his (Brown's) knife. The declaration was produced and identified, from which it appeared that the figure "2" in the date 25th had been erased so that it read "October 5th." The examination resulted in Allen's being held in $3,000 to appear at the November term of the court.

THE ARREST OF WORMALD AND O'BALDWIN.

O'Baldwin Admitted to Bail and Wormald Committed to the Salem Jail to Await Trial in January.

BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1868.

The two gladiators—Wormald and O'Baldwin—whose contest to settle the pugilistic championship of the country was so suddenly terminated by the interference of the police yesterday morning, have been bound over for trial in the Essex Superior Court in January next in the sum of $5,000 each. When they were arraigned in the Lynn Municipal Court yesterday both pleaded not guilty to the charge of prize fighting, and both waived examination. They were then consigned to the Lynn lock-up, each being assigned a separate cell and both being strongly ironed. Late in the afternoon a couple of Lynn residents furnished the required $5,000 security for O'Baldwin, and he was at once set at liberty and is now in this city. The friends of Wormald lacking sufficient financial ability, he was this morning sent down to the jail in Salem, there to meditate until January upon the follies and uncertainties of pugilism in Massachusetts. His family, who lately arrived from England, are stopping in Boston.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A freight locomotive, working in a gravel pit on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, eighteen miles from Cincinnati, exploded Thursday night, killing the conductor, fireman and three boys standing near, and wounded the engineer and brakeman.

Albert F. Benchly, a painter, fell from a scaffold at the Holy Cross college in Worcester, Mass., yesterday, and was instantly killed.

A fire in Westerly, R. I., at one o'clock yesterday morning destroyed a planing mill and tenement house, a dwelling house, store and barn. The loss is estimated at between $25,000 and $30,000.

The explosion of two steam boilers at Plane No. 7 yesterday will entirely stop coal transportation on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad for four or five days.

Josiah L. Pike has been convicted, at Portsmouth, N. H., of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown, of Hampton Falls, and sentenced to be hung on the second Tuesday of November, 1868.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 30—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 94⅞ for money and account. American securities closed at the following rates:—United States five-twenty bonds, 73½; Illinois Central Railway shares, 97; Erie Railway shares, 28.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Oct. 30.—Bourse stronger. Rentes, 70f. 62c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Oct. 30.—United States five-twenty bonds, 78¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed steady at the following quotations:—Middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Oct. 30.—Cotton dull; très ordinaire, 139f. The weekly statement of the Havre cotton market, made up to the close of Thursday, October 29, reports that the total stock in port is 54,000 bales. The sales of the week foot up 25,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30, 5 P. M.—Oats have advanced to 3s. 7d.; other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—5 P. M.—Cheese, 64s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—5 P. M.—Petroleum quiet and steady; spirits, 10d.; refined, 1s. 6d. Linseed cakes, £11 15s. a £12. Other articles unaltered.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 30—5 P. M.—Calcutta linseed, 60s. 6d. a 61s.; tallow, 53s. per cwt. Sugar and oils unchanged.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Oct. 30.—Petroleum, 53½f. for standard white.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—The steamship Belgian, Captain Richardson, of Allan's line, which left Quebec October 19, arrived here to-day.

SWEET POTATO SYRUP.—At an agricultural meeting held lately in Clinton, La., samples of syrup made from sweet potatoes were presented, and statements were made that these potatoes could be raised at a market value of twenty-five cents per bushel, which would be more remunerative than corn at one dollar. As high as 700 bushels have been raised to the acre.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1868.

Decrease in the Public Debt.

During the first week in October the disbursements from the Treasury Department were very heavy, and it was thought there would be considerable increase in the public debt; but the receipts from customs during the month have been very large, and will probably make up the deficit, and it is now expected that the statement will show a slight decrease.

The Report of the Postmaster General.

In the contract office of the Post Office Department the clerks are bringing to completion the annual report, and as it will soon appear the Postmaster General does not deem it necessary to produce items of expenditure as an offset to the exaggerated statements that have been made in contrast with the administration of Mr. Dennison. The report will undoubtedly show a heavy augmentation of expense, but only in a ratio corresponding with the greatly increased postal facilities. One thing that has added to the outlay is the restoration of the mail service in the Southern States, which was suspended during the war. Another is the great number of additional mail routes established in the Western States and Territories, and which require an enormous expense with very small return. For instance, a mail route has been established recently from Fort Abercrombie, Minn., to St. Helena, Montana, a distance of 500 miles, at an annual expense of $200,000, with a postage revenue of not exceeding $1,000. It is one of the systems of the Post Office Department to furnish postal facilities to the extreme West without regard to remunerating considerations. The Postmaster General's answer to the prejudiced statements recently made is that, he has expended all the money at his command to extend the benefits of the department as widely as possible, and his only regret is that the supply is too limited to meet the national demand.

Negotitations for the Purchase of Iron-Clads.

The statement made in these despatches to the effect that certain Cuban conspirators had been in negotiation with our government for the purchase of iron-clads has provoked some contradictions; but there is no doubt, nevertheless, of the fact. Of course our government would not negotiate with conspirators as such, nor did I so state. The parties engaged in the business were not precisely idiots to make any such proposal. They represented themselves as private parties, and sought to purchase the vessels in such character, and not as conspirators. There is nothing to prevent our government from dealing with private parties in disposing of war vessels by purchase or otherwise.

Condition of New York National Banks.

The quarterly abstract of the condition of the national banking associations for New York State, which has been officially prepared at the Treasury Department, exclusive of cities of New York and Albany—the former of which has been previously published—shows the total amount of

Resources to be	$128,771,675
Specie	264,228
Loans and discounts	60,509,556
United States bonds to secure circulation	33,956,850
Security for public deposits	3,660,450
Legal tender notes	5,692,860

While the liabilities show:—

National bank notes outstanding	$29,825,686
Individual deposits	44,763,677

The quarterly reports of the national banks of Albany show the amount of

Resources and liabilities to be	$18,614,528
Loans and discounts	7,465,668
United States bonds as security for circulation	2,400,000
Specie	1,028,000
Individual deposits	9,400,000

Duties Upon Imported Cigars.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular, dated October 29, directing that a duty of two dollars and fifty cents per pound and twenty-five per cent ad valorem shall be assessed on all cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, under the eighty-second and eighty-seventh sections of the Internal Revenue act, approved July 20, 1868.

Importation of Foreign Cotton.

In accordance with an act of February 3, 1868, all cotton imported from foreign countries from and after the 1st proximo will be exempt from import duty.

Charge Against a North Carolina Collector.

Deputy Collector George H. Moore, for the Third district of North Carolina, has been under examination here for several days past, charged with embezzlement and neglect of duty. The Commissioner discharged the case this afternoon, as it appeared from the testimony he had paid to the Collector nearly $300,000, leaving an apparent balance in his favor of $9,000.

Acquittal of Colonel Breedon.

Colonel William Breedon, Assessor of Internal Revenue at New Mexico, indicted and tried at Albuquerque on a charge of retaining pension money, was acquitted on the 17th inst. This makes the third acquittal on three indictments growing out of the same transaction.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

The following appointments have been made:—

Gangers—Henry C. Dehona, for the Eighth New York district; Braxton Baker, for the Eleventh Indiana district; Ezra M. Beardsley, for the Fourth Illinois district.

Storekeepers—Samuel Radesky, for the Fourth New York district; James N. Mills, for the Seventh Virginia district; George Siothawer and Rudolph Blumenberg, for the Second Maryland district; James Bloomer, for the Fourth Pennsylvania district; N. S. Crosby, for the Sixth Virginia district; Dwight Graves, for the Third Massachusetts district, and Charles Carples, for the First Illinois district.

Gold Discoveries in New Hampshire and Vermont.

In the eastern extremity of the Appalachian chain another gold district has been discovered which promises to be of much importance. The talcose slates rocks of the New Hampshire side of that chain of mountains some time since yielded from their quartz ores $500 up to $850 per ton of the precious metal. On the Vermont side, at Bridgewater, a locality has been long known as auriferous, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office has within a few days received specimens of a quartz vein from near Manchester of a very rich quality. From the analogous geological structure of the country and the specimens in hand a rich yield may be expected. Gulch mining has from time to time been resorted to, and has afforded enough to stimulate research for the vein from which the metal was conveyed to the stream and bottom lands. The recent discovery is regarded as another evidence of the almost universal presence of this metal in the talcose slates.

Letter from Mr. Romero on Affairs in Mexico.

Minister Romero writes to a friend in this city, under date of the city of Mexico, October 10:—

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the political affairs in this country continue to improve. The people are really tired of war and earnest in their support of the government. The action of our Congress on the Vera Cruz Railroad is not final, nor will it cause any serious difficulty. We expect, with anxiety, General Rosecrans' arrival at Vera Cruz, and await with deep interest and concern the result of the ensuing election in the United States.

The Case of E. B. Olmstead.

The mental condition of E. B. Olmstead, the defaulting disbursing officer of the Post Office Department, is such as to preclude the possibility of a speedy legal investigation. In view of this fact his case will not be presented to the Grand Jury for the next term, and for the same reason there is little disposition to push it on the part of the prosecution.

The Case of Joseph H. Bradley.

A rule has been served upon the justices of the Supreme Court of the District from the Supreme Court of the United States, returnable the first Monday in December, to show cause why the name of Joseph H. Bradley, stricken from the roll of attorneys of the District Supreme Court, should not be restored to such roll. It will be recollected that at the close of the first Surratt trial Judge Fisher ordered the name of Mr. Bradley to be stricken from the roll, and subsequently the court in General Term sustained Judge Fisher. At the close of the last term of the United States Supreme Court Mr. Carlisle, for Mr. Bradley, filed an application for a mandamus on the District Court, commanding it to restore his name to the roll. It is understood that the United States Supreme Court in this rule answers the question as to whether they have jurisdiction in such cases. Mr. Bradley has also commenced a suit in the Circuit Court against Judge Fisher for libel, laying damages at $20,000. The case will stand ready for trial at the November term of the court.

An Affectionate Prison Warden.

The case of Mary McGee vs. Warden Hesstis, of the government jail in this city, came up for investigation to-day before Justice Walter. The complainant in her testimony swore that Mr. Heustis succeeded in violating her person through promises to obtain her release and to make her afterwards his mistress. The case was rich in developments, and is rather remarkable as implicating a prominent official. Heustis is a married man, well up in years, and politically somewhat influential. He and his friends declare the charges are the result of a conspiracy on the part of certain people who desire his removal and the appointment of an ex-department chief in his place.

Michigan Public Lands.

Three lists have been prepared at the General Land Office of lands to which the State of Michigan is entitled under the acts of March 3, 1865, and July 3, 1866, granting certain lands to the State to aid in the construction of a harbor and ship canal at Portage Lake, Keewenaw Point, Lake Superior. The lists have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

The Way Treasury Clerks Resign.

The method adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the force of clerks in the Second Auditor's office is one which compels them to voluntarily withdraw. A letter was sent to each of the clerks marked for decapitation somewhat as follows:—

SIR—Your resignation will be accepted, to take effect on the 1st proximo, and a leave of absence of one month will be given you, with pay to the 1st of November, provided your resignation is tendered on or before the 31st inst. Failing to place your resignation on file as specified you will be discharged without the privilege of a leave of absence.

About fifty clerks availed themselves of the advantages presented by this letter to-day, and it is believed that very nearly the whole hundred will resign to-morrow. The Second Auditor denies that in making out the list of clerks to be dismissed from his bureau he discriminated unfavorably to democrats.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE—"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE" AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.—The closing levees of her whimsical and amative Highness, the Grande Duchesse de Geroistein, lack not numerous audiences. She has thousands of admirers, who yet flock to do homage at her court in Pike's Opera House, where she continues to receive them under the auspices of Director Bateman. Never were audience and actors on better terms with each other than last night. Tostée was received with the inevitable round of applause when she first came on the stage. Boum, Fritz and Puck have so improved on the funny business in their parts that those who saw the piece a year ago will be more than reconciled to the present cast. Tostée was called to the curtain at the end of the first act. Lambelé was a loving and trusting Wanda. The "Dites Lui" was encored, but her highness refused a repetition. The *concon* had to be given three times before the audience would permit the curtain to stay down at the end of the second act. Puck and Paul were so eccentric and funny that one performance of their ridiculous by-play was not sufficient. The piece has been altered to exclude every objectionable feature. The desire to please pervades the whole opera. The utmost study is evident in the acting and business. Despite the foreign tongue plot and dialogue are easily comprehended from the point with which everything is done or given. Like good wine the opera has improved with age. It is more pleasing now than it was even in the palmy days of its first triumph. The present company make it a running fire of mirth-provoking drollery and sparkling, exquisite music. To-day it will be given in matinee. To-night Tostée will bow her *congé* as La Grande Duchesse, to reappear on Monday evening as La Belle Hélène.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—That gay, sprightly and versatile actress, Mrs. W. J. Florence, whose benefit took place last evening at this charming and cosey theatre, filled the house to its utmost capacity—a pleasing but not surprising tribute to her long established popularity with metropolitan theatre-goers. There was an entire change of bill, though no one was tired of the previous attractive programme. A superb bill it proved. "Dombey and Son" was the initiatory performance. Mr. Florence in his personation of Captain Cuttle, in which he is unquestionably superior to any living actor; Mr. W. Hield as Dombey, Mr. J. C. Williamson as Toots, Mr. Jack as Major Bagstock, Mr. Beekman as Jack Bunsby, Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Skewton, Miss Gay as Florence Dombey, Miss Newton as Edith and Mrs. Skerrett as Susan Nipper, and the general style of mounting the piece, called up memories of the olden time, and not so long ago either, when Burton held the theatrical reins in Chambers street. There was fine acting throughout. But in the afterpiece, the "Young Actress," where the versatile brilliancy of Mrs. Florence is exhibited to such superb advantage in her charming acting in various characters, and in her singing and dancing, and where Mr. Florence gives his unsurpassed imitations of prominent actors, was to most doubtless the most enjoyable feature of the evening. Here was rollicking enjoyment—the keenest, richest, liveliest sort of merriment. Mrs. Florence was most rapturously applauded, as she always is. At the close of the first piece Mr. Florence was called before the curtain and in a brief and neat speech thanked the audience for their kind reception of him in the city of his birth. Both he and Mrs. Florence had to make their appearance in front of the curtain at the close of the last piece. There will be a "Dombey" matinée this afternoon, but the entire bill of last night will be given this evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—If, perchance, there should be any who imagine that the truly classical dramas can find here no correct interpreters, or, finding those, cannot command the presence and appreciation of metropolitan audiences, in any number, they should pay a visit to Niblo's during the current season and be at once completely undeceived. Here they may find, night after night, large audiences who are evidently able to see that there is home talent fully capable of doing justice to the works of the greatest authors. Edwin Forrest at this establishment last evening appeared as Damon, in Banim's celebrated play, "Damon and Pythias," before one of the largest and certainly one of the most intelligent audiences that have been drawn together at any performance in this city in some time. How it must have cheered the veteran actor's heart to see before him such an assemblage! How gratifying it must have been to him to know that he succeeded in holding that assemblage in rapt attention and admiration of his masterly impersonation! How well pleased the audience felt was abundantly testified by the oft repeated and earnest applause with which the performance was greeted. Mr. Forrest, it is safe to say, never appeared to better advantage. As regards his reading all that need be said is, it cannot be excelled. The patriot, the orator, the true man—all of which were attributes of Damon—found a worthy delineator in Mr. Forrest; while Pythias, the steadfast friend, who begged for "death before dishonor," had in Mr. G. H. Clarke a finished representative. Mr. Frank Mordaunt as the tyrant Dionysius was fully entitled to the applause which he received for his capital rendering of the character. Madame Ponisi as Hermione, wife of Damon, and Miss Lillie as Calantha, the betrothed of Pythias, were, of course, most natural and pleasing in the emotional parts assigned to them. If Miss Lillie had more of a chest voice she might, with her exquisite elocution and charming presence, rival successfully any of the histrionic queens. The beneficial influence of friendly and timely admonition in regard to the mounting of the pieces at this theatre was plainly seen last evening. Nothing was left undone that could tend materially to render the performance interesting and complete. With sterling dramas well presented and performed by such a company as comprises the present stock at Niblo's, and with nothing to want for in the way of variety, the New York public can find relief from the wishy-washy, spangled and spectacular sensations which have given rise to the idea that heels, not heads, were the greatest merits in theatrical representations. This evening Camille will be given for the last time by Matilda Heron, and on Monday evening Mr. Forrest appears as the Gladiator.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Leotard, the French gymnast, will not appear at the Academy of Music to-night on account of a sudden indisposition.

Falstaff Hackett took a benefit last night in Pittsburg.

Edwin Adams, as Hamlet, took a benefit last night in Montreal.

Mr. E. L. Davenport took a benefit last night at the Walnut, Philadelphia.

Sophie Worrell also received a benefit last night at the Chestnut, Philadelphia.

Pire Fly Lotta likewise took a benefit last night at the Arch, in the same city.

"Nobody's Daughter"—Fanny B. Price—is the only attraction at present in Troy.

"Humpty Dumpty" had a magnificent run of one night in Syracuse. He is still flourishing in Chicago.

M. Muzio, the once popular conductor of orchestra at the Catacombs in Fourteenth street, has fixed his residence in Paris.

Leffingwell is creating quite a sensation in Indianapolis as Clarinda, in the burlesque of "Cinderella."

Professor Bosco, who advertises himself as "the greatest conjuror, wizard and prestidigitator in the world," is humbugging the Saints of Salt Lake City.

Miss Anna Swan, the stupendous giantess of a defunct showman in this city, is exhibiting herself for the small charge of twelve and a half cents in Montreal.

The death of "Mme. Rose Bell, one of the expositors of Offenbach, in New York," is announced in the London papers. As that lady still nightly sings in "Geneviève" at the Théâtre Français, her many friends and admirers are likely to be favored with scores of lively notes from her for many years to come.

"The Lancashire Lass" is an unfortunate lass, or fortunate, whichever the reader may choose. She is at present the rage at Wallack's, and two theatres in the Quaker City likewise claim her. She is to appear at the Arch and Chestnut, in that city, on the same evening, November 9, and for as many same evenings thereafter as she pleases the patrons of the respective establishments. It will doubtless be very hard work for the young lady.

Lord Lytton has published his drama, "The Rightful Heir," is now being performed at the Lyceum Theatre, London. The flyleaf bears the following inscription:—"To my friends and kinsfolk in the American Commonwealth, this drama is dedicated with affection and respect. London, September 28, 1868."

Scandal asserts that in Baden the other day Mlle. Tilma de Murska and Wachtel quarelled, and that the tenor "took it out of her"