TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Terrible Earthquake in the Southern Part of Italy.

Many Lives Lost and Several Villages Destroyed.

DR. JACOBY'S LETTER TO BISMARCK.

England Supplying Russia with Arms.

ITALY.

No Desire for Nice—The Jesuits Leaving Rome—Disastrous Earthquake in Calabria—Villages Destroyed and Many Lives Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870.

A report received in this city this morning from Turin, by way of Tours, says that it is credibly reported that the Italian government have taken the initiative for a declaration that they have no intention of claiming Nice from France.

A telegram from Rome says that the Jesuits are leaving the city.

A dreadful earthquake has just occurred in Calabria. Many lives were lost. Several villages were utterly destroyed.

General La Marmora leaves Florence for Rome on Monday.

Rome During the Voting—A Visit to the Polls—How the Clergy Acted—Changing the Names of the Streets.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870.

A correspondent, writing from Rome on the 2d instant, describes the proceedings attendant upon the *plebiscite*. He says that he visited most polling places during the day, and he can give testimony, as an eye witness, that a better or a fairer plan than that adopted by the Municipal Council could not be desired. Every class of the population voted except the priests and those associated with them. At one of the polling places an object of particular curiosity and applause was a monk, with his Capuchin habit decorated with the national colors, going with the rest to deposit his vote for Liberty. He was the sole representative wearing the livery of religion and the Church. I have seen the Carnival in its best days, but I never witnessed in Rome a scene displaying such mild hilarity and spontaneous joy. All the material damage done within the city by the Italian assault was that done to the walls at Porta Pia, the Scalara gate and windows of the Palace of Latran. The Basilian buildings and the covering of the Scola Santa received no injuries. The large Palace of the Villa Bonaparte was burned by flying missiles, which entered the roof. The process of changing the names of streets, consequent on revolutions, has begun, and the Papal arms are fast disappearing from the public buildings.

GERMANY.

Dr. Jacoby's Remonstrance with Count Bismarck.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870.

The HERALD correspondent in Berlin telegraphs the following letter from Dr. Jacoby, which was published yesterday in that city, bearing date September 21, and addressed to Count Bismarck. It reads as follows:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY—By order of General Von Falkenstein, Herr Herbig and myself were yesterday imprisoned. Herbig, because he was president of a public meeting; I, because at the same I spoke against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. When martial law was proclaimed those articles of the constitution respecting the rights of associations were not abrogated. The meeting in question had been legally announced to the police, whose officers were present during the whole time it was in session. My speech contained nothing unlawful. Though always a decided opponent of your policy, I still have confidence in you as a man, and feel satisfied that you would not tolerate, under the guise of martial law, that totally wanton punishment inflicted upon guiltless men.

Bavarian Objection to a German Confederation.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870.

The only objection the Bavarian government has to a German Confederation is her reluctance to place her army under federal charge during times of peace.

BELGIUM.

Fears of a Revolt Among the French Prisoners at Beverloo—Precautionary Measures—Gramer de Cassagnac Gone to Wilhelmshohe.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7, 1870.

There are symptoms of revolt among the prisoners confined at Beverloo. The Belgian Rifles have been sent there as a temporary precautionary measure, and the prisoners will be distributed among the different fortresses as soon as possible.

A despatch from Antwerp says that the entrenched camp, having been evacuated by the militia, has been occupied by the French prisoners who were lately quartered at Beverloo.

Gramer de Cassagnac has gone to visit the Emperor at Wilhelmshöhe.

The remains of Paul de Cassagnac have been interred at Cassel.

ENGLAND.

The Canadian Emigration Scheme—The Survivors of the Ondar—Admiral Glisson's Fete—Arms for Russia.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870.

A new impetus has been given the Canadian emigration scheme recently. The Liverpool authorities have encouraged Miss Rye, who has for a long time been identified with emigration projects, with the prospect of a large exportation within a week or two. Many fatherless children will be sent to the New World under her direct supervision.

The survivors of the wrecked ship Ondar have arrived here.

Admiral Glisson, United States Navy, last evening gave a grand ball on board his flagship, the Franklin. Four hundred invitations were issued. The affair was very brilliant.

Colonel Bunyapowske has arrived in this city on his way to Birmingham, whither he goes to receive the rifles which have been manufactured there for the Russian government.

Pierre Bonaparte in England.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte has arrived in this city.

The Metric System.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7, 1870.

A meeting of the merchants and trades people of this town was held to-day in favor of the introduction of the metric system.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

General Ignatieff's Trip.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7, 1870.

The St. Petersburg journals to-day repeat the statement that General Ignatieff's journey to Odessa was personal and not political.

AUSTRIA.

Supplementary War Estimates—Punishment of a Workingman.

VIENNA, Oct. 7, 1870.

The supplementary estimate of the War Minister aggregates fifty-two millions of florins.

Neumayer, a leader of the workingmen, has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment for inciting a revolt.

IRELAND.

Archbishop Cullen Issues a Pastoral.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7, 1870.

Archbishop Cullen has issued a pastoral to the clergy and laity sympatizing with the French people and protesting against the Italian outrages upon the Pope.

AUSTRALASIA.

Meeting of the Australian Parliament—Construction of the Trans-Australian Telegraph Commenced—Subsidy Refused to the California Steamship Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7, 1870.

Advices from Australia up to September 1 state that the City of Melbourne, with the Californian mails for June, broke down and arrived a week late.

European war news up to the 6th of July was received.

The markets were very unsettled, and the wool market was entirely prostrated.

The Inter-Colonial Exhibition at Sydney opened on the 30th of July and was an immense success—the admissions for two days aggregating nearly $15,000.

The Parliament had been opened and the ministerial position was precarious. Mr. Robertson had been elected Minister of Lands.

There had been great floods in the interior of the country, causing a delay in the wool clipping.

The Governor of Victoria was visiting the Sydney Exhibition.

Several new gold fields had been discovered, but none of them uncommonly rich.

The construction of the Trans-Australian telegraph had commenced at both ends, and other sections will commence immediately.

In Queensland the general election will leave the strength of the different parties the same as before.

The Tasmanian government will accept the offer of an English company to construct railways if five per cent interest will be guaranteed within thirty-five years.

The prospect of the wheat crop is poor, except in South Australia.

Eastern State merchandise is in great demand, except that kerosene has fallen ten cents.

There had been few shipping arrivals for the previous month. The Archer, from New York, arrived at Dunedin, badly damaged, and narrowly escaped foundering.

J. S. Stone, from New York, is at Sidney.

The government of Victoria refused to subsidize the steamship route to California, or to allow letters for England to be sent that way.

The last of the English soldiery left Australia on the 23d of August. The colonies intend to establish a military force.

One million pounds of wool were exported last year from Sydney.

Exchange on London one per cent premium.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Death of the Queen Dowager Emma.

HONOLULU, Sept. 27, 1870.

The Queen Dowager Emma, relict of Kamehameha III., died here on the 20th inst.

United States steamer Saginaw, from Midway Island, in port. All well.

Annie W. Weston and Nereid touched here, *en route* for the Guano Islands.

PACIFIC OCEAN.

Disappearance of Aurora Island.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870.

The captain of the ship Adolphe, from Iquique, reports the disappearance of Aurora Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, and situated in latitude 15 deg. 2m. 35s. south, longitude 168 deg. 25m. 15s. east.

UTAH.

Mormon Editors Indicted for Libel.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 7, 1870.

The Grand Jury in the Third District Court have indicted the editors of the Salt Lake *Herald* for libelling Associate Justice Hawley. The parties appeared in court to-day, and were held to bail, in their own recognizance, in the sum of $500 each.

VIRGINIA.

Relief for the Sufferers by the Great Flood—Message by Governor Walker.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7, 1870.

Governor Walker, in a message to the Legislature to-day, urges that body to take prompt measures to relieve the suffering produced in various parts of the State by the recent unprecedented flood in the James and Shenandoah rivers. He calls upon members from those portions of the State visited by the terrible calamity to at once form themselves into a relief committee to collect the funds and distribute the same to the most needy and suffering. The matter was referred to a joint committee of both Houses for consideration and action.

General Lee Rapidly Recovering.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 7, 1870.

General Robert E. Lee continues to improve. He is able to sit up in a chair, and it is confidently expected that he will be able to move about shortly.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Outrages by a Gang of Outlaws in Robeson County—A Party of Regulators Ambuscaded and Defeated—The Authorities in Pursuit of the Desperadoes.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7, 1870.

Reports from North Carolina received here state that in Robeson county the people are all under arms to exterminate a band of negro outlaws and murderers who have committed the most flagrant outrages during the past twelve months in that county. On Monday last this gang made a raid from their den in Long Swamp and robbed the houses of Augustus Leach and Mrs. McKay, locking the inmates up in outhouses, while their residences were being pillaged. A party organized to capture the robbers was ambuscaded by them and fired upon, two being seriously wounded and one killed. The pursuing party returned the fire of the robbers, but with what effect is not known. The gang is said to number about fifteen, under the leadership of a notorious murderer named Henry Berry, of Lowry.

At last accounts the Sheriff had organized a large posse to pursue the villains, and a request for arms and ammunition had been sent to Wilmington.

Several pools of blood were found near the place where the ambuscade took place, but the man supposed to be killed of the gang has not been discovered.

The Last of Governor Holden's Ku Klux Prisoners Discharged.

RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1870.

The Holden-Kirk war in this State terminated in the discharge of all the alleged Ku Klux sent for trial for murder before the Grand Jury of Caswell county by Chief Justice Pearson. Solicitor Bulla, the radical prosecuting officer for the district, did not send any bill before the Grand Jury, as he could see no evidence to justify an indictment. Thus the last of the victims of Holden's malignity are at liberty and free even from the breath of suspicion. This causes renewed rejoicing among the people, and it is more than likely that the Governor will have a few more suits for illegal and false imprisonment entered against him. There are several already pending. Kirk and his hangman, Lieutenant Colonel Burgin, are still in jail here, on charge of cruelty to prisoners while under their charge.

ILLINOIS.

The Masonic Grand Lodge Repealing Its "Black Laws"—Chicago Theological Seminary Faculty—A Colored Candidate for the Legislature.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7, 1870.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Illinois closed their third annual Communication last evening.

The following by-laws, which were adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1865, were repealed at this session by a vote of 550 to 450, after a sharp and exciting but good natured debate:—

SEC. 81. All subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction are instructed to admit no negro or mulatto, as a visitor or otherwise, under any circumstances whatever.

SEC. 82. If any lodge in this jurisdiction violates this expressed will of this Grand Lodge it shall be the duty of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State to at once arrest its charter.

The Rev. R. E. Pattison, D. D., of St. Louis, has been appointed president of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary and the Rev. E. C. Mitchell, D. D., at present in charge of the thological department of Shurtliff College, Alton, Ill., has been appointed to the Professorship of Hebrew and the Old Testament at the same institution.

John Jones, a well-known, wealthy and highly respected colored citizen, is commended by the *Tribune* for representative to the Legislature.

There are 282,850 carriages and wagons in Illinois, the aggregate assessed value of which is $5,518,002; also 245,803 clocks and watches, valued at $806,189, and 12,270 pianos, valued at $895,824; also 875,000 horses, the aggregate value of which is $25,081,419, and the average value $28 26; 1,587,015 cattle, valued at $14,666,831; 83,546 mules, valued at $2,886,677; 434,236 sheep, valued at $994,610, and 22,206 hogs, the aggregate value of which is $414,103.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHRISTINE NILSSON.—The largest audience of the season was at Steinway Hall last night. The announcement of the early close of the Nilsson concert season was received with regret by the public, and they seemed desirous last night to make the closing concerts more brilliant if possible than their predecessors. The programme was also more interesting than usual. The Diva sang the two well known "Faust" selections, "The King of Thule" and "The Jewel Song," an aria from "Mignon," the Scottish ballad, "Auld Robin Gray," and in the celebrated *Miserere* scene from "Trovatore." The last mentioned was the most attractive feature. The wail of the unhappy Leonora came from the heart as well as the lips of the fair singer in response to the mournful dirge of the *Miserere* and the sad farewell of the doomed Troubadour. Brignoli sang the "Ah! che la morte" with all his pristine sweetness and expression, and in Arditi's exquisite romance, "La Spia," he gave evidence of unimpaired vocal powers. Miss Cary and Mr. Verger sang with him in the trio from Rossini's "Messe Solenelle," and Mr. Vieuxtemps gave his ballad and polonaise with his characteristic spirit and purity of style. There will be a matinée to-day, and on Monday night the last concert will be given.

SEEBACH AS JANE EYRE.—The hold which Seebach is gaining on the favor of the public was manifested more decidedly last night than ever. The audience was the finest of the season, not alone in numbers, but in intelligence, in fashion, and everything which contributes to make a house brilliant and attractive. Seebach's Jane Eyre is something which rises above all the mere conventionalities of the stage. It is the embodiment of art, indeed, in its highest and purest form; but it is nature combating with dramatic forms and subduing them. The applause was continuous and the delight of the audience last night was intense. By general request she will repeat Jane Eyre on Monday night. It is undoubtedly one of the best characters she has yet presented to us.

Seebach will give her last representation but one of Mary Stuart, in Schiller's grand play, at the matinee in the Fourteenth Street theatre to-day. In this character she has done what few frequenters of the Théâtre Français expected to realize. She has excelled the glorious efforts of Ristori. Seebach is, probably, greater as Jane Eyre, for the demands upon her talents are heavier; but as the Queen of Scots her splendid dramatic powers shine out like the sun. There will be two performances to-day, "Deborah" being on the bill for the evening.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

Five races will be run at Jerome Park this afternoon, the first being the Jerome Sweepstakes for three year old fillies. There are nineteen entries for this event, a number of which have been public performers and are well known, together with a "dark brigade" that will run well and go the distance. This is the ladies' race. The second event is the Maturity Stakes for four year olds, a dash of three miles. There are twenty entries for this race, comprising the favorites Helmbold, Vespucius, Niagara, Glenelg and Legatee. Should none of the others come to the post the five named will make a capital race, and there are great doubts about Helmbold winning it. The third race will be mile heats for a purse, which has filled remarably well. Mile heats are always popular with the racing public, and particularly the betting portion, as there is always a chance for the better to hedge when he finds that he has posted his money on the wrong horse. The fourth event will be a selling sweepstakes, the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. The distance is one mile and a quarter. The day's entertainment will close with a hurdle race, with six jumps. This will be an exciting affair, as all the horses entered are good jumpers and very fast withal.

Pool Selling.

The pool sales last night at the rooms of the American Jockey Club, No. 920 Broadway, were pretty well attended, and although the amounts were comparatively small the facetious Mr. Underwood made the business lively and entertaining. There was a good attendance of well-known sporting men. As will be seen only the horses expected to start were sold, many others being nominated. The following sales will show the feeling in regard to the several contestants:—

FIRST RACE.—Jerome Sweepstakes, for three year old fillies, of $300 each, h. f., with $500 added, one mile and three-quarters.

Thompson & F.	$25	65	60	60	50	180
Clark & G.	25	35	50	50	45	100
McGrath	25	55	45	45	40	165
Morris	30	50	55	55	65	140
Bowie & H.	20	30	45	40	20	95

SECOND RACE—MATURITY STAKES.—For three year olds, of $200 each, half forfeit, with $1,200 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes—three miles.

Babcock	$115	100	170
Belmont	85	55	100
McDaniel	10	5	5

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money to go to second horse; mile heats:—

Judge Curtis	$150	150	300	405
Corsican	100	100	200	200
Norton Colt	10	5	15	45
Rapture	15	5	10	20

FOURTH RACE.—Selling sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay, with $500 added; the owner to be sold at auction; one mile and a quarter:—

Connolly	$80		165
Edenton	30		70
Merry Thought	15		35
Luray	10		20
Whirlwind	5		10

FIFTH RACE—HURDLE RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $500 added, of which $100 to go to second horse, the third horse to save his stake; one mile and three-quarters, over six hurdles.

McDaniel	$50	60	50	110
Biddy Malone	40	50	40	80
Eminence	20	10	10	15
Connolly	40	15	20	30
Tisdale	10	15	10	20

There was also a large attendance at Riley's, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, where about fifty pools were sold by Johnson up to half-past eleven o'clock. In some of the pools are mentioned the names of the owners.

FIRST RACE—JEROME SWEEPSTAKES.

Morris	$100	110	160
Thompson & Franklin	110	60	56
Clarke & Grinstead	40	50	50
McGrath	34	42	60
Bowie & Hall	36	28	50

SECOND RACE—MATURITY STAKES.

Babcock	$105	160	156
Belmont	33	100	95
Field	18	21	18

THIRD RACE—PURSE $500.

Judge Curtis	$50
Corsican	35
Field	3

FOURTH RACE—SELLING SWEEPSTAKES.

Connolly	$80
Edenton	31
Merry Thought	15
Field	18

FIFTH RACE—HURDLE RACE.

Oysterman	$100
Biddy Malone	62
Eminence	40
Field	50

Pools were also sold on this race as below:—

Malone	$100	$70
McDaniel	38	50
Connolly	17	—
Field	15	—

There was a considerable amount of briskness at this sale, and business was not finished until near midnight.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 7—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92½ a 92¾ for the account. American securities closed quiet and steady; 1862s, 91½; 1865s, 90¾; 1867s, 89⅞; ten-forties, 86. Railway stocks closed steady. Eries, 18¼; Illinois Centrals, 115½; Atlantic and Great Western, 27⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet. Middling uplands, 8¾d. a 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales of the week have been 78,000 bales, of which 14,000 were taken for export, 3,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 538,000 bales, of which 152,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 90,000 bales, of which 39,000 were American. The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 294,000 bales, of which 23,000 are American.

TRADE REPORT.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is flat and nominal.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—1:30 P. M.—Wheat 10s 2d per cental for California white, 9s 9d for red winter. The receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, of which 12,500 were American. Corn, 28s 6d per quarter; oats, 2s 2d per bushel; peas, 39s 6d per quarter for Canadian.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—Pork, 107s 6d per bbl for eastern prime mess; lard, 71s 6d per cwt.; bacon, 34s per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 7—Evening.—Linseed oil, £31; turpentine, 27s a 27s 3d; American hops, heavy.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Oct. 7.—Petroleum closed firmer.

ACCIDENT ON THE MORRIS AND ESSSEX RAILROAD.

Yesterday morning on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Dover, through the misplacement of a switch, the Easton express train was thrown off the track, and after running some distance toppled over the embankment. The engine suffered severely, but the rest of the train escaped injury. The engineer, S. Baldwin, stood at his post like a hero. The conductor, J. M. Smith, was cut about the head, and one or two other persons were slightly hurt, while all hands were well nigh frightened to death. The careless switchman cleared out.

To the other attractions of the American Institute Fair is to be added this evening a grand promenade concert, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. The programme of the music contains selections from the "Grand Duchess," "Sonnambula" and "Lucretia Borgia." Mr. Antonio L. Mora will perform on the orchestral organ at half-past three in the afternoon. The skating rink is open and presents a splendid surface of artificial ice eight inches in thickness.

WASHINGTON.

Postal Conventions with British Colonies and Salvador—The Fenian Prisoners to be Pardoned—A Virginia Ex-Congressman Indicted—Excitement in Colored High Life.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1870.

Postal Conventions With New Zealand, British Columbia and Salvador.

THE CONVENTION WITH NEW ZEALAND.

The announcement is made by Joseph H. Blackfan, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, by order of the Postmaster General, that a postal convention has been concluded between the United States and the colonial government of New Zealand, establishing an exchange of correspondence between the two countries by means of the direct line of colonial mail packets plying between San Francisco and New Zealand, as well as by such other means of direct mail steamship transportation as shall hereafter be established, with the approval of the respective postal departments of the two countries.

This convention will be carried into operation on the 1st of December, 1870, and establishes an international letter postage of twelve cents (sixpence) per each single rate of half an ounce or fraction thereof, the prepayment of which is compulsory, and the letters so prepaid in one country are to be delivered free of all charge in the other. Letters posted unpaid, or prepaid any amount less than one full single rate of postage, cannot be forwarded. But insufficiently paid letters on which a single rate, or more, has been prepaid, will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage for collection on delivery. Each country is to collect its own postage only on printed matter of all kinds, whether sent or received, at the following rates, viz.:—United States postage on newspapers is fixed at two cents each, and on all other articles of printed matter four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction thereof, whether sent or received. The New Zealand postage on newspapers and other articles of printed matter sent to or received from the United States is the same as charged for domestic postage by the laws and regulations of that colony.

Provision is made for the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the correspondence in closed mails which the New Zealand Post Office may desire to transmit by way of the United States to British Columbia, the British North American provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. And it is also provided that prepaid letters from foreign countries received and forwarded from the United States to New Zealand shall be delivered in said colony free of all charges whatsoever; and that letters received in New Zealand from the United States addressed to New South Wales or Australia will be forwarded to their destination, subject to the same conditions as are applicable to a correspondence originating in New Zealand and addressed to those colonies.

New York, Boston and San Francisco are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States for all mails forwarded to or received from New Zealand under the provisions of this convention. The mail packets of the colonial line plying between San Francisco and New Zealand make their departure regularly from San Francisco on the 10th of each month. In addition to this convention it may be remarked that the establishment of a direct line of steamers between San Francisco and New Zealand brings the British mails to Australia and the other colonies in Oceanica quicker than by way of the Suez Canal, and therefore the British Post Office avails itself of these advantages to forward its closed mails from and to these colonies by way of the United States.

THE CONVENTION WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A postal convention has also been concluded between the United States and the provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence with those colonies on the same basis as that adopted in the postal convention with the Dominion of Canada. This convention, which goes into immediate operation, establishes a combined single rate of international letter postage of six cents per each half ounce or under, if prepaid at the mailing office in either country, and ten cents if posted unpaid, to be collected on delivery. Letters which have been prepaid less than one full single rate of postage are to be transmitted as wholly unpaid; but insufficiently paid letters on which a single rate or more has been prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage only, for collection on delivery. Letters fully prepaid, received in either country from the other, are to be delivered free of all charges whatsoever. Letters posted in either country for delivery in the other may also be registered, provided the full postage chargeable thereon, together with a registration fee of five cents, be paid at the mailing office. Newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and all other articles of printed matter are to be charged with the regular domestic rates of postage to and from the frontier line in the United States and the provinces respectively. The offices of exchange on the side of the United States are:—Boston, New York, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and Olympia, Washington Territory.

THE CONVENTION WITH SALVADOR.

A postal convention, establishing and regulating an exchange of correspondence between the United States and the republic of Salvador has been concluded, and will be carried into immediate operation. It provides for a regular exchange of correspondence between the two countries by the ordinary routes of communication via the Isthmus of Panama, comprising letters, newspapers and printed matters of every kind originating in either country and addressed to and deliverable in the other. The rates of postage hereafter to be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence posted in this country and addressed to the republic of Salvador, or posted in that country and received in the United States, are as follows:—On letters, first, ten cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under; second, on newspapers and unsealed circulars, two cents each; third, on pamphlets, periodicals, books and other kinds of printed papers, one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. It is particularly to be observed that the above postage charges on correspondence of all classes must be fully prepaid at the mailing office on matter sent and collected at the office of delivery on matter received. Any correspondence, therefore, posted unpaid or insufficiently paid cannot be forwarded. These rates are not in full to destination, the republic of Salvador levying and collecting a postage charge on each article of correspondence, whether sent to or received from the United States. The offices of exchange on the side of the United States are New York and San Francisco. Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly on and after this date.

Cabinet Meetings.

The Cabinet was about two hours in session today, but it is understood that nothing of more than ordinary business was transacted.

New York Custom House Appointments.

A number of nominations of parties for the positions of storekeepers and inspectors in the New York Custom House, forwarded by the Collector of that port, were to-day confirmed by Secretary Boutwell, and the appointments will consequently be made.

Reimbursing General Spinner.

The steamship company, to whom Edwins, the defaulting teller of the redemption division of the Treasury Department, had engaged passage to Europe, has returned to General Spinner the amount paid by Edwins for two tickets. Edwins is still in jail awaiting trial.

Mr. Segar Indicted by the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia to-day found a true bill against Hon. Joseph Segar for alleged assault and battery, with intent to kill Mr. William G. Lincoln, on the 4th of August last.

Virginia Railroads Repaired.

The route is now open to the University of Virginia and Charlottesville on all the railroads recently broken by the floods, transfers being made where the bridges were swept away.

The Fenian Prisoners to be Released.

Major James Hagerty, Michael Scanlon (editor of the *Irish Republic*) and John Kearney arrived here to-day, as a committee from the Irish Republican Central Club of New York, to ascertain the effect of the petition they sent to the President a week ago, asking for the pardon of General O'Neill and his Fenian associates now in prison. They ascertained that the President will this week accede to their petition. There will be no general order or pardon issued. Whatever pardons may be granted will be made out singly. The papers in several cases are already being prepared at the Attorney General's Office for the signature of the President.

The Massachusetts War Claim of 1812.

On the 8th of July, 1870, Congress passed a law making payment to the State of Massachusetts for interest paid by her on money expended by the said State on account of the war with Great Britain in 1812 and 1815, making an appropriation therefor of some $678,362. In 1820, when Maine became a separate State, the State of Massachusetts transferred one-third of this claim to that State. Both States have transferred their claims to the European and North American Railway Company of Maine, to aid in the construction of the said railway. In accordance with the provisions of this act the Secretary of the treasury is authorized to pay the said claim for the uses above mentioned, and is directed to issue certificates of denominations not less than $100,000, to run five years, at an annual interest of four per cent. These bonds will be ready and be issued to the Treasurer of Maine, in trust for the company, on the 1st of November. The bonds were printed in the Note Printing Bureau at the Treasury.

Excitement Among the Colored Aristocracy—An Elopement Frustrated.

A rich attempted elopement in colored high life has just come to light here. The parties to it are the son of a noted colored caterer and a very light colored Washington damsel of rare beauty. Love without opposition too often becomes insipid, but in this case the flame was fanned by the opposition of the parents of the would-be bride, for what reason we are not informed. The aspirant for her hand has always been considered a promising young man, with plenty of means and "great expectations," fair to look upon, a good talker, and altogether such an one as would be thought likely to win the affections of any dusky damsel. But the lovers did not propose to be baulked in this manner, and it was arranged that on Thursday night a few friends of the maiden whose secrecy could be relied upon should assemble at her mother's house, from whence they would leave avowedly to go to the theatre, but when she had fairly escaped the paternal roof their steps were to be directed to the clergyman's, where they were to be met by the bridegroom, and "the twain made one flesh," beyond the power of cruel parents to separate. From thence the newly-made pair were to take the cars for New York, where they would await the blowing over of the storm. Up to this time not a whisper had been uttered by the few to whom the secret had been confided, and the doating mother had not a suspicion that the wolf was lurking around ready to seize and carry off her cherished lamb. In order that there should be no possibility of discovery the procuring of the license, an indispensable document, had been postponed until the last moment; in fact, it had been deferred until the City Hall was closed, lest some spying eyes should see the record and reveal the secret. It was decided to wait until the officer who issues these papers had gone to his residence, and apply for it there. Accordingly, about four o'clock in the afternoon, one of the confidential friends of the parties called at the house of the City Register, and that officer not being at home left word with his wife that such a document was desired and would be called for later in the evening. This officer, upon his return, received the message, and seeing that a mistake had been made and fearing that there would not be time to go to the residence of the clerk of the court, who alone can issue licenses and who resides at the other end of the city, kindly, as he thought, walked to the residence of the bride, where he found the party assembled, as has been stated, and to whom, with the mother, he explained the nature of the mistake that had been made. The announcement was a bombshell in their midst and the obliging officer was thunderstruck to see the consternation he had created. The young people saw their secret was out and the mother was overwhelmed with the flood of light which came in upon her. The cause of the gathering was manifest. In a word, she saw it all. It is needless to say that there was no theatre going and no church going from that house that night. The young man whose well laid plans were thus frustrated when so near a happy consummation returned to New York last evening, resolved that "it would never do to give it up so, Mr. Brown."

Horrible Outrage and Murder—A Woman of Seventy the Victim.

A most brutal outrage and murder has just come to light in this city, the perpetrator being a ruffian named James Grady, twenty-eight years old, and the victim Mrs. Faulkner, a woman aged seventy. The affair occurred on Ohio avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. The victim was a quiet old dame who lived on the charity of her neighbors and was esteemed as honest and of respectable origin though poor. She occupied a little basement room in the house of a kind-hearted landlord named Curtin. About five o'clock on Thursday P. M., while Mrs. Curtin was out at a store near by, Grady, it appears, entered the house, and seizing poor old Mrs. Faulkner by the neck, threw her upon a bed and committed the violence. Mrs. Curtin was called to the scene of the outrage by the cries of little children, who heard the screaming of Mrs. Faulkner. She rushed in the house immediately, found Grady in the room, and his victim stretched upon the bed gasping in agony. She was terribly bruised and covered with blood. The courageous Mrs. Curtin understood the situation in a moment, rushed upon the ruffian and tried to hold him, but he was too active and strong for her, and easily escaped from the house, and has not since been heard of. After pursuing him a short distance Mrs. Curtin returned and endeavored to give some aid to the poor old outraged lady, but in vain. The violence was too dreadful, the shock to her nerves too extreme. After lingering until this evening Mrs. Faulkner expired. The crime has created the most intense excitement here. Police are hunting in every direction for Grady, who is said to be a noted house thief who has already served out one term in the Penitentiary. If he is caught by the people it is probable he will never get a chance for a trial. The disposition is to hang him to the first lamp post.

Remarkable Case of Conscience.

An unusual case of conscience has just been presented to the Commissioner of Pensions. The Pension Office is in receipt of a letter from a Western pensioner, who states that he has been drawing a pension of six dollars per month as a disabled soldier for several years, but that he feels that he has no right to such a pension and that he will no longer receive it. He says that he was induced to make application for the pension by claim agents and other interested parties, and he warns the Commissioner that such parties may apply for the pension money, but declares that any further application will be without his consent. In addition, he volunteers the advice that the Pension Office should employ good surgical examiners who cannot be imposed upon by persons engaged in getting up claims against the government. The matter will be inquired into.

Weekly Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending October 1.

New York	$7,591,873
Boston	451,346
Philadelphia	147,999
Baltimore	145,920
San Francisco, September 3 to 24	735,944
Total	$8,751,973

AQUATICS.

Regatta on Dundee Lake Yesterday Afternoon—Four-Oared Outrigger Race—A Bogus Single Scull—Double Scull Contest.

The fall meeting of the H. M. A. Boat Club, of Paterson, N. J., was held on Dundee Lake yesterday afternoon. There were several hundred spectators assembled on the banks of the stream, while the beautiful club house was filled with ladies and representatives of the various rowing associations. The rowing, on the whole, was fine to witness, and quite exciting; but, in a professional point of view, the least said the better. At two o'clock, to the music of a good brass band, the "review" was held, in which two single sheils, one double shell and one gig of the H. M. A. Club participated.

The first race was between the four-oared outrigger Stranger and the Passaic gig—the latter carrying a coxswain. The Stranger was manned by Messrs. W. G. Oakman, R. W. Hoxsey, James Jackson and Mortimer Prall; the gig by T. C. Oakman, J. B. Demarest, E. B. Atterbury, Jr., and Mortimer Clark—J. T. Atterbury, coxswain. The distance was a half mile and return. Soon after starting it was seen that the gig had the advantage, but on the homestretch the Stranger closed the gap and was close upon the gig, when she (the Stranger) ran afoul a stake in the river, giving the gig a chance to get ahead and win the race. Time, 9:30.

The second race had been announced as a "single scull with coxswain," but turned out a travesty. In one huge, heavy rowboat sat E. J. M. Derrick, a prominent architect of Paterson, with the irrepressible Jimmy Demarest as coxswain. His opponent was J. H. Hopper, with J. T. Atterbury as coxswain. At the start Derrick, who was known as "Michael," took the lead, whereupon Hopper's coxswain, who was steering with an oar, helped along the boat by paddling vigorously, Indian fashion, amid the laughter of the spectators. Directly Derrick got behind, when Demarest dropped his rudder strings and took a hand at the oars. So the race was carried through, Hopper winning, coming in but a few feet ahead of Derrick. Distance, three-quarters of a mile. Time, something less than half an hour—not much less either.

The third race was the prettiest one of the lot, being a double scull contest, distance half mile and return. There were three entries:—The Mrs. Wragge, manned by W. G. Oakman and Mortimer Clark; the Captain Wragge, manned by T. C. Oakman and Mortimer Prall; the Fancheon, manned by James Jackson and E. B. Atterbury, Jr. This was a very pretty race; but when near home the Fancheon and Mrs. Wragge fouled inextricably, leaving the Captain Wragge, which was theretofore considerably behind, an easy victory.

There were several other races of minor importance and interest. In fact, the racing was kept up until dark, when the boats were stored, the floors cleared and dancing commenced, which was uninterruptedly kept up until midnight, with the exception of an interval long enough to partake of a fine supper which had been prepared.

BILLIARDS.

Grand Championship Game Between Rudolphe and Joseph Dion—Rudolphe the Winner.

According to announcement, Messrs. A. P. Rudolphe and Joseph Dion appeared at Apollo Hall last evening to play for the billiard championship of the world and the possession of the diamond cue. The hall was neatly arranged, and was, of course, crowded to repletion. After some time spent in the selection of a referee the game was begun at about half-past eight o'clock, with Mr. Timothy Flynn as referee and Messrs. Dudley Kavanagh and Captain James Boyle as umpires for Rudolphe and Dion respectively. In stringing Dion won the lead and shot away for safety. Rudolphe followed his example. In the second innings Dion ran up ninety to Rudolphe's three, and at the fifth innings stood 100 to Rudolphe's thirty-four, when the latter made a run of 134, thus obtaining a lead, which he kept to the close of the game. Dion was playing with hard luck, for the balls would go into wrong positions, and his own ball would go into the pocket at the wrong time. He kept pretty cool, notwithstanding, and in this respect was quite different to his ad