

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Spanish Crown to be Offered to Espartero.

Judicial Decision Against Female Suffrage in England.

The Allies in Front of Asuncion, Paraguay.

An American Squadron Up the Paraguay River.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Earthquakes in the Hawaii Islands.

Sixty Thousand Militia Called Out in Arkansas.

SPAIN.

General Espartero Probably King of Spain—General Lersundi Removed from Cuba.

The Times' Madrid correspondent writes to that journal that the crown of Spain will probably be offered to Espartero.

The decree removing General Lersundi from the Captain Generalship of Cuba and appointing General Caba in his place was officially published on Saturday.

Nomination of Twenty-five Councillors of State—Reappointment of Justices of Peace—Religious Toleration Demanded.

Madrid, Nov. 9, 1868. Marshal Serrano has nominated twenty-five councillors of State.

Justices of Peace have been reappointed in all the provinces of Spain.

Popular demonstrations have been made in the Balearic and Canary Islands in favor of religious toleration, and petitions have been sent praying the government to immediately issue a decree establishing the freedom of public worship.

ENGLAND.

Important Decision Against Female Suffrage—New Military Commander for Ireland—The Treaty Between Canada and the United States.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 1868. In the case of Miss Lydia Becker the Court of Common Pleas has rendered a decision, in which all the judges concur, that the common law of England gives women no right to vote.

It is reported that Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, will succeed Lord Strathairn at the head of the troops in Ireland.

The Morning Post regrets the postponement of the negotiations for a new reciprocity treaty between the Dominion of Canada and the United States. It regards the conclusion of such a treaty as the only sedative for the discontent of Nova Scotia.

An American Comedian Before Royalty. LONDON, Nov. 9, 1868. John S. Clark, the American comedian, played at the Strand theatre, on Friday evening last, before the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Hereditary Johnson and other notables.

Disaster to a German Emigrant Steamer. PLYMOUTH, Nov. 9, 1868. The emigrant steamer Palmerston, from Hamburg for New York, six weeks out, returned to this port yesterday leaky.

IRELAND.

Public Demonstration at the Funeral of a Prominent Fenian. DUBLIN, Nov. 9, 1868. A great popular demonstration took place here yesterday on the occasion of the funeral of Mr. James Mountain, who is supposed to have held a prominent position in the Fenian organization.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Earthquakes at Hilo—Natives Flee to the Mountains for Safety. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7, 1868. Honolulu advices to October 12 have been received by a sailing vessel. The commercial news is unimportant.

There had been no foreign arrivals and nothing later had been heard from the whaling fleet.

Frequent shocks of earthquake were felt at Hilo. The atmosphere was filled with smoke and the natives predicted that a great tidal wave would deluge Honolulu by October 4. Hundreds of the natives were ordered to the mountains for safety, but the prediction failed of accomplishment.

Hawaiian Ambassador En Route for Washington—A Shock of Revolution—The Great Tidal Wave at Hawaii—Rescue of Shipwrecked Japanese—The Matiny on the Bark Coyatlin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9, 1868. The steamer Montana arrived here to-day from Honolulu with advices to the 24th of October.

Dr. Mott Smith, who is on a mission from the Hawaiian government to Washington, is a passenger. He has also been appointed as the solicitor of some of the leading citizens of the islands to assist in procuring the passage of a reciprocity treaty at the next session of Congress.

An insurrection had broken out in Hawaii. A sheriff attempted to arrest one Kaoni, who called himself a prophet and predicted the end of the world. Kaoni's followers resisted and killed the sheriff and a deputy. Several native policemen were killed in the struggle.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The Allied Army and Fleet Before Asuncion—A Detachment of the American Brazil Squadron Bound up the Paraguay.

Lisbon, Nov. 9, 1868. The mail steamer from South America has arrived at this port. She brings dates from Rio Janeiro to the 12th ult.

The Allied fleet and army were before Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. News of the surrender of the city was hourly expected at Rio.

It was reported that the United States squadron, under Rear Admiral Davis, was going up the Paraguay river to Asuncion.

CUBA.

Government Troops Unable to Get Provisions—Plantations Ravaged by the Rebels—Fears of a Famine—Mails Rifled—Lersundi Allowed to Suspend the Death Penalty.

HAVANA, Nov. 9, 1868. The Diario to-day publishes the following intelligence: "Colonel Lobo, who left the town of Tunas on an expedition into the country in search of provisions and supplies, has returned without success, the insurgents having destroyed everything of the kind within their reach."

The Diario adds that many bands of robbers are committing depredations on the plantations, acting under the pretence of being revolutionaries. A large portion of the eastern district of the island are consequently unable to harvest their crops.

This state of things, it is feared, will lead to famine and desolation. A mail carrier was assassinated last week and his mails were rifled by the rebels, who have seized the mails at various points within the disturbed districts.

Captain General Lersundi has received a telegram from the home government authorizing him to suspend or not, as in his discretion, as the occasion may require, the death penalty in the case of persons condemned for political offences.

The insurrectionary disturbances are confined to the eastern districts. The rest of the island continues tranquil.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Opposition to the Repeal Movement in Nova Scotia. HALIFAX, Nov. 9, 1868. Hon. Joseph Howe publishes another letter, in which he announces he has reached the conclusion that it is useless to continue the struggle for the repeal.

He also says in his correspondence with the Dominion government, but omits to state the character of the correspondence. The letter creates great indignation here. The unionists predict a collapse in the new movement.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Sailing of the Panama Steamer—Earthquake in Victoria—Mining Stock—Markets. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9, 1868. The steamer Constitution sailed to-day for Panama with \$372,000 in treasure, of which \$191,500 are for New York and \$180,500 for England.

The passengers are Judge Field and George C. Gorham. The yellow jacket mining company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$300 per share, payable on the 15th inst.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Victoria on November 4. Stocks—Alpha, \$35; Belcher, \$185; Bullion, \$14; Chollar, \$130; Confidence, \$35; Crown Point, \$4; Empire Mill, \$700; Gould and Curry, \$85; Hale and Corcoran, \$42; Imperial, \$90; Kennerly, \$21; Ophir, \$102; Savage, \$98; Sierra Nevada, \$28; Yellow Jacket, \$1,387.

Four in good demand at \$5 25 a bushel. Wheat—Good shipping \$1 75. Legal tenders \$2.

ARKANSAS.

Troops Dispatched in Pursuit of a Murderer—Trouble Anticipated—Sixty Thousand Militia Called For. MEMPHIS, Nov. 9, 1868. A special despatch to the Statesman from Little Rock says on Sunday morning Governor Clayton sent three companies of colored militia to look for Baker. Serious trouble is apprehended. The governor has also ordered the raising of 60,000 militia throughout the State.

So far as heard from the election in the State passed off quietly.

FLORIDA.

The Troubles Between the Governors—Quiet in Tallahassee—Recovery of Stolen Arms. TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 4, 1868. Nothing of importance has transpired since the report of Saturday in regard to the impeachment of the Governor or concerning the Governor's suit against Lieutenant Governor Gleason and Secretary Alden. There are no indications of a disturbance in Tallahassee.

About half the arms thrown from the cars were recovered in good order and are now in possession of the United States troops.

All the Judges of the Supreme Court are here awaiting the action of the Circuit Court.

DELAWARE.

Annual Session of Knights of Pythias. WILMINGTON, Nov. 9, 1868. The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias, composed of delegates from the Grand Lodges of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Louisiana and Nebraska, assembled this morning in annual session, Supreme Chancellor Samuel Head, of New Jersey, presiding. The session will continue several days, during which the ritual of the Order will be amended and a new constitution adopted. The Order numbers 40,000 in the States above mentioned.

MARYLAND.

Burning of the Bentley Springs Hotel—Deaths in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Nov. 9, 1868. The Bentley Springs Hotel and cottages in Baltimore county, thirty miles from this city, on the Northern Central Railroad, were destroyed by fire on Saturday. The loss is estimated at \$40,000, and is insured.

Rev. Jeremiah P. O'Neill, Jr., a Catholic priest, of Macon, Ga., died in this city on Friday afternoon, at St. Agnes Hospital.

Mrs. Maria Miller, aged seventy-eight, was burned to death yesterday, her clothes taking fire from a stove.

Mr. John Hollins, a well known grocery merchant, died at his residence in this city yesterday, in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a native of York, England.

THE ELECTION.

South Carolina. CHARLESTON, Nov. 9, 1868. The Daily News has nearly complete returns from every county in South Carolina, giving a republican majority of 9,000, a democratic gain of 33,000 since the election for the new constitution in April, 1867.

Alabama. MONTGOMERY, Nov. 9, 1868. The returns from thirty counties give Grant about 10,000 majority. The remaining counties—thirty-two—with the exception of four, will all probably give Seymour majorities. The State is still classed as doubtful. Hundreds of white men did not vote because they did not have an opportunity of registering, while many others would not take the voters' oath.

Tennessee. NASHVILLE, Nov. 9, 1868. The Nashville Republican of this evening says the official returns from the Fourth Congressional district elect Fullam (Republican) by 200 majority. Full returns have not been received at the office of the Secretary of State.

Michigan. DETROIT, Nov. 9, 1868. The Post has returns from nearly all the counties in Michigan, showing a total republican majority of 30,317. It is believed the full official returns will increase this to 31,000. Ferry's majority for Congress in the Fourth district will be 8,500, a gain of 1,500 over the vote of the county. The majority in the Sixth district will be nearly 4,000.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9, 1868. A small carrier was assassinated last week and his mails were rifled by the rebels, who have seized the mails at various points within the disturbed districts.

Sergeant, republican, is expected to Congress from the Second district by over 3,000 majority.

The Third district is still in doubt. The chances are in favor of Hartson, the republican candidate. The Board of Supervisors have ordered a recount of the city vote. Some of the packages of ballots in possession of the County Clerk bear evidence of having been tampered with.

An immense sum of money is at stake on the result of the vote of the city and State, and a recount will probably be made in other localities.

Oregon. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9, 1868. Returns from fifteen counties in Oregon give Grant over 500 majority. Nine counties are yet to be heard from.

HOFFMAN.

Mayor Hoffman in Albany—Serenade by the Jackson Guard—Speech of the Governor Elect. ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1868. The arrival of Hon. John T. Hoffman and wife at Congress Hall was the occasion of a complimentary serenade to him this evening by the Jackson Guard. On being called out and warmly cheered by the crowd.

Mr. Hoffman said, substantially:—He was pleased to meet so many of his friends from the good county of Albany. He thanked them for their demonstration and for the efforts they had made, in common with other friends throughout the State, to secure the triumph of constitutional government.

He felt especially grateful for the glorious result in Albany county, where he had been beaten in any other it was a representative locality. He regarded this demonstration as a compliment to himself, and would therefore say that he had striven in the cause justly, and to do all in his power to establish those principles which he believed would best subserve the interests of all the people of this State.

He said that he had been beaten in the election, but he had not been defeated by the republican friends, but by the democratic friends. He said that he had been elected by a majority of 30,000, and he would be glad to see the republican friends of the State, and to see the democratic friends of the State, and to see the republican friends of the State, and to see the democratic friends of the State.

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WASHINGTON.

Speculations as to General Grant's Cabinet.

The General Reticent to His Party Leaders.

HIS MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

The Present Aspect of the Alabama Claims Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1868. General Grant's Arrival at Army Headquarters.

This being the first business day since the return of the President elect it was supposed by many persons that he would hold a public levee of some kind, and most of them thought it more than probable that the headquarters of the army would be the place.

Accordingly, the rather modest looking mansion occupied as headquarters of the General-in-Chief became an object of interest to a number of people who gathered there at an early hour in the morning in the hope of seeing the great little man arrive.

A vigilant watch was kept by the curions for the first glimpse of Grant's modes of conveyance were most likely to be seen in the morning.

Since Grant called on Spinner to-day, another likely man for the Treasury Department has been mentioned. Mr. Spinner is that man. So, quid nunc and gossipers, put this and that together.

The General Captured by One of the Butler Family. It turns out that General Grant was captured on Saturday evening last on his arrival at the depot here by one of the Butler family, the members of which have a way of keeping accurately posted in regard to Grant's movements.

This was not the valiant Ben, however, who had the General in his power for a matter of ten minutes on Saturday night, but John Butler, Sam Ward's coachman, who, learning that the General was coming, and finding no carriage in waiting, drove up the railroad track and picked him up.

Grant offered him five dollars for his trouble, which John refused, but agreed finally to accept two dollars and an order of quarter, which the General insisted he should take to invest in a cocktail.

Movements of the Vice President Elect—The Dinner at General Grant's. The Vice President elect, who got here very quietly this morning, spent most of the day in visiting the departments, attending to business at the Capitol and dining with General Grant, at his residence on I street.

Mr. Colfax looks remarkably well after his long tour, and appeared on the streets to-day in the best of humor, smiling his usual smile, and chatting with the ease and rapidity for which he is noted.

He speaks quite pleasantly and hopefully of the future, and predicts that the day when the country will be thoroughly pacified is not far distant.

Mr. Colfax is one of the most cheerful and urban of our public men, and in this way might be copied with advantage by a great many. The dinner at Grant's house to-day, at which Colfax was present, was a quiet, family affair, and not, as some supposed, a gathering of all the leading republican politicians now collected in the capital for the purpose of deliberating over Cabinet appointments and the policy of the incoming administration.

It was a conversation of the table and the merits of the junior members of the Grant family. After adjourning the House to-morrow Mr. Colfax will depart by the two P. M. train for Baltimore, where he is to spend a few days, and thence proceed to his home in Indiana. He will return here in the course of a few weeks.

Present Aspect of the Alabama Claims Negotiation. The Alabama claims and the probable settlement to be arranged by Minister Johnson are still a subject of much conjecture and speculation.

Every day there is some new shape given to the negotiations by the active agent engaged in trying to discover the real status of the question. The latest is that which telegraphed you last night, and which has been slightly modified to-day.

According to this statement the English government has proposed, first, an arbitration to decide as to the responsibility of England for the depredations of the Alabama, and second, a mixed commission to investigate and adjust all claims growing out of those depredations.

To these proposals it is said Mr. Seward has added a third—namely, that the arbitration include in its deliberations the question as to whether England was right in according belligerent rights to the confederacy.

This third point, it is said, was declined by the English government, and the result was a refusal on the part of Mr. Seward under these circumstances to agree to an arbitration.

So the negotiations came to a halt and were reopened afresh with a new set of proposals. Some here say that the new proposals certainly include a mixed commission, but that the unwieldy bulk demanded by the cable. They say the point urged by our government strenuously is the recognition in the first place of the fact that England was wrong in recognizing the rebels as belligerents, and also responsible for depredations by the Alabama. These conceded, our government, it is stated, will not haggle very particularly about the amount and justice of individual claims or how they are to be adjusted.

Arrival of Senators and Congressmen in the City. Besides Speaker Colfax, Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is the only other member of the House known to be in the city. Senators Wade, Morgan, Cameron and Corbett are in the city. After the declaration of the adjournment of Congress to-morrow Messrs. Wade and Colfax will return to the West.

Financial Movements of Secretary McCulloch. The Secretary of the Treasury will receive an additional amount of three per cent to be issued, if necessary, to relieve the money market.

Movements of General Kilpatrick. General Kilpatrick had an interview to-day with President Johnson, General Grant and Secretaries Seward, Schofield, Welles and McCulloch, and left here to-night for his home in New Jersey, having received an extension of his leave of absence from Chile. He has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration on the occasion of the reunion of the Veterans of New Hampshire on the 8th of January.

Internal Revenue Decisions. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that dealers in liquors on making their returns of distilled spirits on hand are required to draw off into regular barrels what at the time may be in their casks in order that it may be gauged and stamped.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars imported from foreign countries are not required to have internal revenue stamps affixed thereto and cancelled unless said articles are withdrawn from the Custom House for consumption or sale in the United States.

Internal Revenue Officers Appointed. The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day: Gaigers—David R. Risley and Julius Change for First district of Missouri; J. F. Hoyt, A. B. Smith and L. W. Miles for First district of Illinois; George John for Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania; John H. Roberts for Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania; Wm. M. Russell for Fourth district of Ohio.

Murder of Indian Affairs in Arizona. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received information from La Paz, Arizona, of the killing of Cosmes, head chief of the Apache Mohaves, together with two of his captains and several of his followers. It appears from all the evidence collected that on the morning of the 24th of September, about daylight, a party of travellers numbering thirteen, in the employ of two freighters—Chenoweth and Pinter—employed at La Paz, and among themselves proceeded to the camp of some Apache Mohaves, probably thirty in number, and commenced an attack by firing on the Indians, resulting as above stated.

Butler, on the one side, and N. B. Forrest, Wade Hampton, C. C. Vaindigham et al., on the other, may as well send their advice to the King of Dahomey as to General Grant. A word to the wise is sufficient.

General Grant's Views of the Republican Platform. A statement made last evening by a gentleman in whom may be placed implicit reliance, and who enjoys excellent opportunities to enable him to speak intelligently on the subject, may give some indication of General Grant's position in relation to the republican party. He states that after the General was nominated he sat for quite a long time carefully reading and pondering upon the platform adopted by the convention; that he finally expressed to his confidential friends that he did not like it, and was in great doubt whether he would accept the nomination on that platform.

This coming to the ears of certain leaders of the party they hastened to call upon the General, who stated to them his objections to the platform. This intelligence was received with no little consternation by his visitors, who feared that Grant entertained the intention of declining the nomination. They at once opened upon him with every conceivable argument they could bring forward to induce him to accept, one of which arguments was that the platform need not be regarded by him in so serious a light—it was simply an enunciation of the general principles of the party, necessary only to make up the issues of the campaign. They urged him to accept at all events, and to say nothing more about the platform. Many other arguments of a similar character were used, it is said, which gave Grant to understand that they wanted him to accept the nomination, if even it had to be on a platform of his own adoption.

Another Candidate for the Treasury. Since Grant called on Spinner to-day, another likely man for the Treasury Department has been mentioned. Mr. Spinner is that man. So, quid nunc and gossipers, put this and that together.

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