TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Struggle Between Monarchy and Republicanism in Spain.

A New Captain General for Cuba.

Austria Believes in the Pacific Intentions of Russia.

Treaty Between Japan and China for the Expulsion of Foreigners.

SPAIN.

A New Captain General for Cuba—The Vomito in Tarragona and Bilboa—Monarchy Versus the Republic.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1870.

General Cordova is officially announced to succeed De Rodas as Captain General of Cuba.

The vomito has appeared at Tarragona and Bilboa.

A correspondent at Madrid, writing the 28th ult., says:—The struggle between monarchy and republicanism here may last for a few months more; but it may be taken for certain that if the Regent attains the powers he demands and inclines the balance in favor of any particular candidature for the throne he is lost. It is equally certain that if Prim assumes the dictatorship we shall have civil war lasting for a year.

AUSTRIA.

The Empire Not Uneasy About Russia—Americans at the Capital.

VIENNA, Oct. 4, 1870.

The Austrian government again disclaims any anxiety about Russia's designs upon the Danubian principalities.

Generals Barnard, Wright and Michler, American officers travelling under warrant of the War Department, were presented to Baron Beust by Minister Jay on the 30th of September and to the Emperor Francis Joseph on the following day at a special audience.

The new American Minister to Turkey, Mr. McVeigh, is making a short sojourn in Vienna on his way to his post at Constantinople.

ENGLAND.

The Loss of the Captain Investigation—The Case Closed—Railway Collision Near Crewe—Fenians Arrested in Cork—Mignot the Artist Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1870.

The testimony before the naval court martial in the Captain case was closed yesterday. Judgment has been reserved.

A collision occurred to-day on the London and Northwestern Railway, near Crewe. Several persons were badly hurt.

Messrs. O'Sullivan and O'Reilly, understood to be from the United States, have been arrested at Cork as Fenians. A uniform, revolver and ammunition were found at their lodging.

Mignot, the artist, who has recently resided at Brighton, has died of varioloid. John Ruskin, the well known art critic, accompanied the remains to the home of Mignot's family.

GERMANY.

Demands of the National Party.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1870.

The German national party demand a Constituent Assembly and the reconstruction of the Confederation.

BELGIUM.

Prince Caraman's Appointment—Action of the Belgian Bishops.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1870.

Prince Caraman has been named Governor of Hainault.

The Belgian bishops have united in a protest against the recent events at Rome.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Foreigners to be Expelled from Both Countries.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1870.

A telegram from Shanghae, received to-day, says the *North China Herald* mentions a treaty which has just been concluded between China and Japan, for the expulsion of foreigners.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati Schnetzenfest—The German Sharpshooters for Premiums.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4, 1870.

The Schnetzenfest proceeded with considerable heat to-day. The shooting was confined to contests for premiums and goblets. The man hitting the bull's eye twenty-five times is entitled to a goblet. The target is five feet in diameter, with twenty-five rings, one inch apart. The bull's eye is four inches in diameter. The first goblet was won by G. F. Kalb, of Philadelphia; the second by John J. Morf, of New Jersey; the third by Philip Klein, of New York; the fourth by Philo Jacoby, of San Francisco, and the fifth by Dominic Wiget. There was but little shooting at the honorary targets. One man contending for the honorary purse made sixty-five rings in three shots. To-night a grand concert in honor of the sharpshooters took place at Turner Hall.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Report on the Affairs of Frank Skinner & Co.—Probability of a Pretty Clean Settlement With all Classes of Creditors.

BOSTON, Oct. 4, 1870.

The committee appointed by the creditors of Messrs. Frank Skinner & Co. have submitted their report, by which it appears that all the savings banks to which they were indebted are fully insured by a collateral security, and will not lose a dollar. There is a second class of creditors who will in all probability receive their payments in full, or a large share of their claims, as they hold second names, like the drafts of woollen mills, on F. Skinner & Co. and others; these woollen mills are liable for the full amount of the drafts in case they cannot be cashed by Skinner & Co. A third class of creditors hold no securities, to whom the committee hope to be able to pay, in their own words, "a respectable dividend;" but they decline to commit themselves as to the amount. The committee think that proceedings in bankruptcy should be avoided; they think that all the directors will have their claims better satisfied out of bankruptcy than in it.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 4—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 91; 1865, old, 90¾; 1867, 89¾; ten-forties, 86¼. Stocks steady. Erie Railway shares, 18; Illinois Central, 113¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Oct. 4—Evening.—United States bonds closed firmer at 94¼ a 94½ for the issue of 1867.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—4:30 P. M.—The market closed steady. Middling uplands, 8½d.; middling Orleans, 8¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—Corn, 28s. 6d. a 28s. 9d. per quarter for European. Naval stores market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—Pork, 109s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Cheese, 56s. 6d. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 58s. per cwt. for short ribbed middles.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 4.—Linseed cakes, £10 10s. a £10 15s. per ton for thin oblong for feeding. Sugar firmer, both on spot and afloat. Tallow, 43s. 6d. per cwt. Calcutta linseed, 60s. 6d.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Oct. 4.—Petroleum closed quiet at 52f. a 52¼f.

ROME.

The Day Fixed for the King's Entry Into the Eternal City.

The City Quiet and Orderly After the Excitement—What Will be Done With the Pope—His Holiness Watching the Italian Troops from the Vatican—Excellent Demeanor of the Soldiers—The Weather Delightful.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Oct. 3, 1870.

The special vote on the plebiscite has not created as great surprise as was expected. Prince Borghese, the leader of the conservative party, and many of the prominent priests who were previously earnest supporters of the temporal power of his Holiness, have given in a hearty adherance to Italian supremacy.

The knotty point which now presents itself is what will be done with the Pope? The Leonine City is agitated on this subject. The Castle of St. Angelo, which is comprised in the district, is filled with Italian troops. So the occupation of the Leonine City, which was commenced a few days ago, is now an accomplished fact.

Pio Nono no doubt believes that he has nothing to fear from the occupation of the city by the Italians. He may be seen as usual, only surrounded by a detachment of Italian lancers instead of by Papal dragoons as formerly. No fear is entertained of his Holiness undertaking flight to any foreign country, as he has every reason to believe that he would be worse off as an exile abroad than as spiritual sovereign at home, where he will be free from the worry and responsibility of temporal government.

The Pope is getting impatient in his confinement in the Vatican during the present fine weather. The respectful and devout appearance of the Italian soldiers, especially those from the meridianal provinces, as seen by him from the majestic Vatican basilica, encourages the Holy Father with the idea of emerging from his confinement to get a still closer view of the invaders.

It is much better for the Pope to familiarize himself with the new order of things, for the idea of such a little *imperium in imperio* existing independently in hostility, as the Leonini City would be in Rome is at once not only absurd but impracticable.

The weather is magnificent, and thousands of visitors are arriving in this city daily.

The Plebiscite at Civita Vecchia—Chevalier Lauza Decorated.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1870.

Advices from Florence say that Civita Vecchia voted 422 "yes" to 13 "no" on the question of annexation to the kingdom of Italy.

Chevalier Lauza has been decorated with the Collar of the Order of the "Annunziata."

The Transfer of the Seat of Government—When—The Entry of the King Into Rome Fixed—Temporary Governor—Cardinal Antonelli's Views—Miscellaneous News.

A correspondent writing from Rome, September 29, says:—

It is reported there is a division in the Cabinet of Victor Emanuel about the transfer of the seat of government to Rome, some being in favor of going there at once, while others are in favor of waiting and taking a long breath after so great a surprise of good fortune. It is probable the former will prevail.

The 18th of October is fixed for the visit of the King to Rome.

It is probable that General Lamarmora will be appointed temporary Governor of the Roman territory. His commission will include the power of making a definitive settlement with the Pope.

It is thought Antonelli will endeavor to smooth away difficulties, as he will prefer a luxurious life at the Vatican to poverty in the Island of Malta. One thing is certain the country will sanction no terms of settlement that do not involve the death and burial of the temporal power.

The priests and seminarians are again showing themselves in the streets.

The Pope has only once left the Vatican and then to visit an hospital.

Count Mamiami has arrived at Rome to take direction of the Department of Public Instruction.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Assembling of Delegates in Cincinnati—Address of Welcome by George H. Pendleton—Organization and Appointment of Committees.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4, 1870.

The Southern Commercial Convention assembled this morning, at ten o'clock, in Pike's Hall. One hundred and fifty delegates were present. The Convention was called to order by S. M. Bishop, vice president for Ohio of the Louisville Convention.

Hon. George H. Pendleton was introduced and made the reception address. He said:—

FRIENDS—Every industrial interest and the advocates of every growing enterprise, from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, attest to the dignity of this Convention and the magnitude of the questions committed to its consideration. Your predecessors, who met at Norfolk in 1868, were few in numbers, and the chief subject of their consideration was the ocean trade of the Atlantic cities with Europe. Your members already reach many hundreds, and your debates will touch every project of material development, every phase of intelligent industry, every facility of commercial intercourse, every plan for finance and taxation, every encouragement to immigration, every question of governmental economy. This Convention meets to consider and advance the interests of the great Mississippi valley. The interests of the Mississippi valley are the centre and source of the well being of the country. Its development is their growth, its prosperity their wealth; and when hand industry touches into life any dormant element or power which nature has hidden in its fields, mines, lakes or rivers, it grows by its activity and moves under its impulsion. The Mississippi valley! The very name calls up a vision of transcendental grandeur; lands teeming with cotton, rice and sugar, corn or barley. It stretches from central Pennsylvania to the western boundary of Kansas, from the Lake of the Woods to the Gulf of Mexico. Its soil is fertile, its mines productive, its forests exhaustless, its climate healthful. Ere long hundreds of millions of people will inhabit it. They will till its fertile grounds, work its fruitful mines, manufacture its raw materials; they will be an active, enterprising, self-reliant, arduous people; they will not submit to isolation. They will require, and they will have, a free, uninterrupted, easy communication with the Gulf of Mexico by the Mississippi river; with the Chesapeake Bay by the canal of Virginia; with Sandy Hook by the canals of New York; with the North Atlantic by the lakes and the St. Lawrence. They will reach the Pacific by the Northern, Central and Southern railroads. They will dig through the mountains of Virginia and import by way of Norfolk. They will thread the valleys of Kentucky and Tennessee and load their ships at Charleston and Savannah. They will build levees on the Southern rivers and reclaim to cultivation their rich alluvium. They will sweep away every embarrassment caused by the protective system. They will demand every improvement in the burthen of taxation and in the benefits in the currency which the most enlightened and sagacious civilization can suggest. This is the Southern Commercial Convention. Ohio was the first fruit of the munificence of liberal, patriotic, magnanimous Virginia—the eldest born of the Northwest, the fairest of her sisters, conscious of her own matured and matronly beauty, she looks with loving pride upon their youthful bloom and vigor. In her name I bid you welcome.

Mr. R. M. Bishop, as temporary chairman, then called for the committees, one member from each State, on permanent organization, on credentials and on rules and order of business. The following are the committees:—

On Organization—Messrs. G. H. Wilcox, Alabama; George E. Dodge, Arkansas; H. L. Hart, Florida; H. G. Capers, Georgia; P. P. Carson, Indiana; S. W. Morton, Kentucky; Colonel W. G. Coffin, Kansas; C. T. Buddeke, Louisana; Hon. C. A. Foster, Wisconsin; R. R. Rutland, Maryland; B. Able, Missouri; Royal E. Robbins, Massachusetts; Thomas M. Monroe, Iowa; James H. Drake, New York; John G. Fox, Nevada; G. C. Mills, North Carolina; Judge Bowen, Ohio; W. S. Hastie, South Carolina; William J. Sykes, Tennessee; G. G. Forsha, Texas; W. W. Walker, Virginia; D. M. Kelley, Wisconsin.

On Credentials—Messrs. J. M. Humphrey, Alabama; J. C. Macombe, Arkansas; R. B. Hilton, Florida; W. W. F. Mellan, Georgia; S. A. Gilbert, Indiana; A. S. Berry and Isaac Young, Kentucky; J. W. Sherren, Louisiana; Hon. T. W. Springer, Mississippi; Robert Fowler, Maryland; Clinton B. Fisk, Maryland; N. B. Banks, Mississippi; Thomas M. Norris, Indiana; James R. T. Turner, New York; A. A. Campbell, North Carolina; C. W. Rowland, Ohio; George L. Hogis, South Carolina; W. P. Rattbrim, Tennessee; A. C. F. McKean, Texas; R. D. Lilley, Virginia, and O. B. Thomas, Wisconsin.

On Rules and Order of Business—Charles A. Miller, Alabama; B. B. Williams, Arkansas; P. H. Rafer, Florida; B. H. Gaskill, Georgia; H. W. Clowd, Indiana; Charles R. Long, Kentucky; Judge J. L. Pendery, Kansas; P. C. Lanbatte, Louisiana; Colonel J. P. Pryor, Mississippi; H. M. Rutter, Maine; S. P. Thompson, Maryland; D. G. Ferrell, Missouri; N. P. Banks, Massachusetts; Peter Clark, New York; J. O. Mills, North Carolina; Benjamin Eagleston, Ohio; J. Barret Cohan, South Carolina; E. M. Kennedy, Tennessee; J. W. Throckmorton, Texas; John E. Roller, Virginia; and D. J. Stevens, Wisconsin.

Afternoon Session.

The Southern Commercial Convention reassembled at half-past three P. M. N. P. Banks, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported the delegates present properly accredited from twenty-five States; also from seventy-five cities representing commercial interests in the United States. The whole number of delegates present was 350, all properly accredited and entitled to seats. The report was adopted. Colonel Morton reported for president John W. Garrett, of Maryland, and also for a large number of vice presidents. His report was adopted. President Garrett, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor in a few words. B. Eggleston, from the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, submitted his report, which was adopted. A resolution to change the name from Southern to National elicited considerable discussion, but was informally laid over.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE SHENANDOAH FLOOD.

Incidents of the Disastrous Deluge—Further Particulars of the Loss of Life and Property.

RICHMOND, Oct. 4, 1870.

A special from Staunton to-night gives additional particulars of the destruction by the flood in the Shenandoah Valley of mills, bridges and dwellings. It says a negro man in the employment of James A. Patterson, of Rockingham county, attempted to rescue his wife and child who had been swept into the river by riding on a horse. He succeeded in getting them on the horse's back and started back, but both wife and child were again carried off, and it was with great difficulty and peril that he again reached the bank.

The stage from the lower valley, which has just arrived, reports the destruction on the Shenandoah as fearful, not a bridge on the main road being left standing, and only two mills. The mill and residence of Noah Kite, of Page county, were swept off, and all of his family drowned.

After the flood had somewhat abated a negro named Ben Green while rowing Mrs. Hawkins across the river fell from the boat and was drowned. His body has not been recovered. Mrs. Hawkins then took the oars and rowed herself and children across the turbid stream.

Houses over half a mile from the river were swept off, and in several localities large numbers of cattle were carried away by the flood. Houses, with their entire furniture, were seen floating down the river, and Mrs. Shaff and five children, who live on an island in the Shenandoah were on the point of being swept off, the water already being in the second story of the dwelling. They cried piteously for help, which was heard by two young men, who procured a canoe and at the imminent risk of their lives rescued them.

The Flood in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1870.

A private despatch received here to-day states that the water at Harper's Ferry has again risen, and is higher than it has been heretofore during the present freshet.

Trains Again Running.

GREENWOOD, Oct. 4, 1870.

Trains commenced running to-day between Richmond and Staunton on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and passengers are transported through by making two trains, first at Moore's creek and next at Waynesboro.

THE VIRGINIA DELUGE—PROJECT OF AID FOR THE SUFERERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—In your editorial comments this morning on the terrible calamity that has just befallen so many of the long suffering, uncomplaining, struggling people of my State—Virginia—you make a suggestion to this great and wealthy city that I hope will be acted upon, and that some aid will be tendered to the thousands of poor people, white and black, in the regions swept by the late unprecedented freshets. I am personally familiar with the whole region drained by the James river and its tributaries and the Shenandoah, and, from the accounts I have seen in the papers, as well as private information from home, I am satisfied that the suffering entailed upon the people, especially the poor, will be greater for a time than any they endured in the (to them) most disastrous period of the war. The very means of daily subsistence have been swept away from thousands of people in a few hours. Crops, mills and animals are all destroyed along the water courses in many of our fairest and best counties. Starvation stares thousands in the face unless prompt assistance and supplies are furnished. Our own people again, as in the past, will help each other as fast and as liberally as possible, and probably no appeal will be heard coming from the sufferers themselves. Years of great trial and endurance have taught them to bear calamity without complaint. But I know that even small sums of money, promptly expended in the purchase of provisions for the poor among the sufferers, will greatly mitigate the immediate effects of this fearful calamity. The object of this letter is to suggest how contributions made here can be immediately applied to the relief of these people. Let such organizations as the Mercantile Exchanges, Board of Trade, Gold and Stock Exchange, &c., designate some one or more of your leading banking houses as a depository of funds contributed. I have no doubt some of them would cheerfully consent to receive and transmit the funds. Let all such deposits be made to the credit of Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of Virginia, whose large and generous heart and high position would insure the prompt and proper application of the charity. The Legislature has just met at Richmond. Governor Walker can organize committees of members from the devastated counties, who would at once through their boards of supervisors in the counties be able to distribute the funds properly in the purchase and delivery of flour, meal and salt to the destitute families in their midst. I have had no time to correspond with Governor Walker on this subject, but I know the man and know how well and how energetically and faithfully he will perform this office of charity and philanthropy to a suffering people. If I can be of any service in bringing into communication parties who take hold of this matter here and Governor Walker or others in Virginia, during my stay this week, I will cheerfully render it in behalf of the women and children of my suffering State, so suddenly cast down again from that hope and cheerfulness inspired by good crops and brighter prospects than they had enjoyed for ten years. I will be found daily at the office of the Virginia International Land Loan and Trust Company, 90 Broadway, over the National Bank of the Republic, from ten till two. J. D. IMBODEN.

DELAWARE.

The Election—A Republican Majority Throughout the State.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 4, 1870.

The election for 100 officers as inspectors of the State election in November was held in this State to-day, as usual. Little interest was attached to it, and the vote polled in this city was very light. As far as heard from the republican majority throughout the State is 270. They have a considerable gain on the vote of 1868.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE—"BARNABY RUDGE."

Of all the works of Dickens the most difficult, we opine, to put on the stage in an effective form is "Barnaby Rudge." In it the great novelist grasps a grand subject, the intoxication of an entire people over a chimera, the nonsensical bugbear of papal plots and conspiracies. The history of the terrible London riots, caused by a man who nowadays would be safely lodged in an asylum before he could do any harm, was never told with such a fearful, lifelike coloring as that which Dickens has thrown around the grand central characters of his story. These characters are also peculiarly interesting in their conception and delineation, and, with two exceptions, are extremely difficult to be properly represented on the stage. These two exceptions are the characters of Sam Tappertit and the antiquated coquette Miggs. They were the features of the cast at Miss Edwin's theatre last night. Mr. Stuart Robson played the one and Miss Mary Stuart the other. Mr. Robson made a decided hit as the bold 'prentice, and it gave him full scope for his brilliant talents as a comedian. Miss Stuart looked, acted and spoke as if she was made for the part of the spinster. The rest of the cast was in general satisfactory, with the exception of the gentlemen who appeared as Sir John Haredale, Rudge and Lord George Gordon. We strongly advise the management to discard such heavy, melodramatic pieces and return to light comedy and vaudeville, for which the theatre seems to be specially constructed. The acting of Mr. Robson and Miss Stuart, however, lights up the sombre character of this play very much and will entertain the patrons of the house while it is kept on the boards.

WASHINGTON.

Rumored Important Changes in the Cabinet.

General Walbridge and Ben Wade Named for Portfolios.

The Meeting of the Cabinet Yesterday.

THE CONDITION OF THE CENSUS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1870.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

All the members of the Cabinet, Messrs. Akerman and Cox excepted, were present at the meeting to-day. The session was about two hours long, and business of a routine character only was transacted.

Coming Cabinet Changes—Old Ben Wade's and General Hiram Walbridge's Prospects.

Whether or not there is anything more than mere talk in the reported inclination of the President to bestow Cabinet honors upon General Hiram Walbridge, it is certain that some friends of the veteran politician of New York have been working very earnestly to accomplish something of the kind for their favorite. General Walbridge, no doubt, would be flattered by a tender of some prominent Cabinet position and would accept cheerfully. Some of his friends declare even that such a tender has been made indirectly, and that the General is now considering the matter seriously. I do not pretend to vouch for the truth of the statement. I only repeat what I hear, which, briefly, is this, that there is a probability of three Cabinet officers withdrawing at no distant date—namely, Fish, Cox and Robeson—and that Walbridge has been offered either the Navy or State Department. Mr. Fish, it is known, long since desired to retire from public life, but remained at the urgent request of President Grant. Cox wishes, it is said, to go to Berlin, and jovial Robeson hankers for the delights of an easy private life, as of yore. The programme fixed by the Cabinet changers is that Ben Wade shall get the Interior, Walbridge the Navy and some one else not named the State Department.

Bingham for Minister to Italy.

It is said John A. Bingham is anxious to represent our government in Italy. Bingham is pressed by strong men, and being a great lover of Italy and student of European matters, would make a good Minister.

Consul at Nice.

William H. Vesey, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed United States Consul at Nice, France.

The Census—The Disappointment in Second Class Cities—The Census Honestly and Thoroughly Taken.

Complaints in regard to the manner in which the census has been taken in different parts of the country are under investigation at the Census Office. The payments to assistant census marshals are stopped in all cases where reasons exist for supposing the work has been improperly or imperfectly performed. The cases where substantial reasons for complaints are shown are not, however, numerous. With the exception of New York the almost universal disappointment of the larger cities has not led to serious accusations of negligence or unfairness. Brooklyn and St. Louis exhibit an unexpected increase. Philadelphia has every reason to be satisfied with the result. The marshal of Maryland has not yet allowed the returns to be published. New Orleans and San Francisco will come fully up to every reasonable estimate.

Chicago, Boston and Cincinnati have had marshals whose faithfulness and efficiency could not be questioned. As to New York, the controversy is regarded here as of a partisan character, and it is generally believed that General Sharpe is likely to be found as candid and honest as the marshal who took the census in 1860. Scarcely a complaint has been made in regard to the cities of the second class. It is mainly in cities of the third or fourth class and in smart towns which aspire to be cities that the greatest disappointment is felt. Fortunately, these are the cases which can most easily be investigated, and the question as to the completeness of the census is generally settled at home without an appeal to the Census Office. In some cases volunteer committees of citizens have gone over the ground a second time with the assistant marshals, until it was settled to their satisfaction whether the work was or was not well done. Very few complaints have been received from the rural districts. In a few instances small portions of the sparsely settled Territories at the North and West have been passed by in the enumeration, and it has been found necessary to instruct the assistant marshals to return and take them. The Territories have almost uniformly been promptly and thoroughly taken. By the act of 1852 provision is made for the renumeration of the sections where the census shall be found to have been improperly taken. Generally it is found to be better to allow supplementary returns to be made. This is particularly the case in the cities where families are now returning from the sea shore and the country. Wherever application for authority to renumerate has been made the Census Office has instructed the marshals not to be influenced by popular disappointment or dissatisfaction at the results, inasmuch as the expectations formed had been in so many cases shown to be unfounded and unreasonable, but to make a personal investigation into the facts before reporting.

Going Home to Vote—A House Order Revoked.

In my despatches some days ago there appeared an order from Judge Otto, Chief Secretary of the Interior, instructing the heads of bureaus to allow clerks to go home and vote, deducting the time they were absent from their usual thirty days' leave in the year. This order gave considerable offence to the clerks, as such an order had never been before issued, and was not now in the other departments; and yesterday Judge Otto verbally notified the several heads of bureaus in his department that the order in relation to deductions for absence would not be enforced. It is said that this retraction is made in obedience to an order from the President upon the circumstances being made known to him by Senator Cameron. It was evidently a very harsh order, and the President has done perfectly right in directing its prompt revocation.

Protection for Trade Marks.

But a small number of applications to secure protection for trade marks under the act of Congress of July 8, 1870, have been made, although it was believed at the time the law was passed that there would be quite a rush for the issuance of such protection. Why this neglect on the part of parties using trade marks occurs is somewhat surprising, but it is supposed that the character of the law has not come to be generally understood, and that as it becomes more generally known advantage will be taken of its provisions.

Tobacco Keg Stamps.

Representations having been made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that some manufacturers of plug tobacco have been using small kegs so entirely covered with hoops as to render it impracticable to attach the stamps to the sides of these kegs according to the mode prescribed in regulations, series five, number eight, and that, consequently, they have, with the knowledge and consent of the local revenue officers, stamped each keg upon one of its heads; and, further, it having been represented that several seizures have of late been made of these kegs, in consequence of having been stamped as above, the Commissioner notified parties interested that upon application he will order the release of all such kegs so stamped by the consent of local officers and removed from the place of manufacture prior to October 1, provided this is the only cause of such seizure; but hereafter, as these manufacturers have already been informed, all kegs used in packing plug or other descriptions of chewing tobacco must be so constructed as to allow the stamps being attached to the sides prescribed in the regulations.

Blank Receipts Stamped to be Exchanged.

It may be of interest to persons owning unused blank receipts having the internal revenue stamps of two cents imprinted, the tax upon which was repealed by the act of July 14, 1870, on and after October 1, 1870, to know that on returning such stamped blanks to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by express they may receive other stamps of equal value. This arrangement will afford relief to a large number of business men who have had their blank receipts stamped within a recent period, and who can have no use for them by reason of the repeal of the tax.

Mrs. Pollard in the Lunatic Asylum.

Mrs. E. A. Pollard, a lady who acquired considerable notoriety in Baltimore a year or two ago in connection with a shooting affair in which she seriously injured a gentleman who refused to inform her of the whereabouts of Mr. Pollard, was yesterday sent to the Government Asylum for the Insane upon the order of Judge Otto, Acting Secretary of the Interior, two physicians certifying to her mental condition and two citizens to her being without means for her support. Thus this once proud and beautiful woman and happy wife and mother is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum, the recipient of the charities of the government. She has hardly reached the prime of life. The cause of Mrs. Pollard's insanity is said to be a scandal with which she was mixed up at the St. Cloud Hotel in this city a short time since. It seems what purported to be the facts in the case got into a flash paper in New York, and her grief on that account assumed such a violent form that she became crazed.

The Question of Commutation for Quarters.

The Second Comptroller has rejected the claim of an officer of marines on shipboard for commutation of quarters under the law of July 15, 1870, and also under the navy appropriation act of 1870, which embraces house rent in lieu of quarters on shipboard. The Comptroller decides that the Army bill of July 15, 1870, forbids any and every allowance of every name and nature whatever or commutation therefor except for fuel, forage and quarters in kind, which are to be furnished by the quartermaster. The quartermaster is not authorized to pay the officer the sum allowed for rent or quarters to be disbursed at the pleasure of the latter, but the quartermaster himself is to furnish the quarters in kind and at a cost not to exceed the amount allowed for the rank of the officer. The question whether any officer on shipboard has legal quarters or not is immaterial when commutation for quarters is forbidden by law, and when from the nature of his duty he occupies the only kind of quarters that the quartermaster or the government itself can furnish.

Andy Johnson in a New Role—He Does Not Wish Office.

Old Andy Johnson is heard from to-day. A letter was received by a prominent lawyer of this city, in which it is stated that the ex-President could easily have secured the nomination to Congress from R. R. Butler's district, but that he voluntarily withdrew from the field. Had Johnson accepted, it says, he would have easily beaten cadetship Butler and come to Congress to stir up new Senators in this rapidly becoming dull town.

Postal Treaties with New Zealand.

The Post Office Department having for the first time made treaties for the transmission of letters and book packages between the United States and New Zealand, British Columbia and San Salvador, they were to-day laid before the President by the Postmaster General for his signature.

St. Domingo Again.

Professor Gabb, who is engaged making surveys in St. Domingo, recently wrote to a friend in Washington that the feeling in favor of the annexation of that republic to the United States is little short of unanimity, notwithstanding the rejection of the treaty by the Senate of the United States. The salvation of the country from anarchy depends upon annexation. The partisans of Cabral differ from Baez only in this, viz.:—They want Cabral to conduct the negotiations. Another letter states that although the Secretary of War, Heingrea, had some personal ill feeling against Baez it is expected he will resume his duties at his office at the expiration of his leave of absence.

Personal.

Big Judge Connolly, of your city, arrived here to-day on some important law business.

General T. W. Clarke, M. C., from Texas, and W. A. Saylor, a Senator lately elected to the Legislature of that State, are in town. They represent the condition of things down there just now as highly prosperous and promising.

Dr. C. F. Cady, late Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, left the city yesterday to assume the position to which he was recently appointed that of Indian Agent at the Green River Agency, Dakotah. During the absence of the Commissioner the Bureau will remain in charge of the newly appointed Chief Clerk, Colonel H. R. Clum.

EVANGELIZING THE WORLD.

Meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions—A Gratifying Exhibit of Christian Progress.

The American Board of Foreign Missions held its first session yesterday afternoon in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The attendance was unusually large, and the reports of the various committees were listened to with marked interest. The platform was crowded with distinguished representatives of the clerical profession, and a plentiful sprinkling of missionaries leavened the secular part of the audience. The Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins, president of the Board, was in the chair, Hon. William E. Dodge, vice president, being in attendance.

After the opening prayer and singing a report of the home department was read, in which it was regretted that the department had not been able to send a larger number of young men into the field. Twelve missionaries had been returned and eighteen sent out during the year, the fields of labor including East and West Turkey, Ceylon, China and Japan. The two organizations, the eastern and western, for elevating the condition of women had been very successful.

Rev. Dr. Clark read a very interesting report on Missions, in which it was stated that the most powerful results of missionary labor were not apparent; that a great extent of country was being leavened by Protestant truth; that though the revolution was silent it was surely going on, and Christianity was acting as a solvent to the ancient superstitions. No figures could measure the facts. The work during the past year had been largely one of preparation, yet there had been encouraging results in three directions—the education of native ministers, the efforts to reach women, and the growth of native churches. There are within the jurisdiction of the Board 1,095 native missionaries, of which 119 are pastors, 327 preachers and the remainder teachers. They hold the same relative position that the same class of people do at home. Some of the graduates of the theological schools have a high reputation, and there are many orators among them of high merit. Forty-five young men completed their educational course last year, and the number now in schools of training is nearly equal to the number in seminaries belonging to the constituency of the Board. A few are taught English, but they are mainly trained to work in their native tongue. An educated native agency is the great reliance.

Opportunities are multiplying for Christian work among women. The benefit of the example of home, as illustrated in missionaries' families, is being appreciated by the Board, some members of which have doubted, at times, the propriety of sending out married missionaries. One example of the power of Christianity to elevate woman, as seen in the missionary's wife, is worth a thousand sermons.

Single women have been a power in this field, illustrious examples of whom are Miss Ogden, with her forty years in Hawaii, and Miss Forrar, who spent thirty-five years in Bombay. Within the last few years the way has been opened to direct work among their own sex by the forty single women now in the field, and the five who are to go the present month.

There are 238 native churches and 24,000 members, with a constant advance in the direction of self-support, the united contributions of which for a year are $60,000, one-sixth as much as the sum given by the churches acting through the American Board.

The report of missionary work among the North American Indians was hopeful. The treasurer's report showed moneys received, by donations and otherwise, to the amount of $461,000, and moneys paid out to the amount of $477,000. The American Board was incorporated in 1812, and was composed of the Presbyterian, Congregationalist and Dutch Reformed churches. In 1857 the Dutch Reformed Church withdrew. At the time of the division of the Presbyterian Church the Old School branch established a foreign mission board of its own, and the New School acted with the American Board. After this year the Board will be principally congregational. The first year of its existence its receipts were $999; its aggregate annual receipts are now $825,000.

The annual sermon was preached last evening before the Board by the Rev. Mr. Alden, of Boston. The discourse was eloquent and impressive and was listened to with deep interest by a large congregation.

YACHTING.

Challenge from the Fleetwing to the Cambria.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1870.

Commodore JAMES ASHBURY:—

DEAR SIR—If agreeable to you I will sail the Fleetwing against the Cambria, according to the rules of the New York Yacht Club, on the 10th inst., from Sandy Hook twenty miles to the southward, round a stakeboat anchored four miles from the shore, and back to the starting place.

In case the weather should be stormy, so that a stakeboat cannot be procured, I propose to sail from the same point in a southerly direction until Squan Inlet bears west by compass and return, each vessel to have a judge on board. I make this last proposition to prevent any delay in starting on account of weather or absence of tugboat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD.

Cambria vs. Magic.

SCHOONER CAMBRIA, Oct. 4, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In reading over my letter in your paper of to-day on the above subject I see stated in paragraph 2:—

To insure beyond all doubt a suitable steamer being engaged I entirely left the selection to Mr. Osgood, and as the managers of the Steamboat Company knew a stiff ten knot breeze must create a rough sea beyond the lightship it certainly appears to me inconceivable why the Josephine should have been selected, and only at the last moment to find it would be dangerous to send her out to lay the course as intended.

When Mr. Osgood so kindly undertook to order a steamer I did not intend by the above to imply for one moment that he "selected" a steamer unfit, in my opinion, for the purpose. I assumed he simply ordered a mark boat, leaving the selection to the company. Those who know the owner of the Magic would feel that my remarks could only have reference to the management of the Steamboat Company, and not to Mr. Osgood.

I concluded the sentence by saying the mate of the steamer stated Mr. Osgood had said he would not go out in such a wind and sea. The Magic's being in racing trim at the Hook is, I think, sufficiently clear and indicative that my concluding remark was correct, viz.:—"Possibly on this point there may have been some misunderstanding between the spirited owner of the Magic and the mate referred to, and that if a steamer had been at the starting point Mr. Osgood would have been found ready to sail the course as intended, and regardless of risk to himself or his vessel."

The friendly relations which have existed between me and all yachtmen since my arrival oblige me to say that no slight or reflection was intended to be conveyed to Mr. Osgood by the paragraph to which this letter refers. Yours, truly,
JAMES ASHBURY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having seen a communication from Mr. James Ashbury in regard to the steamer Josephine, I beg to make the following statement:—Mr. Franklin Osgood engaged the steamer Josephine from me with the understanding that she would act as a stakeboat under any state of the weather. On the morning of the race he went on board the Josephine and saw the captain and urged upon him the necessity of being on the ground without fail as he meant to sail the Magic notwithstanding the gale that was then blowing. Captain Braisted stated to Mr. Osgood that he would certainly go.

The steamer left New York at nine o'clock A. M. and proceeded down the bay until an accident happened to her steam pipe, which rendered it necessary for her to put about. In my opinion no steamboat would have gone out twenty miles from the lightship on that day. We have no mate on the steamer Josephine, nor can I find any one on board that ever made the statement that Mr. Ashbury speaks of.
J. H. VANDERBILT.

THE STRIKE OF THE "BELT" DRIVERS.

The Cars and Road to be Pitched Into the River Before the Company Yields.

The prospects of a settlement between the drivers of the eastern Belt line horse cars and the officers of the road seem to be as remote as ever. Yesterday morning most of the strikers made their appearance at the depot and demanded their respective cars to run on the old time. They were told, however, that they should not be permitted to work except on the terms indicated in the new time table. Towards evening the committee of three drivers waited on Mr. Terry, the Superintendent, who replied that the officials would pitch the cars and the whole road into the East river rather than permit the cars to be run on other terms than theirs. The drivers broke the present situation to that of being on hand for twenty eighteen hours a day. The conductors are passive and will be guided by the conduct of the drivers. Almost a hundred persons, including stable men, smiths, &c., are thrown out of employment. The East Broadway and Avenue B lines are doing a thriving business in consequence, and it is rumored in some quarters that the functionaries of these roads hold friendly diplomatic intercourse with the strikers.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

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