THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Herald Special Report from London.

An Austrian Bark Puts Into Montevideo in a Leaky Condition.

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels Engaged in the European and South American Trade.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the English metropolis, reporting a list of the vessels which have arrived at and sailed from European and South American ports:—

LONDON, Oct. 31, 1873.

AN AUSTRIAN BARK IN DISTRESS.

The Austrian bark Luigi, Captain Guiseppe, from Port Said, Egypt, bound to San Francisco, with a cargo of iron, previously reported at St. Catherines, Brazil, in distress, put into Montevideo on the 7th of October in a leaky condition.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Arrived at Liverpool October 31, steamship Hibernian (British), Archer, from Quebec; ships Strathblane (British), Poe, from New York; Helios (German), Kraeft, from Pensacola.

Arrived at Belfast October 31, bark Bratoe (Norwegian), Nielsen, from New York.

Arrived at Bristol October 31, brig Atlantic (German), Eilert, from New York.

Arrived at Cardiff October 31, bark Zedora (British), Evans, from New York.

Arriyed at Falmouth October 31, the Mikado, from Maracaibo.

Arrived at Queenstown, Oct. 31, barks Presidente Washington (Italian), Durante, from New York; Frednaes (Norwegian), Ellingsen, from do.; Paolo (Italian), Peragallo, from do.; Anna (Austrian), Vidochich, from do.; Rosa (Austrian), Gliubich, from do.; also the "Pall Adelina" (probably the brig Pasqualina (Italian), Thian), from do.; barks Iphigenia (German), Quedens, from San Francisco; Cleonice Bava (Italian), Bava, from Philadelphia.

Arrived at Montevideo (by telegraph from Lisbon), ship Hattie E. Tapley, Tapley, from Cardiff.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro (by telegraph from Lisbon), ship Elizabeth Cushing, Colby, from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.

Sailed from Bristol October 30, the Brevig, for Pensacola.

Sailed from Deal October 31, ship Arran (British), Lawson (from London), for New Orleans.

Sailed from Plymouth October 31, the Dagmar, for Pensacola.

Sailed from Hull October 31, the Rjukan, for Pensacola.

Sailed from Liverpool, October 31, ships New Era, Babson, for Tybee, Ga.; the "Gardner" (probably ship Gardner Colby, Dunbar), for do.

Sailed from Queenstown October 31, British steamship City of Brussels, Leitch, and Adriatic, Perry (both from Liverpool), for New York.

ENGLAND.

Stock Exchange Closed—Discount and Bullion—The Tichborne Trial.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 31, 1873.

To-morrow will be the semi-annual settling day at the Bank of England, and the Stock Exchange will be closed.

DISCOUNT.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is 6¼ per cent.

BULLION.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant has been adjourned until November 17, when it is expected that important witnesses will have arrived from America.

THE WEATHER.

The weather in England to-day is fair.

SPAIN.

The Siege of Cartagena Strictly Maintained.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Oct. 31, 1873.

The government troops besieging Cartagena have been reinforced by 5,000 men.

GERMANY.

Prussian Legislative Summons.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, 1873.

The Reichsrath will meet in session on the 4th of November.

SAXONY.

Condolence of the Crowns with the Mourning Court.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, 1873.

The Emperor William intended to go to Dresden this week on a visit of condolence to the royal family of Saxony, but a slight indisposition prevented him.

The Crown Prince of Germany will go in his stead.

Sorrow at St. James'.

LONDON, Oct. 31, 1873.

The Court of St. James has gone into mourning for three weeks on account of the death of the King of Saxony.

ESCAPE OF MURDERERS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 31, 1873.

Nine prisoners escaped by tunnelling themselves out of jail to-night. Two of them were awaiting trial on the charge of murder.

MOUNT ETNA.

Violent Eruption of the Volcano—Earthquake, Flame and Serious Losses.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 1—6 A. M.

A special despatch from Sicily to the *Daily News* reports that the volcano of Etna is in a state of violent eruption.

The outbreak is accompanied by fearful earthquakes.

Portions of the crater have fallen in, and mines of sulphur, which had been worked for years, and were valued at £300,000, have been destroyed.

FRANCE.

The Chambord Manifesto Fatal to the Party of the Crown—Legislative Democratic Conservatism—Cabinet Consultation.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 31, 1873.

It is reported that in consequence of the position maintained by the Count de Chambord in his letter to M. de Chesnelong all hopes of the restoration of the monarchy have been abandoned.

THE CABINET IN SPECIAL SESSION.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held at Versailles last evening.

PARLIAMENTIST CONSERVATISM.

It is probable that the conservative Deputies in the Assembly will vote in favor of prolonging the term of office of President MacMahon.

Citizen Reports of the Governmental Prospect.

PARIS, Oct. 31, 1873.

It is not yet known what decision the Royalist Committee came to at their meeting yesterday. The announcement of their policy is anxiously awaited.

It is known that one section of the monarchical party desires to proclaim the monarchical principle without naming a sovereign, and to appoint a regent or lieutenant general of the kingdom to act provisionally.

SUPPORT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The press generally advises the prolongation of President MacMahon's term of office, which is also supported by the imperialists.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

His Action During MacMahon's Moments of Danger—Contradiction of Testimony—Personal Asseveration of the Prisoner.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 31, 1873.

At the trial of Marshal Bazaine to-day Colonel Lewal testified that on the afternoon of August 23 he received and delivered to Bazaine a despatch stating that MacMahon was marching towards Metz.

Bazaine read the despatch, and witness then asked him to set his army in motion as quickly as possible to avert MacMahon's danger.

The counsel for the defence denied the correctness of the date sworn to by the witness.

Marshal Bazaine, with marked emphasis, declared that the despatch in question was not delivered to him until the 29th of August.

Colonel Dandlan and Commandant Samuel deposed that Lewal informed them on the 26th or 27th that Bazaine had been aware of MacMahon's advance ever since the 23d.

Captain Mornay solemnly affirmed that Bazaine received no such despatch on the 23d of August.

ROME.

Jesuits in Exile for America.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Oct. 31, 1873.

Several members of the Society of Jesus left this city yesterday for the United States.

The Tiber Overflowing Its Banks.

ROME, Oct. 31, 1873.

The waters of the Tiber are rising. Some streets are already flooded, and a disastrous inundation is feared.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A Sensible Decrease in the Number of Deaths and New Cases in Various Parts of the South—The Latest from Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1873.

The mortuary report for to-day shows:—Yellow fever, 4; other causes, 6. The Secretary of the Board of Health says that two of the yellow fever deaths properly belong to yesterday's report.

The incoming trains are crowded with returning citizens, and the streets are crowded with vehicles and pedestrians. The splendid gold cross presented to Miss Lulu Wilkinson by A. E. Franklin, as a testimonial of her devotion to the afflicted, was stolen from her last night on the eve of her departure from the city.

The weather to-day is clear and cold, and there is a stiff breeze blowing from the north.

The following was issued to-day from the headquarters of the Howard Association:—

TO OUR GENEROUS FRIENDS THROUGHOUT THE LAND:—With renewed assurances of our profoundest gratitude for your past invaluable assistance, we are happy to announce that our funds are now amply sufficient to meet all the wants of our sick, and, therefore, request that you stop any further contributions to our association. There is, however, and will be for a considerable time yet, much destitution in our midst, as a result of the pestilence and temporary destruction of local industries, and all who may be good enough to contribute to the relief of that will please forward to the Mayor of our city.

A. D. LANGSTAFF,
President Howard Association.

Thirteen New Cases in Bainbridge.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 31, 1873.

There were thirteen new cases of yellow fever at Bainbridge yesterday and four to-day. Since the development of the disease there have been fifteen deaths. A special despatch at noon to-day announces the situation as more hopeful. The dangerous cases are all improving. There was a heavy white frost in that section last night.

Three New Cases in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 31, 1873.

There have been only three cases of fever since the last report. The weather is cold, and the people are returning home.

The Fever in Texas.

MARSHALL, Texas, Oct. 31, 1873.

The weather is clear and cool. There are four cases of sickness now. No new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day. At a meeting of the physicians of Dallas, Marshall and Terrell it was resolved that it was safe for quarantine to be raised the entire line, both social and commercial, from Shreveport to Dallas. All the sick are doing well, and all the nurses have been discharged, except five men and the five female nurses from New Orleans. Money is still needed for the sick and convalescing.

Four Interments in Shreveport Yesterday.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 31, 1873.

There were four interments from yellow fever to-day.

Aid from New York for Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31, 1873.

Five hundred dollars were received to-day from the Young Men's Christian Association of New York for the relief of the sick and destitute in Memphis.

BANK ROBBERS ARRESTED.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 31, 1873.

The Savings Bank at Bethel, Me., was, early this morning, entered by robbers, who blew of the lock of the outer door with powder, alarming the neighbors, who captured three of the robbers. They had also entered a store during the night.

PASSENGER TRAIN FIRED AT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31, 1873.

As a passenger train from Boston was passing Dodgeville this evening a pistol ball was fired into a car, narrowly missing a passenger. A later train was stoned at the same place.

AMUSEMENTS.

Signor Campanini as Lionel in "Martha."

Flotow's comic opera, "Martha," was produced last night at the Academy of Music for the first time this season, with Mme. Nilsson in the title *rôle*. M. Victor Capoul, the French *tenore de grazia*, had been announced as the Lionel of the evening, but at the last moment posters were put out to the effect that, in consequence of that artist being indisposed, Signor Campanini would appear in the part. M. Capoul's Lionel is well known and widely appreciated, but the audience, which was a large one, received the announcement of the change without any apparent dissatisfaction. Whatever disappointment might have been felt gave way to a lively feeling of curiosity as to the figure which the great Italian tenor would make in Flotow's *chef-d'œuvre*, which is a favorite everywhere, and in England regarded often as the crucial test of aspiring prime donne. Signor Campanini's Lionel was in every respect a success. From the *solo profugo*, in the first act, he exhibited perfect ease in the part and entire command of the music. His clear chest notes in the upper register came without effort; and in the closing scenes, when passion gives place to comedy and madness succeeds, his portrayal of the varying shades of emotion was very fine. He did not act the lover in the first instance with much warmth, but his singing was all that could be desired. There is a point at which the loves of operatic tenors become nauseous, but Campanini falls short of this to the extent of being somewhat cold. It has one good effect in this opera, we may state for what it is worth, namely, saving the position of Lady Henriette from appearing very perilous in the farmhouse. In the third act, where he has the stage to himself, and can discourse in a manner "most musical, most melancholy" with the audience upon his love-lorn condition, he reaped enthusiastic plaudits and a well-deserved encore in "M'appari." It is long, indeed, since a New York audience heard so deliciously plaintive, exquisitely phrased and evenly sung a rendering of this *morceau*. His acting and singing to the close of the act were impassioned and fascinating, the air "Ah che a voi perdoni Iddio" being magnificently given, although the chorus got a little out of its latitude and had to be called to order.

The fourth act was ruthlessly chopped to pieces, the head and tail only being left, and the fine scene between Lionel and Henrietta, which forms the body of the act, thrown away. This makes the finale abrupt and the story nonsense; but the ways of the pruners are inscrutable. For Campanini the performance was, however, a decided success.

Mlle. Nilsson's Martha is too well know to the operatic world to need long notice here. Last evening it was all that it has been, and that is high praise. It was in this part that the fair artiste first received her place in London in the operatic constellation. Her singing of the "Last Rose of Summer" was marked with the charming simplicity and pure quality of tone which the noble melody demands—conditions on which many a singer's reputation has been shipwrecked. Miss Cary's Nancy was a sprightly performance, and if her sauciness was a little more piquant and a little less brusque the part would be greatly improved. Her rich contralto was heard to advantage throughout, and in the duet with Miss Nilsson in the first act she fairly divided the honors. Signor Del Puente as Plunkett was a marked success. The familiar drinking song and chorus at the beginning of the third act, "Chi mi dira," was well honored with a recall. The concerted pieces were very fairly given. The chorus, particularly, we regret to say, the ladies, would have been the better for some rehearsing, the hunting chorus for female voices being especially noticeable in its weakness and want of coherence. The famous spinning wheel quartet was capitally given. It seems almost hopeless to protest against the fearful failure to present the scenery and accessories of any opera at the Academy. The Richmond fair scene was set with the old snow-clad Alpine background. This scene is like the head of the Charles the First which Master Dick, in "David Copperfield," could not keep out of his memorial; it cannot be kept out of any opera at that house. It would be painful to continue the catalogue of dismal shortcomings in this respect. The impresario may not be to blame in this; but the public is convinced that something should be done to fulfil oft-made promises on this score.

First Philharmonic Rehearsal.

This time honored society began its thirty-second season at the Academy of Music yesterday. The attendance was smaller than on any previous occasion, owing, probably, to the reticence observed by the members of the society in respect to the opening of the season. Three orchestral works were rehearsed under the direction of Mr. Carl Berg'mann. They were Beethoven's "Fourth Symphony" in B flat major; the introduction to "Loreley," by Max Bruch, and Liszt's best composition, "Les Préludes." Bruch's work is new and is conceived in the true Mendelssohnian spirit. There are a simplicity and poetry of treatment in it which are quite a relief from the noisy and labored style of other modern German composers. The composer has been known here before through the introduction of the Liederkranz Society, which presented his masterpiece, "Frithiof's Sage," on two occasions. His instrumentation is effective without being incomprehensible, and he evidently believes in the good old schools rather than in the pagan notions of some of his contemporaries. The delicious movements of the "Fourth Symphony" formed an attractive foil to the massive measures of Liszt's symphonic poem. The programme is of greater musical value than one might expect from the society, and indicates reform on the part of the directory and an abandonment of the whimsical ideas of the schools of the future.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Boucicault has bought from the French authors the right to adapt to our stage the new drama of "The Gascons."

King Victor Emmanuel, while in Vienna, decorated Johann Strauss with the insignia of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

An iron theatre, in the American style, is to be built on the site of the Café Concordia, in the Grande Rue de Péra, in Constantinople.

Messrs. Charles Mathews, Phelps and Toole, the English comedians, are to appear in one play during the nine nights preceding Christmas.

Mlle. Roussiel, a débutante, is highly praised by the Parisian critics, who say her performance of Phèdre is the best since the days of Rachel.

An endeavor is making by a committee of gentlemen in London to procure the representation there of a series of ancient Italian operas; among them Paisiello's "Il Barbiere," Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona" and Cimarosa's "Giannini e Bernardone." It is desired that Signor Monari Rocca, the buffo, should direct the representations.

RIGHTS OF BANKRUPTS.

Important Decision by the United States Court of Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 31, 1873.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, in the cases of George W. Dillard and other bankrupts, Judge H. L. Bond rendered a most important decision. The creditors, having docketed judgment, obtained decrees in the State Court directing the sale of Dillard's property. Afterwards Dillard filed a petition in bankruptcy and claimed the homestead exemption of $2,000, which exemption was allowed in the United States District Court by Judge Underwood. The creditors then carried the case before Judge Bond by petition, and he decided the following points, which entirely reverse the ruling of Judge Underwood:—

First—When suits are pending in State courts before the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, if there be no suggestion of fraud and no interests of the general credit will be prejudged, the Bankruptcy Court ought not to interfere with the jurisdiction of the State Court.

Second—When the bankrupt has made a deed of trust to secure creditors he is not entitled to any exemption out of the property conveyed until the deed is satisfied or adjudged fraudulent as to creditors by the State Court.

Third—If the proceedings in bankruptcy were commenced before the passage of the amendatory act of March 3, 1873, the bankrupt is entitled to such exemption only as allowed by the laws existing at the time the proceedings commenced.

Fourth—The amendatory act so far as it is declaratory of the intentions of the act of 1867 is void.

Fifth—The rights of the bankrupt and the creditors are fixed according to the laws in force when the bankruptcy proceedings commenced, and no subsequent legislation can affect them.

THE NEWARK FRAUDS.

Four Persons Indicted for Perjury—A Contractor on Trial.

One of the main channels through which the people of Newark, according to general belief, supported by the strongest *ex parte* evidence, have been fleeced of hundreds of thousands of dollars during the past four or five years, is the sewer and street "improvement" business, whereby a number of contractors have risen from poverty to affluence in a very short time. One of the "jobs" whereby the people, as alleged, were compelled to pay for work not properly done is the Springfield avenue paving improvement. The contractor was Thomas O'Connor. After the last payment had been made to him by the city the citizens along the line refused to pay the assessments, on the ground that, as they alleged, the work had not been done according to contract. A bill restraining the city from collecting the amounts was filed in Chancery. Another was filed by O'Connor on the city, alleging that the work had been done according to contract. Appended to the latter were the affidavits of Bernard M. Shanley, another contractor, and three or four other persons, swearing that the work was done properly. Shanley and three inspectors, named Dyckes, Buchner and Smith, were indicted for perjury. Yesterday, in the Newark Court of Quarter Sessions, young Shanley was placed on trial, his case being made a test. The case is still on, and considerable interest is felt in the issue, as it will have an important bearing on other cases of a similar character to come before this and next term of Court.

WASHINGTON.

The Rumors Concerning Secretary Richardson—He Will Probably Be Nominated Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Secretary Richardson the Probable Successor to Chief Justice Chase.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1873.

Will Secretary Richardson leave the Cabinet in a few days or a few months? How much was the defalcation in the New York Sub-Treasury, which Assistant Secretary Sawyer is said to have paid a hasty visit to New York on Wednesday to ascertain? And is the report true that the President has requested Secretary Richardson to buy more bonds with legal tenders drawn from the $44,000,000 reserve, and excuse the motive to Congress, having a two-thirds republican majority? These were three questions generally asked in and about the Treasury Department to-day, without the seekers after information satisfying their curiosity. Regarding the future of Secretary Richardson there is the highest authority for the statement that President Grant esteems the Secretary of the Treasury as a man in every way qualified for the important trust confided to him, and that he is in perfect accord with the Secretary on every financial question and measure. As in the selection of Mr. Richardson to be Mr. Boutwell's successor the President did not consult politicians, he is not disposed to regard their sneers and criticisms. He should stand by him as long as he remained in the Cabinet, regardless of the opinions of others.

The unequivocal statement of the President set at rest all doubt as to Mr. Richardson's popularity in the White House. That much having been ascertained, there was still room to believe that his resignation might be tendered at any time, and calling upon him in his office the leading question was asked if he contemplated early retirement to private life, to which the Secretary replied:—

"I will say now, as I said over four years ago, when called to the office of Assistant Secretary, that I prefer the quiet of civil life to the thankless care of official life. If that affords a basis for the report of my intended resignation it could just as well have been circulated years ago as to-day. In fact, during the summer of 1870 I did insist upon leaving the department, but the President refusing to accept my resignation, and Secretary Boutwell urging me to remain with him, I reluctantly yielded to their wishes. So far as the cares of office having increased, I was congratulating myself to-day that matters had quieted down, leaving abundance of time for the preparation of my annual report, and reflection upon the principal points to be embodied in it respecting our financial status. So the thought of resigning is as remote now as when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office."

"I understand that you have made arrangements to live in Washington. Is it true?"

"Yes; I am very comfortably provided for in the way of a residence, and certainly have no idea of leaving Washington yet a while."

This was the extent of the conversation, and the Secretary resumed work on his annual report. Concerning the reported defalcation in the Assistant Treasurer's office in New York he knew nothing and had heard nothing, and as he had no money to buy bonds, or market for the sale of gold, the statement repeatedly made that the reserve would be drawn upon only to pay government indebtedness was the answer to any rumor of change in the financial programme. So far, then, as the Secretary of the Treasury may be quoted as authority the last two questions so generally asked may be considered definitely answered. Not so, however, with the first—will Secretary Richardson leave the Cabinet in a few days or a few months? That Mr. Richardson expects to remain in Washington for some time is evidenced in his lease of one of the largest and most elegant residences in Washington, formerly occupied by J. C. Kennedy and furnished in the most thorough manner. To the fine appointments of his new residence Mr. Richardson has added much of his furniture from his home in Cambridge, Mass., and all of it has not yet arrived. But a suspicion has recently gained ground that he would not remain at the head of the Treasury Department very long.

A prominent official said to-night, in talking over the rumors which arise in Washington from time to time, that he knew how friendly were the relations existing between the President and Secretary Richardson.

"What ground," I asked, "can there be, then, for saying that the President is not pleased with Mr. Richardson's actions, or that he does not consider him a man of enough ability for the office?"

"There is not the slightest foundation for such report; on the contrary, my impression is that President Grant will follow the example of Jackson and Lincoln in conferring upon his Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of Chief Justice of the United States; or, if he makes the selection from among the Associate Justices, which I do not believe he will, then he will confer the vacancy so made on Mr. Richardson."

From another source it was ascertained that while the President had not fully made up his mind as to the successor of the late Chief Justice Chase, there was no doubt but that the President would readily confer a high judicial appointment on Mr. Richardson, the duties of which would be far more congenial to his taste than those now imposed upon him as the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Subscription to the Five Per Cent Loan $90,000,000.

The Syndicate has closed its last subscription to the five per cent loan amounting to $15,000,000, which begins on the 16th day of November. This is the most prompt transaction yet made, and in view of the encouragement received from the German government the Syndicate has made a further subscription of $5,000,000, making a total of $70,000,000. The call of the Treasury Department on June 6 of $20,000,000, independent of the Syndicate, in connection with the Geneva award, makes a total subscription thus far of $90,000,000. The contract with the Syndicate does not expire until December 1, and will probably be renewed before that date.

The Wandering Modocs.

Orders were issued to-day for the removal of the Modocs, who are now at Fort McPherson, to a permanent location with the Quapaws on the Neosho river, in the extreme northeastern corner of the Indian Territory.

Putting the Screws on the Sioux.

Roving bands of Sioux Indians having recently molested, and in some cases cruelly raided on, the Pawnees and other friendly tribes, the matter has been made the subject of consultation between the Interior and War Departments, as a result of which orders were to-day given by the latter that all Sioux found off their reservation with hostile intend to other tribes be struck and punished.

Striking Bricklayers.

The bricklayers of Washington, having no fear of hard times before their eyes, to-day struck for $5 per day of eight hours. The bosses agreed to give fifty cents per hour, but refused to pay $5 for eight hours' work. Bricklayers from other cities are expected to-morrow and Monday. Work on the residence of the British Legation is temporarily suspended on this account.

The Estimates for the Legislative Branch of the Government

have all been prepared, and show an increase over those of any previous year. This is accounted for by the fact that the pay of members and Senators now is more than heretofore. In lieu of the mileage accounts formerly considered are estimated the actual travelling expenses of Senators and members to and from the national capital. The estimates for the salaries of Senators for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, are $555,000, and for the pay of officers and employés of the Senate, $144,000; for contingent expenses, $199,000. For salaries of members of the House the estimates are $2,400,000; for salaries of officers and employés, $218,000; contingent expenses, $267,000. Another cause of the increase is that the number of members of the House now is 292, instead of 242, as under the old apportionment. The mileage accounts heretofore were reckoned on a basis of ten cents per mile each way, but, under the new law limiting the mileage to the actual travelling expenses, it is thought three cents per mile each way will embrace all. The estimates for the House especially are always larger than the actual expenses, as allowances are made for contested election cases, where two members from the same district are oftentimes paid travelling expenses and the attendance of witnesses, &c. The unexpended balance is always conveyed into the Treasury.

Mr. Low, Minister to China, is still in this city, and will remain here for about a week longer. Mr. Low says that he has no intention whatever of resigning his present office, and never has had, and that the statements made to that effect were erroneous.

The National Domain.

The following statement has been prepared by Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, for his forthcoming report:—

During the last fiscal year public lands were disposed of as follows, the figures representing acres in round numbers:—

Cash sales	1,626,266
Located with military warrants	214,947
Taken for homesteads	3,093,796
Located with Agricultural College scrip	653,446
Certified to railroads	6,083,356
Certified to wagon roads	76,576
Approved to States as swamps	235,548
Certified for agricultural colleges	10,223
Certified for common schools	96,909
Certified for universities	51,228
Certified for seminaries	320
Approved to States for internal improvements	190,775
Indian scrip locations	14,223
Total in round numbers	$13,030,606
Disposal of the previous year	11,864,975
Increased disposal	1,165,631

The cash receipts under various heads amounted to $3,408,515.

The surveys during the same period show a total of (*Acres.*)	30,488,133
Surveyed during the previous year	29,450,939
Increase in numbers of acres surveyed	1,037,194 acres

The total area of the land in States and Territories is 1,834,998,400 acres, and, making proper deductions, 1,218,443,605 acres are yet to be surveyed.

The District of Columbia Debt.

The government of the District of Columbia has published an elaborate statement of the indebtedness of the District, in which it is stated that teh total bonded indebtedness is $9,902,251 18, including the $4,000,000 loan and the indebtedness of the old corporations of Washington and Georgetown.

WEATHER REPORT.

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

Probabilities.

For Saturday, in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, light winds and generally clear, cool weather.

FOR THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE MIDDLE STATES, NORTHWESTERLY WINDS AND CLEAR OR PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER.

For the Ohio Valley and upper lakes, northwest and southwest winds and clear weather.

For the lower lake region, southwest winds, partially cloudy and clear weather.

For New England, northeasterly winds, backing to northwest, with cloudy and clear weather.

The Weather in This 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:—

	1872.	1873.		1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	41	43	3:30 P. M.	48	49
6 A. M.	42	40	6 P. M.	48	48
9 A. M.	46	43	9 P. M.	47	47
12 M.	50	47	12 P. M.	47	47

Average temperature yesterday 45½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 46½

THE RECENT STORM ON THE LAKES.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 31, 1873.

Further intelligence from the shore of Lake Huron, dated at Zurich, states that the schooner with two broken masts was anchored two miles from the shore and four miles north of Grand Bent from Tuesday morning until yesterday noon, when she started westward. Another disabled vessel was anchored yesterday three miles out from Grand Bent. Men were seen on board, but no communication could be had with them. Large quantities of lumber have been washed ashore. A despatch from Bayfield says the sailors reported lost had been picked up by a passing vessel and no lives are known to have been lost.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Session of the Senate Perambulating Committee at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31, 1873.

The Senate Transportation Committee to-day heard the statements of several old steamboat owners and other gentlemen acquainted with commerce as to the condition and capabilities, as a means of transportation, of the Mississippi River. All of them agreed that if the river was properly improved freight would be carried at half the present minimum rates.

Captain John S. McClune, President of the Keokuk Northern Packet Line and a steamboat man for thirty years, said that the Upper Rapids have been greatly improved by the government, and but little more work is needed there, but much was still required at the Lower Rapids. The canal there should be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and, when finished, navigation from St. Louis to St. Paul would be good.

Captain E. W. Gould, President of the Missouri River Packet Company, called the attention of the committee to the importance of the Missouri River. That river is in such bad condition that it is worthless for navigation, and the railroads have secured almost the entire trade. By a comparatively small expense the river could be put in excellent navigable condition and barge lines established.

Colonel R. T. Van Horne, of Kansas City, formerly Congressman of that district, submitted a report from the Board of Trade of that city, setting forth the extent of territory tributary to it, with its abundance of products, and asserted that, compared with other sections of the country, this vast territory is practically cut off from both foreign and domestic markets; that in times of abundant crops its products do not admit of shipment with profit to purchasers, and that it is only when prices are high as a result of failure of the crops east of the Mississippi River that its grain can be profitably transported to the seaboard by the present facilities. The report asks for relief, as follows:

Improvement of the harbor of Galveston, so as to admit heavy draught vessels; removal or avoidance of the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi River and securing a connection, with permanent deep water and permanent freedom from ice, with the Mississippi River by an extension of government aid to a railroad from the mouth of the Kansas River to Memphis.

A number of railroad men were invited to appear before the committee and make statements regarding freights, &c.; but none were present.

The committee then adjourned to meet at Washington, November 15, when they will go to New Orleans to inspect the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi and examine as to the practicability of the Fort St. Philip canal. They leave for their respective homes to-night.

CONVICTION FOR SELLING PRIZE CANDY.

BOSTON, Oct. 31, 1873.

This afternoon, in the Superior Criminal Court, the trial of Clint Peaslee, on an indictment for maintaining a lottery, was continued. Judge Aldrich, in his charge, ruled that Peaslee maintained a lottery if the disposition of his candy had connected with it a chance to obtain something beyond the value of the candy, no matter by what name the business was called if the element of chance entered into it. The jury were out about an hour, and returned a verdict of guilty on the first count of the indictment. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court to test the question whether Peaslee's method of selling candy is a lottery within the meaning of the statute.

MIKE M'COOLE RELEASED ON BAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31, 1873.

Mike McCoole, who was arrested last night on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Patsey Manley, has been released on $20,000 bail.

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