Egypt, to have a guard on his conduct. If he conducts himself improperly the world will see it; and Rumor, with her thousand tongues, is liable to be severe and even unjust. All the more need, therefore, for caution and watchfulness. We had seen reports touching Mr. Butler's conduct and character in the Levant *Herald* and in some New York papers. We were slow to believe that the reports were true, and, consequently, for a time, paid no heed to them. But we have faith in our Cairo correspondent; we know that he has access to the best sources of information, and it is not his habit to report to us without sifting "injurious" or other "rumors." His letter must, therefore, stand as it is. Mr. Butler must not be too thin-skinned about the press. He knows how it is himself. If he takes the hints we have kindly given it may turn out all for his good.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY are largely interested in the welfare of the city. If the public works are stopped real estate will deteriorate thirty per cent. Will the members of the committee advance the money to prevent this calamity and to carry on the government?

The Destructive Fires in the Woods and Prairies of the West—A Question of Life or Death.

Destructive fires for months past have laid waste vast amounts of property in the new States and Territories of the West, from Lakes Superior and Michigan to the Pacific coast, and extensive conflagrations are still raging in the woods and prairies of Wisconsin and Minnesota. A despatch from Smith Lake, Minnesota, informs us that in that neighborhood the grass is all burned off the prairie and the ground is black and still smoking; that houses, barns and outbuildings have been burned like tinder; that in many instances the farmers have barely escaped with their lives after vainly fighting the fire till exhausted; that the air is filled with smoke and cinders from the burning timber, and that near Green Bay, Wisconsin, one hundred families are reported as burned out of house and home, and that in that region the fires are now raging over three thousand square miles of territory, consuming in their track villages, farm houses, farm buildings of all kinds, bridges, telegraph lines and everything combustible in their course; and that while this work of ruin is going on fear and excitement on all sides prevail, no one daring to say when these fearful fires will end.

Through all the summer, from week to week, we have had to record heavy losses to the inhabitants of this district, that district or the other from these forest fires, from New York and the Canadas out to Oregon and California. On the northern side of the great lakes thousands of square miles of forest lands, involving the burning out of numerous settlers, have been laid waste; millions of the finest forest trees in the world have been destroyed in Washington Territory and in the States of Oregon and California, and even in the State of Nevada and in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah Territories, where the timber is limited to narrow patches here and there on the mountain sides. The causes of these fires are, first, this year, a dry season, approaching a general drought over the belt of the Continent indicated; the combustible character of the forests consumed, consisting mainly of pines and spruce, whose leaves, in a "heated term," in their greenest state, burn like dry shavings, sparks from railway locomotives; the negligence of settlers, emigrants and hunters in regard to their fires, and in the fall the combustible nature of the dry grass of the prairies.

The immediate consequences of these destructive fires involve the financial ruin of thousands of industrious people, the inevitable death of many from exposure, disease and want, and a general depression of the communities afflicted by these visitations in all their business affairs and social relations. The ultimate consequences of these annual fires of the summer and autumn, if not arrested, will in a few years involve in the destruction of their timber, damages and losses to the States and Territories concerned which may never be repaired. Over all these regions of the great West the great drawback is the general absence of timber, and all timberless countries are rainless or subject to drought and famine. From Minnesota eastward, on both sides of the great lakes, we have a region of splendid and extensive forests; but it needs no meteorologist to inform the people of this district of the great lakes that their annual rainfall diminishes with the clearing away of their timber, and that their living wells and streams are gradually drying up as the country is laid bare to the sun. The simple truth is that the States and Territories of the West, whose great want is timber, must save what they have and plant more trees, instead of destroying what they have, if they would escape the danger from year to year of drought and famine. Minnesota and Wisconsin, we doubt not, if completely stripped of their forests, would be as rainless as the timberless plains of Dakota. It is in this view that Congress and the Legislatures of the States and Territories concerned cannot too soon direct their attention rather to the enlargement than the destruction of their groves and forests; for even to the rising generation of their people this thing may become a question of life or death.

KEYSER has made restitution of $600,000 to the city treasury. The Attorney General of the State is to be asked to prosecute other dishonest contractors. This is good; but in the meantime the city laborers need their pay and the wheels of the city government are blocked for want of funds. Will the Committee of Seventy advance the necessary amount?

Mr. TWEED says, in regard to Comptroller Green's exhibit of the financial condition of the Department of Public Works, that there is a discrepancy between his own statement and the Comptroller's, and that there shall be no stoppage of work on the great public improvements now in progress. If there is a discrepancy in Mr. Tweed's favor between the actual condition of the finances of the Department of Public Works and the Comptroller's statement it is to be hoped that it amounts to enough not only to keep the works going but to relieve Mr. Tweed, to some extent, of the charges of immense extravagance and misappropriation of the public money under his care.

Keyser's Confession and Atonement.

The most promising feature of the investigations of the Committee of Seventy was presented yesterday, when, Mr. John H. Keyser, the plumber, whose bills for a very ordinary amount of plumbing and gas fitting in the New Court House and upon other city establishments amounted in the three years of 1869, 1870 and 1871 to $2,381,692, according to the vouchers in the Comptroller's office, assigned certain property of his own, amounting to $650,000, to Jackson S. Schultz, one of the committee, in payment of his indebtedness, and promised to surrender the rest if an investigation showed that it was needed to settle the city and county accounts against him. He admitted in a confession to Mr. Schultz that in the seven years of his employment by the city he had received three-quarters of a million dollars, for which he had done little work, but declared that his signature to many of the vouchers for exorbitant sums had been forged, and in many instances he had been compelled to assign his claims before he could receive payment. In virtue of this confession the Committee of Seventy guaranteed Mr. Keyser immunity from prosecution, and expect to obtain from him data that may lead to even more important discoveries of criminal complicity in the city frauds.

While Mr. Keyser, by thus acknowledging his shortcomings, is relieved from prosecution, the committee has announced its determination to prosecute to the bitter end certain other individuals against whom it claims to have full proof of frauds committed upon the city purse. To this end it has appointed a subcommittee to wait upon the Governor and ask that the Attorney General be instructed at once to enter suits against certain persons whom they propose to designate. The reference of the matter to the Governor is doubtless another piece of the political claptrap that hauled up the Mayor before a police court, the committee hoping thereby to involve Governor Hoffman in the city muddle and cast an indirect slur upon the honesty or ability of District Attorney Garvin, upon whom the duty of such prosecution rightly falls. But all these petty side issues may be fully pardoned if the committee succeed in unearthing and bringing to an account the actual thieves, and does not, through a mistaken sentiment of generosity, condone the offences of these rascals when, on being brought to bay, they own up and make partial restitution. The cases of both Keyser and Connolly show that the good-natured committee is already veering to the side of too much generosity, and since Mr. Keyser has voluntarily chosen to surrender part of his ill-gotten gains Tweed, Connolly, Garvey, Ingersoll and the rest of the contractors must be made likewise to disgorge.

DEPUTY GREEN has been promised all the money he needs to carry on the city government and prosecute the public works. The government is now nearly at a standstill for want of funds. Will the Committee of Seventy redeem their pledge and advance Deputy Green one hundred thousand dollars each—a small amount to them—to redeem the city from bankruptcy?

The Southern Cyclone and the Rumored Tidal Wave.

The Southern cyclone, whose advance has for some days been reported, has not yet abated and is slowly moving northward. The HERALD took occasion last week to show that the rumor of a tidal wave, to burst on the Carolina coast on the 5th and 6th of this month, had no foundation; but if any ground of alarm existed it was from some of the numerous cyclones, or attending storm waves, which, at this equinoctial season, emerge from the West Indies. It is true that occasionally some almanac maker or pseudo prophet makes "a lucky hit" in his weather guesses, as was instanced in 1838, by the famous Murphy, of London, who, by naming the 16th of January as the day of "the great frost," was almost deified by the people and realized seven thousand pounds from his almanac. But if the date of the now raging cyclone reaching the Carolina coast is the 6th instant, the same date indicated for the rumored tidal inundation, the latter prophecy can have no claim to accuracy. The present cyclone was suspected on the 30th of September to be moving westwardly several hundred miles south of Key West; its arrival at Galveston by a northwesterly and parabolic deflection was announced a day in advance by signal and telegram, and for forty-eight hours ahead its track has been foreseen and telegraphed from the signal office.

In its passage from the Gulf across northern Florida and Georgia its velocity on Thursday was checked, in the usual proportion of one-half or one-third, when passing from sea to land; but as it approached the Atlantic, the supply of water to feed it increasing, its violence has increased. We shall, doubtless, have to record in a few hours telegraphic accounts of the havoc and loss of life it has made. Vessels leaving New York to-day will, no doubt, encounter this storm in one of its quadrants when some hours off Sandy Hook, and it is probable European bound steamers may run into or overtake it to their peril, as did the steamship of one of our popular lines last year at this very season.

As Mr. Redfield long ago suggested to seamen, "By awaiting the arrival of a storm and promptly putting to sea with its closing winds a good offing and rapid progress will be secured." It is a great comfort to all classes of citizens to know that if we cannot arrest the elements and bind them over to keep the peace, we have at least in our storm warners at Washington what Sir David Brewster called "an efficient police to detect their ambush and watch their movements."

THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK are willing to spend money liberally on their public works, for the embellishment, improvement and enrichment of their city, provided it is honestly expended. They desire to put a stop to stealing, not to abandon enterprise. Will Deputy Comptroller Green remember this fact?

ALBANY ITEMS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1871.

The wife of William Hotaling, of 223 Green street, was so badly burned by kerosene from an exploded lamp last night that she died this morning.

Joseph Fox, of Hudson, was robbed this morning at the Fair grounds by gamblers of $550. The process was the sweat board.

Owing to the rain the attendance to-day at the State Fair was small. The receipts were largely in excess of those of any preceding year, amounting to $30,242. This is the last day of the exhibition.

REVOLUTION.

Herald Special Reports from Matamoros and the Mexican Capital.

Highly Important News from the Republic.

A State and Frontier Line Revolution Against Juarez.

Generals in Rebellion, Troops in the Field and Pronunciamentos of Insurrection.

Juarez's Friends Active and Loyal.

Alarm of Foreigners and Merchants in Matamoros.

The President in a Majority in Congress.

Marine and Merchandise Difficulties at Tabasco.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special telegrams have been received from the HERALD correspondent in the Mexican capital and Matamoros:—

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 21,
Via MATAMOROS, Sept. 21, 1871.

Juarez was installed last night amid great excitement.

There was no revolutionary row on the occasion.

A revolutionary agitation was commenced in some of the provinces, however. The official advices state that it was attended with considerable disturbance and great opposition to the existing order of affairs.

Despatches have been received which announce that a pronunciamento against the government has been made by Pedro Martinez near Galliano, in the district of Tunalon, and another in Casalea.

Generals Marquis, Porro and Escupero, with Colonels Rojas and Dulli, have pronounced in opposition to Juarez in Sinoloa.

The first named (Marquis) is the defeated candidate for Governor of the State.

QUIET IN THE CAPITAL.

There are as yet no public symptoms of the movement in the city of Mexico.

So far the Congress and municipality are almost completely Juarez.

THE CABINET.

There are rumors of a coming change in the Cabinet.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Juarez's message to the Legislature is conciliatory in language, but firm in tone with respect to the maintenence of public order and the enforcement of the laws.

The President recommends the adoption of a general measure of material improvements, the construction of railroads and works for the protection of the coast line.

He advises, and promises to sanction, the arrangement of treaties with foreign countries having for their object the develpement of the interests of the republic and the maintenance of the personal security of its citizens.

Juarez has an efficient working majority of the members of the Congress.

GUBERNATORIAL RESIGNATION.

Señor Chiboria, Governor of Tabasco, has resigned, and Colonel Castro, formerly Chief of Police, has been appointed Governor.

The Revolution Inaugurated.

MATAMOROS, Oct. 2, 1871.

Another great revolution has been accomplished in Mexico.

The State of Nuevo Leon takes the lead in the movement.

As I reported in my earlier telegrams, the famous General Pedro Martinez pronounced in Galliano against the Juarez government. He was immediately seconded by Generals Jeromino, Trevino, and the Governor of Neuvo Leon, together with all the State authorities, and several other military chieftains.

MARCH ON CAMARGO.

They have raised a little army, and their combined forces are said to be marching on Mére Camargo and Matamoros, with the view of seizing and occupying the Custom House on the frontier.

The first step which was taken by the authorities of Neuvo Leon was to make prisoners of the employés of the federal government.

THE MOVEMENT EXTENDING.

It is expected that this movement will be seconded by the people of the neighboring States, and that the revolution will become general in the republic.

PORFIRIO DIAZ'S POSITION.

General Porfirio Diaz is reported to have said "that he would march against all those who pronounced against Juarez's government," but his course of conduct is much doubted just now.

COMMERCE ALARMED.

Matamoros and the frontier line territory remain quiet so far, but the mercantile body feels exceedingly anxious relative to the approach of events and the probable issue.

JUAREZ'S FRIENDS.

Generals Palairo and Cortina have issued a proclamation addressed to the soldiers under their respective commands and to the citizens residing on the frontier generally. These officers recommend all military and civilians to "stand fast and fight for the Juarez government."

CITY DEFENCE.

Great preparations are being made in Matamoros for the defence of the city, should the revolutionists attack it.

RIDING TO THE FRONT.

All the cavalry serving on the station has gone to the front.

TELEGRAPHS INTERRUPTED.

The telegraph is working only as far as Mére, and we are without later news.

PROVINCIAL AGITATION.

Intense excitement prevails all over the Mexican republic, where the news of these stirring events has been published.

SPAIN.

The Malcampo Cabinet Commissioned, but Incomplete in Its Constitution.

Resignation of the Foreign and Home Ministers—The Naval Premier a Triplicated Official—National Economy the Main Point of His Policy—Democracy in Rapid Roll.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Oct. 6, 1871.

The Premier, Admiral Malcampo, completed his list of ministerial appointments, and constituted—definitively, apparently—a Cabinet yesterday.

An official difficulty presented almost immediately, however, and His Majesty Amadeus still wants two of the constitutional number of the advisers of the Crown in consequence.

Señors Olozaga and Alvarez having declined to serve, the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and the Interior have been tendered to Señors Cantalas and Pedras respectively.

Meantime, pending their acceptance, Admiral Malcampo will administer the affairs of the Foreign and Interior departments personally, thus concentrating a vast power in his own hands—one of the most prominent of the objections which was urged against Prim during his latest term of State service.

NATIONAL ECONOMY THE PROMINENT POLICY.

A semi-official statement of the policy of the new Ministry is made public to-day. It announces that the measures of Señor Zorilla will be persevered in, the salaries of the civil list be reduced, and other proper measures adopted in furtherance of the ideas of the progressista party for the welfare of Spain.

TREASURY RETRENCHMENT A VITAL NECESSITY.

A course of retrenchment in the public expenditures of Spain has become absolutely essential to the continued existence of the nation.

On the 18th of May last Señor Moret, Minister of Finance, presented a Treasury exhibit of the most discouraging character to the Legislative Body. He commenced by confessing that in the budget figures of December, 1870, there was a material error. The deficit, then calculated at 1,200 to 1,300 millions of reals, would be by the 30th of June, 1871, 1,700 millions of reals. To speak more correctly, the deficit in the present Budget (1870-71) on the 30th of June would be 440 millions of pesetas; sale of Treasury bonds, &c., might reduce it by 108 millions, leaving 332 millions as the actual deficit. The prominent items were:—Payments of clergy in suspense, 50,000,000 pesetas; due to Bank of Spain, 20,000,000; obligations of floating debt, 77,000,000; Treasury notes issued, 85,000,000; six months' coupons of debt, 100,000,000; total, 332,000,000 pesetas; equal to $70,000,000 (gold) in round figures. His calculations for the financial year, July 1, 1871, to the 30th of June, 1872, were:—Expenditure, 627,397,023 pesetas; revenue, 588,686,671; deficit, 38,710,352. That is to say, on the coming year he showed a deficiency of about $195,000,000, gold.

M. Moret continued thus:—"Here we have our position in all its nakedness. I rely on your patriotism to fix your attention on some mode of remedying the evil. Let me make an observation. I am not going to blame any one for what has been done. My duty is simply to submit the thing to your judgment; but I must say a word, especially to the friends of the revolution. The majority of my friends, thinking over events, more than once have felt doubts respecting the future, and have had fears of bankruptcy. I have myself felt the same fear, and I have had to hide from any companions in the Cabinet the difficulties presented; but I have confidence in liberty and in the destinies of my country."

RADICAL DEMOCRACY ROLLING ALONG.

The democrats everywhere are making demonstrations in favor of Zorilla. Twenty-two governors of provinces have tendered their resignations.

FRANCE.

Declamation Against Germany and Cavil Against Cabinet Courtesy.

Home Division After National Humiliation—Rochefort Exiled from the Soil—Napoleon Maturing a New Manifesto—Flow of Bullion to the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 6, 1871.

The Lyons *Journal*, a violent anti-Prussian newspaper, rails at the Versailles government on account of the position taken by the Count de Rémusat in his recent correspondence with Herr Von Arnim on the subject of the maltreatment of Germans.

The *Journal* is very bitter against Rémusat on account of his promise that energetic measures shall be taken to protect German citizens from outrage.

THE GERMANS AGAIN INDICTED.

President Thiers to-day received a deputation of citizens from Dijon, who came to complain of the tyrannical conduct of the Prussian troops in occupation of that city, and urge the government to hasten their withdrawal from the city and department. The Prussians are charged, among other things, with wantonly imprisoning 125 citizens, who forgot to deliver up their arms in accordance with the orders of the military commandant. The deputation was informed that the complaint would be brought to the attention of General Manteuffel.

TREATY REVISION.

The statement that France had consented to the striking out of article 3 in the customs treaty with Germany is confirmed.

ROCHEFORT SET FREE WITH THE VENGEANCE OF EXILE.

The sentence of M. Rochefort [illegible] commuted from imprisonment for life [illegible] from French territory.

NAPOLEON'S DISSOLU[illegible]

A manifesto from the ex-[illegible] on, on the subject of the French poli[illegible] about to be issued.

BULLION FLOWING [illegible]

The bullion in the Bank of [illegible] reased 11,000,000 francs during the [illegible]

ENGLAND.

Capital and Knighthood Negotiating with the Work Strikers.

Proposed Plan for the Settlement of the Time Question—Mass Meeting of the Men—Depression of Trade in the Cotton Centres.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1871.

Sir William Armstrong has made a proposition to the men on strike in Newcastle to resume work for the present at the rate of fifty-seven hours per week if the masters will agree to reduce the hours to fifty-four per week at the beginning of next year.

A mass meeting of workmen is discussing the proposal to-night.

The cotton manufacturers of Burnley, North Lancashire, have decided to reduce the wages of their operatives on account of the depressed condition of business.

EUGENIE'S ENJOYMENTS.

The ex-Empress Eugénie is expected at Torquay, both for the benefit of her health and the enjoyment of change of scene.

"DUNDREARY."

Mr. Sothern will sail from Liverpool in the Scotia for New Nork. The cable telegram which reported his departure last Tuesday was forwarded in error.

CABLE COMPANIES' DISCOMFORTS.

The cable companies' repairing steamer Robert Lowe has arrived at Plymouth, where thirty-three of her crew abandoned her, alleging as the reason "the wretched quality and insufficiency of the provisions furnished on board."

GERMANY.

Imperial Caution for the Defence of the Coast.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Oct. 6, 1871.

The Reichstag is convoked for the 16th instant. The budget to be submitted proposes an increase of 5,000,000 thalers in the appropriations for the navy and coast defences.

ROME AND ITALY.

Collegiate Professors Loyal After Reflection.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Oct. 6, 1871.

Twenty professors in the University of Rome have refused to take the oath required by the Italian government.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of lowest pressure has advanced since Thursday afternoon from the lower lakes to the East Atlantic, and that which was central in Northern Florida is probably now off Cape Hatteras. The pressure has risen from the Ohio Valley northwestward. Rain has fallen very generally along the Atlantic coast, smoky and clear weather from Tennessee to Lake Ontario and extending southeastward. Southeasterly winds are now reported from Missouri to Minnesota. An area of remarkably dense smoke exists at Washington, with fresh northwest winds.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably fall, with southerly winds, north of Kansas and Illinois. Clear and smoky weather will probably prevail on Saturday from New York South and West, and clearing weather in New England.

Extensive fires still continue.

The Weather in the City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	63	68	3 P. M.	63	76
6 A. M.	61	69	6 P. M.	63	75
9 A. M.	63	69	9 P. M.	63	74
12 M.	64	74	12 P. M.	63	70

Average temperature yesterday 72
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 63¼

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Barton Russill, a merchant of Chicago, was shot and killed early yesterday morning, it is supposed by burglars.

At the inauguration of the new bronze fountain in Cincinnati, yesterday, five tiers of seats gave way, throwing their occupants to the ground, seriously, if not fatally, injuring three persons.

A schooner was wrecked on Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans, on Tuesday, and three of the crew were drowned.

Mr. Lepolitz committed suicide at New Orleans yesterday by throwing himself from a steamboat into the Mississippi.

Mrs. F. Felton, of Rochester, N. Y., while passing from one car to another, carrying a child, on a train near Chicago, fell beneath the wheels. The bodies were terribly mutilated.

Mrs. Amanda Spence (colored) was shot and instantly killed at Westchester, Pa., Thursday night, while in the act of closing a window in her house. James Burrell, also colored, has been arrested as the assassin, he having quarrelled with the woman and threatened to injure her.

Charles Montgomery, one of the Girard College orphans, was killed yesterday at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, by falling from a tree while on a nutting excursion.

T. J. Hemphill, Treasurer of the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, was robbed Thursday night, in a street car, of a valise containing $3,000.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 6—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and 92⅝ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862s, 92⅞; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92¼; ten-forties, 89⅝.

PARIS BOURSE—PARIS, Oct. 6—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed strong. Middling uplands, 9⅞d.; middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 408,000 bales, including 36,000 American. The sales of the week have been 183,000 bales, including 15,000 for export and 49,000 for speculation. The stock in port is 499,000 bales, of which 156,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 196,000 bales, including 25,000 American. Actual export, 3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—5 P. M.—Corn, 32s. 6d. per quarter. Wheat, 11s. a 11s. 6d. per cental for No. 2 red Western spring. Flour, 34s. a 37s. per bbl. for Western canal. Peas scarce at 44s. per quarter for Canadian.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—P. M.—Pork, 48s. 6d. per bbl. for fine Western prime mess.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—P. M.—Tallow, 44s. a 44s. 6d. per cwt. Turpentine, 46s. 3d. per cwt. Oats, 3s. per bushel.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 6.—Sugar, 34s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard on the spot, and 28s. for do. afloat; petroleum, 11d. per gallon for spirits, and 18d. a 18½d. for refined. Turpentine, 46s. a 47s. per cwt.

STATUES OF JONATHAN TRUMBULL AND ROGER SHERMAN.

[From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, Sept. 13.]

The two statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman, ordered by the State in response to the invitation of Congress to each of the thirteen original States to send the statues of two prominent men of Connecticut to stand in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, were unboxed yesterday and set up in the vestibule of the State House, where they will remain for a while on exhibition. The statue of Trumbull excites the most admiration, though the marble from which it is cut is not as clear as that of Sherman's. He is represented standing as if reading his farewell address to the General Assembly of 1783. His long hair is combed back from a massive brow and falls at the back, where it is gathered and tied with a knot of ribbon, the ends falling on the collar of the long cloak which envelops the back of the figure entirely to the ground. The cloak is caught carelessly over the right arm, the hand of which supports the parchment held by the left. The whole figure is disclosed in front, displaying the old-fashioned costume of knee-breeches, cutaway coat, with large cuffs and buttons, and ruffles at the wrist and on the bosom. The figure stands in an easy attitude, the head slightly bent, and the drapery is gracefully disposed and well cut.

The statue of Roger Sherman differs somewhat from that of Trumbull, the cloak being drawn more around the figure, and falling only to the knees, disclosing in front one leg and a portion of the other. The figure is clothed in a Continental costume—the white cravat with fringed ends falling on the vest; but there are no ruffles about Sherman. All is simple and clean cut, adding to the air of simple directness and strength which marked the man himself. The cloak falls against a column of rods bound by a ribbon, and this supports the figure. The right arm is extended with partially closed hand, as if stating an argument—the left grasping the folds of the cloak. The noble head is well poised, the position of the body easy, and the drapery, artistically arranged, falls in natural flowing folds. The face and forehead are noble.

The two statues were cut in Rome by C. B. Ives.

THE MORMON CRISIS.

Judge McKean's Address to the Grand Jury.

Important Indictments Presented—Plain Talk to the Saints—Semi-Annual Conference of the Mormon Church—The Elders Become Law-Abiding Citizens.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 6, 1871.

Judge McKean has just adjourned the Grand Jury till November 13 next. In doing so His Honor made the following remarks:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—You have presented to the Court some very important indictments, most of which are not yet made known to the public. You are all business men and most of you are largely engaged in business enterprises. You have rightly comprehended your duties. The man is an idiot who does not know that business interests and human interests largely depend upon the enforcement of the laws; and the man is a knave who knows this and yet opposes the enforcement of the laws. The time is near at hand when even idiots will perceive and knaves confess that you, gentlemen, are among the best promoters of the highest interests of this Territory and of society. Your names and what you have done will be mentioned with gratitude by the good and wise in years to come. You ask permission to adjourn for a time; you shall have it. The Court must remain in session for some weeks yet; but you may adjourn to Monday, the 13th day of November next. Come back at that time, gentlemen, and there will be more work for you to do. You have the thanks of the Court for what you have done.

THE C[illegible]H CONFERENCE.

The semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ commenced this morning. The attendance was not as large as usual.

The different elders have spoken—all to the glorification of the Mormon Church; but generally the language and the sentiment were quite moderate. One of the apostles remarked, significantly, that he was willing, and so were the great bulk of the Latter Day Saints, to obey every good and constitutional law enacted by the government of our country. With regard to the laws, however, which were designed to infringe upon his or their rights as freemen he could not say quite so much.

It is expected that Brigham Young, if able, will speak on Sunday.

MORE ARRESTS EXPECTED.

It is rumored that George Q. Cannon, editor of the *News* and one of the apostles, will be arrested tomorrow on the charge of lewd and lascivious cohabitation with women.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Business is improving and mining transactions are unusually heavy. The Silver Cloud mine in Camp Loyal was sold to-day for $350,000.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

OCTOBER 7.

1870—Bazaine's army made a desperate and unsuccessful break out of Metz—Gambetta escaped from Paris in a balloon.
1868—The republic of Cuba proclaimed.
1858—The present Emperor William of Germany made permanent Regent of Prussia.
1849—Edgar A. Poe, the poet, died.
1777—Second battle of Bemis Heights; the Americans under General Gates defeated the British army commanded by Burgoyne.

Died.

BOYLE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, October 6, CATHARINE E. GALVAN, beloved wife of Thomas F. Boyle.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 857 Fulton avenue, between Adelphi street and Clermont avenue, on Monday, the 9th inst., at ten A. M.

MELLEY.—On Friday evening, October 6, 1871, at half-past ten o'clock, ELIZABETH MELLEY, relict of Arthur Melley, a native of Maguiresbridge, county Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 168 Classon avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, October 8, at two o'clock; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

[*For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.*]

A.—The Grand Secret.
If any manufacturer can sell an article at a profit for less than its prime cost to another it is proof that the former is in possession of more skill and knowledge than the latter. This is ESPENSCHEID'S case. He has produced this season the best and most beautiful SILK DRESS HAT ever made in the United States, and is selling it for 12½ per cent less than the price asked at other fashionable establishments. No matter how this is done. That is the manufacturer's secret. It is done, the public know it, and the pleasant consequence is a plethora of business at ESPENSCHEID'S, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."

A.—A.—$2 Saved on Fall Style Gentlemen's Dress Hats. Largest stock ever offered at retail. C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 16 Cortlandt street.

A Chance for Working Men.—In Order to enable the mechanical and industrial classes to witness the immense show at West Flushing the manager has reduced the price of admission to 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

A Luxuriant Head of Hair and a Cool, Clean scalp are very desirable. CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE will accomplish both. Try it.

At This Season of the Year No Person should neglect taking Russian (Vapor) Baths at 23 and 25 East Fourth street, near the Grand Central Hotel.

All Physicians Agree that if the Nerves are strong and healthy pain and disease cannot exist. They recommend WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. It electrifies and strengthens the nerves, thus making such wonderful cures of all diseases.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go to DOUGAN'S, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Billiard Table at Home for $20.—Full Size, cues and balls; no extra room required. Diagram mailed free. ABBOT & NICHOLLS, 96 Liberty street, N. Y.

Conversion of 5-20 Bonds.
An immediate profit of
FOURTEEN PER CENT
and an annual increase of income of
THIRTY-EIGHT PER CENT
will be secured to holders of 5-20's by
converting them at once into
7-30 LAND GRANT BONDS
of the
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
20 Wall street, New York.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

David's Fall Hat For Gentlemen.—Salesroom, 259½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Furniture.—New Designs of Upholstered Furniture, that have not been attempted before in this country, at KELTY'S Furniture and Curtain store, Broadway, near Astor place.

Hats.—Do You Want
A Gentleman's Dress Hat,
A Dashing or Sober Felt Hat, or
An Unpretending Cloth Hat?
Find them in great variety at moderate prices at
WARNOCK & CO.'s, 519 Broadway.

Lambrequins, Draperies, &c.—New Patterns, just out. All styles of Curtains at KELTY & CO.'S, Broadway, above Fourth street.

The Knox Hat.—The Pennsylvania Farmer, who complained that, according to the newspapers he read, there was only one hatter in New York, and that was KNOX, accidentally hit upon the secret of the hatter's great business success. His liberal advertising has made his name world-wide. Hence the number of strangers who patronize his store, 212 Broadway. If his rivals don't like it let them imitate his example.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine.—The best and cheapest first class machines in the world; price from $45 to $400; easy payments. Salesroom 707 Broadway

Those of Our Readers who Desire their Hair to take the same color as when young should use HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Warnock & Co.'s Seven Dollar Dress Hats recommend themselves to every man's judgment. 519 Broadway.

Why is Croton Water so Dirty? Seems to be the leading query of the day. Every one knows it is not fit to drink unless you use one of the DIAPHRAGM FILTERS, which removes all impurity and makes the water as clear as crystal.
GEORGE J. CLAYNALD
(successor to Alex. McKenzie & Co.),
Practical Plumber and Gasfitter,
35 West Fourth street, corner of Greene.

Window Shades—French Embroidered; New patterns of all lengths. Holland Shades and all the new desirable Shade Fixtures. G. U. KELTY & CO., 724 Broadway