ENGLAND.

The Northern Coast Swept by a Severe Storm—Shipping and Land Property Heavily Damaged—A Steamship Stranded and Fourteen Lives Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1874.

A heavy gale prevailed on the North of England coast last night. Telegraphic communication in that section was interfered with, and up to this hour (two A. M.) the trouble on the wires continues.

Shipping and Land Property Damaged by the Storm—Many Lives Lost by Wreck and Otherwise.

LONDON, Oct. 21—Evening.

Additional despatches have come to hand showing that the gale in the North last night was far more severe and destructive than was indicated by the first reports.

The storm also extended to Scotland.

A MELANCHOLY REPORT OF LOSSES.

It was very destructive on the coast and in the interior of England.

Reports of damage to shipping and other property have been received, with several despatches announcing the loss of many lives.

Reports from Hartlepool, Shields, Hull and other ports, and from inland towns, bring intelligence of great damage to shipping, to factories and other property.

A STEAMSHIP STRANDED AND FOURTEEN SAILORS DROWNED.

The steamship Chusan, from Glasgow for Shanghai, was driven ashore near Ardrossan and is going to pieces. Fourteen of the crew were washed overboard and drowned. The persons left on board, some fifty in number, took to the rigging, where they yet remain in full sight from shore.

Efforts are being made to save them.

Rivers Swollen and Telegraphs and Railways Interrupted—Vessels Adrift from Their Anchorage.

LONDON, Oct. 21—Night.

A heavy storm of wind and rain prevailed last night and to-day throughout the north of England and in Scotland. All the rivers in that section are much swollen, the railway and telegraph lines interrupted, trees were uprooted in all directions and chimneys and walls prostrated. Many persons were injured in Edinburgh by flying débris.

Three houses at Stockton-on-Tees were demolished and one person was killed.

VESSELS ADRIFT FROM THEIR ANCHORAGE.

At Ayr, Scotland, twenty vessels broke adrift in the harbor, which is shallow and exposed, all of which were more or less damaged, and one totally wrecked.

The Bessemer saloon steamer, lately launched, and lying at Bell, dragged her anchors and ran aground, but floated off, and is now adrift in the Humber. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

MORE LIVES LOST.

Three persons were drowned at Deal and two at Sunderland.

Seventeen Sailors Drowned from a Wreck—Death off the Isle of Wight.

LONDON, Oct. 22—5 A. M.

Seventeen of the crew of the steamer Chusan, ashore off Ardrossan, were drowned. The survivors have been rescued from the rigging. The steamer is a total loss.

The brig E. C. White has been lost off the Isle of Wight and four of her people drowned.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The Wages of Cotton Operatives Reduced After a Strike.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1874.

The arbitrator to whom was referred the questions in dispute between the striking cotton operatives at Bolton and their employers has decided in favor of the masters, and the proposed reduction of five per cent in the operatives' wages goes into effect immediately.

IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1874.

The formation of a corps of Irish rifle volunteers is being agitated, and extensive demonstrations are being made in its favor in Ireland.

A strong effort is being made to obtain the consent of the imperial government to the plan.

FRANCE.

A Clerical Legacy to the Prince Imperial and the Pope.

PARIS, Oct. 21, 1874.

Mons. Montour, formerly private chaplain to Napoleon III., is dead. He has bequeathed $30,000 to the Prince Imperial, and the same amount to the Pope.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S CASE.

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1874.

A Berlin special despatch to the *Standard* says the legal preliminaries in Count Von Arnim's case are almost completed, and it is believed that the Count will be released on bail in a few days.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The Prussian Cabinet Not Conciliatory on the Danish Expulsion Question.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1874.

A Hadersleben (Danish) newspaper denies the statement that the attitude of Germany toward Denmark relative to the recent expulsion of Danes from Schleswig has been conciliatory.

The same paper declares, upon what it claims to be good authority, that the reply of the German government to the representations of the Danish Minister was "neither courteous nor satisfactory."

Danish Candidates Elected to the Prussian Diet.

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1874.

The Danish candidates Krueger and Ahlmann have been elected to the Prussian Diet from Hadersleben and Alsen.

RUSSIA.

Conspiracy Among Europo-Asiatic Subjects.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1874.

A special despatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says a conspiracy has been discovered in Orenburg, and that many arrests have been made.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Turkish Outrages—Complications in the Orient.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1874.

A party of Montenegrins were recently attacked by Turks in the province of Albania and seventeen of them killed.

The affair has created great excitement in Montenegro, and a joint commission of the two countries has been appointed to investigate it.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Turcomans Striking Against the Russian Power—The Khan of Khiva to Aid the Czar.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1874.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of to-day has a despatch from St. Petersburg announcing that affairs are critical in Turkestan and Khiva. The Turcomans are growing bolder in their attacks and depredations upon the tribes friendly to Russia.

The government of the Czar has ordered the Khan of Khiva to repress the disorders, and the Khan has replied that he will carry out the instructions of the Emperor.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The Insurgent Forces Defeated in Battle—Government Pursuit of the Rebel Steamers—The Session of Congress Closed.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 21, 1874.

An engagement has taken place between the government troops, commanded by Rivas, and the insurgents under Placa, in which the latter were defeated and their commander taken prisoner.

MARINE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE REBELS.

President Avellaneda has issued a proclamation offering large rewards for the capture of rebel steamers.

BANK SUSPENSION.

The bank of Entre Rios has suspended payments.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION CLOSED AT BUENOS AYRES.

Advices received from Buenos Ayres to-day state that Congress closed its session yesterday. The President subsequently gave a formal reception to the diplomatic corps.

Arms and Ammunition Shipped For the Argentine Confederate Rebels.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 19, 1874.

A steamer belonging to the Argentine Republic insurrectionists has left here towing a vessel containing arms and ammunition for the rebels.

URAGUAY.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 19, 1874.

It is stated that the government of Uraguay intends to issue $4,000,000 of paper money.

JAPAN.

Changes in the Diplomatic Representation Abroad—The French Republic Insists on the Observance of Treaties—Royal Hospitality.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1874.

The steambr Japan brings Yokohama dates to September 29.

The arrangements for diplomatic missions have been slightly changed. Nyene Kagronon goes to London instead of Paris. Lameshirna, now in France, will remain so long as his health will allow. Aiki Singo, formerly Chargé at Berlin, is promoted to the rank of Envoy. Yosida goes to Washington.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC THE DEFENDER OF FOREIGN RIGHTS IN THE EMPIRE.

The French government at present takes the lead in pushing the demand for the opening of the entire Empire. The correspondence shows a vehement disposition to wrest this concession from Japan in spite of all remonstrance.

COURT CONDESCENSION AND HOSPITALITY.

The Mikado gave a breakfast on the 22d inst. to all foreign diplomats, at his own residence. This was the first entertainment at which the sovereign has freely mingled with foreign guests and received them at his table.

MILITARY REVIEW.

The largest review of troops yet seen in Jeddo took place on the 19th, in one of the suburbs of Jeddo. Some ten thousand infantry, artillery and cavalry were inspected by the Mikado and his uncle, Fuesini no Miejo, who has been raised to the rank of general in the army, and in case of hostilities with China is to be appointed to the chief command.

SOUTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND FRIENDSHIP.

Chili has sent to Japan requesting contributions to the International Exposition to be held there in 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The International Relations Unchanged—The Japanese Anxious for War and a Unit in Patriotic Sentiment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1874.

The steamship Japan at this port reports the following news, under date of Yokohama, September 29:—

Affairs in Japan and China remain precisely as they were.

Yokohama papers contain positive announcements of war, and equally positive announcements of a perfect understanding, all of which are unauthorized.

The highest patriotic spirit is exhibited throughout the country. Nobles of Japan have offered a large portion of their revenues to the government. The populace of every province are forming into volunteer regiments, and the members of the mercantile class have expressed their desire to serve, both by money contributions and personally in the field, in case war should be declared.

CONDEMNED IN CUBA.

An American Citizen Deported from Havana to Spain.

A letter from Havana, under date of October 15, says:—

Lorenzo Jimenez, who had been condemned to death but claimed American citizenship and had his sentence commuted, leaves to-day for Spain. When first brought here from Nuevitas he was made to work in the stone quarries with heavy chains riveted to his legs. This was, however, put a stop to as soon as General Concha became aware of his situation. He ordered him to be better cared for and relieved him from work in the quarries.

UTAH.

The Indictment of Cannon—Bail Given to Answer.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 21, 1874.

To-day George Q. Cannon, Delegate to Congress, learning that the Grand Jury had indicted him under a Territorial law, for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, surrendered himself to the United States Marshal. Bail was fixed at $5,000, President George A. Smith and W. H. Hooper becoming his sureties.

ARRESTS IN ALABAMA.

The United States Marshals Busy—Political Machinery Running in Favor of the Republicans.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 21, 1874.

Thomas Hendon, of Lee county, a farmer, has been arrested by a United States Marshal for the intimidation of a negro. This offence was discharging the negro from his employ on account of laziness.

A letter to the *Advertiser* from a most prominent citizen of Alabama says martial law prevails in Sumter county in point of fact. Hester and Beach, United States detectives, command the military and arrest without warrant.

Arrest of a Lawyer and Client—Peculiar Circumstances.

MOBILE, Oct. 21, 1874.

Thomas B. Wetmore, a lawyer of Livingston, Ala., a nephew of the late George E. Badger, formerly United States Senator from North Carolina; Stephen Smith, his client, and John Little, colored, arrived in Mobile this afternoon under guard, charged with conspiring to injure Detective Hester. They were arrested during the session of the Circuit Court of Sumter country, which is about 200 miles from Mobile. Upon their delivery to the United States Marshal here they were released on parole to appear before Commissioner Gillette to-morrow. The warrant for their arrest was issued by a Commissioner residing at the place of arrest and was made returnable in Mobile before a different Commissioner.

THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Petition to Have the Company Thrown Into Bankruptcy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1874.

A large number of German bondholders of the California Pacific Railroad have petitioned to have that company thrown into bankruptcy, and ask the United States District Court to issue an injunction restraining the company from mortgaging or encumbering its property.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Meeting of the Brotherhood at Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Oct. 21, 1874.

The Grand International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met to-day. One hundred and fifty delegates were present. A welcome was tendered to them by the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city. The reports show that the order is in a flourishing condition.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—First Appearance of Mlle. Emma Albani in "La Sonnambula."

Last night was one of those gala occasions at the Academy of Music that seems to bring out the entire operatic public. A young American prima donna, who left her native shores some six years ago in the forlorn hope of becoming an accomplished and successful opera singer in Europe, and who gained her object in the most decided manner, returned to show her countrymen the result of her venture by practical illustration. The name and fame of Emma Albani have long since reached us from trustworthy sources, the unanimous verdict of the most critical people in Europe, and naturally anticipations on this side of the Atlantic were raised to the highest pitch. They were not disappointed. Her success was of that kind that may be justly termed artistic in the real sense of the word. So many American girls essay the same course and return without gaining the desired goal that we have latterly become sceptical on the subject, deeming that in the majority of cases injudicious friends, bad advice and worse vocal training in Europe tend to destroy whatever talent those aspirants originally possessed. But this is a glorious exception to the general rule, and New York last night confirmed the verdict of London, St. Petersburg, Paris and Italy. At the end of the opera the young prima donna, not long out of her teens, was called before the curtain seven times, the house unanimously joining in an outburst of applause, the ladies in the boxes waving their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen uniting in a volley of "bravos!"

The most melodious opera of Bellini, "La Sonnambula," will never lose its attractions with the public, although it may be considered in a comparative sense of the word as a one *rôle* opera, for, excepting a few pretty airs for the tenors and one for the basso, the honors belong to the prima donna. Amina after Amina appears, but still the attraction of the opera never ceases. In London they have had Pasta (the original Amina), Malibran, Persiani, Viardot Garcia, Romer, Jenny Lind, Gassier, Patti and Marimon, and in this city the following artists have essayed the *rôle*:—Tedesco, Bosio, La Grange, Trezzolini, Sontag, Piccolomini, Kellogg and Di Murska. The interest in the simple story and the delight in the continuous flow of melody save this work from being consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, as has been the case with Bellini's setting of "Romeo and Juliet" and many others of his works. It is now about forty-four years old and still retains its popularity. When the joyous belle of the Swiss village first appeared in that ecstasy of song in which a betrothed maiden, without a cloud to mar her happiness, would naturally indulge, and which Bellini has illustrated in the most delicious manner in the cavatina, "Come per me serena," and in the succeeding "Sovra il sen la man il posa," the sympathetic voice and perfect vocal school of Mlle. Albani were at once revealed. Her voice is of light calibre, but so soft and velvety in *timbre*, so readily respondent to each phase of passion and expression, so even in tone throughout its registers and so flexible and beautiful that her singing is a positive charm. The short duet with Elvino, portraying the betrothal, was delivered with faultless expression. In the next act, when Amina is surprised in the Count's room by the villagers, the histrionic abilities of Mlle. Albani were brought into requisition. As an actress her stage presence, beauty and graceful style combine to give effect to a scene of this nature. The bewilderment of Amina, resulting from finding herself in a strange bedchamber, into which she had wandered in her sleep, the realization of the equivocal position in which she had innocently placed herself, and her despair at the reproaches of her betrothed, were delineated by Mlle. Albani with a vividness and power worthy of the dramatic stage in some of its best phases. Before the arrival of the villagers there is a short recitative by Amina, a sort of dream of love, which was interpreted by Mlle. Albani with rare sweetness of expression. The words "Elvino, abbraciami, alfin sei mio" have never before received a more touching or passionate rendering. But in the last scene, the joyful awakening to love and bliss after such a fearful dream, the prima donna achieved her chiefest triumph. We have heard a dozen Aminas, many of the names we have mentioned above being among the number, but we have never listened to a more thrilling, expressive rendering of the "Ah! non crede miratti," than last night. The beauty of the voice of the young prima donna shone forth to the best advantage in this *morceau*, and there was a tinge of sadness veiling it which made it still more charming.

The ecstasy which fills the heart of the village maiden when she realizes to the fullest extent the reconciliation with her betrothed, and which is so aptly conveyed in the final air, "Ah! non giunge," was interpreted with such exceeding brilliancy and finish by Mlle. Albani that the house rose at her and the opera closed as an unbounded triumph for her. The chorus and orchestra were admirable last evening, thanks to the director, Signor Muzio, and the *rôles* of Elvino, The Count, Lisa and Martha were very inadequately filled. "Ruy Blas" will be presented in Brooklyn this evening, with Potentini, Cary, Carpi, Del Puente and Fiorini in the cast, and on Friday Mlle. Albani makes her second appearance as Lucia, one of the best of her *rôles*.

Wallack's Theatre.

An adaptation of Octave Feuillet's drama, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," was produced at this house last night with gratifying success. It is due to the management to say that the success was well deserved, and that nothing that could be done to insure it was left undone. The play was mounted with a completeness and care unusual even in Wallack's and with all the old taste joined to the new richness. In the scene of the ruin of Elfin considerable artistic power was displayed and we do not remember to have seen a better moonlight effect produced on any stage. If it has a defect, it is the arrangement of the tower from which Manuel leaps. It is unnecessarily high. The dramatic effect of the leap gains a little in sensationalism at the expense of the force of the situation, which is broken by the scuffling scene on the steps leading to the platform. Perhaps the public do like the sensation of the high leap, but we think this advantage is too dearly purchased by breaking the intensity of the passionate scene between the lovers. But this is a matter of opinion and perhaps the management knows best what pleases the public. The play as produced last night was effective in a high degree. Unlike most adaptations from the French, it has gained something in compensation for what it has lost in translation. The dialogue, though bright and full of dash, is not equal in point of polish and neatness to the original, but it has a broad humor impressed upon it in exchange—a humor that is telling, though not very squeamish sometimes. The tendency to replace comedy by farce, which is so strong a feature of all American works, whether adaptations or originals, is exemplified in this by the introduction of a Mme. Laroque, who weeps pretty nearly all the time she is on the stage. It would improve the play to dry her tears a little. Mr. Montague and Miss Dyas, on whom the chief weight of the piece falls, were cordially received on their appearance. Mr. Montague was, evidently, still suffering from his accident and looked decidedly weak. His performance of the *rôle* of Manuel quite confirmed the good opinions that were formed of him on his first appearance, notwithstanding that he played under very unfavorable conditions. The Marguerite of Miss Dyas was marked by the usual quiet excellence and admirable method of her acting, and her success in the new house may be looked upon as assured. Mr. John Gilbert as Dr. Demarest, and Miss Effie Germon as Mme. Aubrey, did not have as much scope for the display of their talents as could be desired. It is the fault of the authors, we suppose, who do not expect to find so much talent compressed into one company. We regret that the lateness of the hour at which the curtain fell renders a more extended notice impossible.

A Novel Musical Entertainment.

Mr. J. N. Pattison, who now occupies the position that Gottschalk once held, among the first of American pianists, has designed a novel and interesting style of entertainment, a lecture on piano music with copious illustrations, such as only such an eminent virtuoso can give. The order of performance combines a great deal of valuable instruction with unalloyed amusement. The first lecture may be epitomized as follows:—Introduction; the purpose and intent of composers; analogy between music and painting; the earlier masters as represented and embodied in Handel (piano), grand fugue in E minor, George Frederick Handel; the sonata and symphony as carried to their highest perfection in Beethoven (piano), grand sonata in C sharp minor, "Moonlight," op. 27, L. Von Beethoven; the modern school of perfect technique as exemplified in the Thalberg-Liszt school (piano), "La Campanella" (the Little Bell), Etude de Paganini, Franz Liszt; the lyric poetry of music as instanced by Chopin (piano), Nocturne, op. 37, No. 2, Frederic Chopin; the dreamy mental atmosphere of the South as idealized by Gottschalk (piano), "Murmures Eoliens," Louis Moreau Gottschalk; natural phenomena portrayable in music (piano); the "Storm Petrel" (descriptive fantasie), J. N. Pattison; Closing remarks. This will give a good idea of the nature of the first lecture, which will be delivered in this city in a week or so. The rest of the series of lectures is devoted to Mozart, Mendelssohn, Bach, Schumann, Scarlatti, Schubert and other great piano writers. The idea is an excellent one.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Lucca likes Zurich so much that she wants to settle down there.

Mrs. Booth has been playing Constance, in "King John" with moderate success at Cincinnati. Mrs. Lander played Queen Katharine in the same city. Evidently Porkopolis could not bear so much classicism.

The Kernan Brothers are to have a matinée and evening benefit to reimburse them for losses sustained in the burning of the Baltimore Opera House. They are indebted to Manager Ford's liberality for this favor.

Sothern still plays Dundreary. Wonder he does not get tired. How monotonous a flute would be having only one note. Yet an actor, if well puffed, can make $60,000 a year by the eternal exhibition of a single phase of idiotcy. Intelligent public!

The audiences Miss Charlotte Cushman is attracting to Booth's Theatre are the most remarkable in point of numbers, culture and fashion ever seen within the walls of that house. The advance demand for places gives indication that the closing nights of the eventful engagement will express the measure of respect and appreciation held by the American public for the great tragic queen who, by voluntary abdication, is now about to descend from a throne she has so long occupied with undisputed sway.

NEW ORLEANS.

Republican Change of Tactics—The White League Leaders Not To Be Arrested Until After the Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21, 1874.

The rumor that the radical authorities propose to defer the arrest of the leaders of the White League in this city until after the election quiets people somewhat; but the democrats say they are ready to submit to the United States authorities. The conference between the rival parties has terminated without results.

General Emory, however, has no fear of a disturbance, unless the appearance of large bodies of White Leaguers and United States marshals at the polls causes conflicts to require federal interference. If so, he says, "somebody will get hurt."

Arrangements as to the Advisory and Returning Boards.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21, 1874.

The failure to agree and the final adjournment of the Conference Committees at 11 o'clock last night in no way impairs the agreement heretofore made, except as to the Advisory Board, which can do nothing without an umpire.

Colonel Packard stated to-day that the conservatives would be given two members of the Returning Board, as per the original agreement.

Naturalization Question Again Brought Forward.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2, 1874.

Wright, the State Registrar of voters, gave notice to-day that he would to-morrow receive the opinion of the Attorney General as to the legality of naturalization before the Second District Court. The conservatives assert that this question has been sprung at this late day by the republicans with the view of throwing out about 4,000 white voters by striking their names from the registration lists, it now being too late for them to renaturalize and register.

Hines' political organization, which had nominated a full municipal ticket, have withdrawn their candidates in favor of the conservatives.

MR. WARREN AND THE SPIRITS.

Interesting Manifestations of Superhuman Power and Intelligence.

There was a great deal of fun in one of the upper rooms of the *Graphic* building yesterday afternoon. A sturdy-looking medium from Boston—Mr. T. Warren by name, so far as human appellation goes—presented himself, accompanied by a spiritualistic orator, and desired to prove that his intercourse with the spirit world was of a nature which could not fail to convince every sceptic. The Messrs. Goodsell accordingly placed a room at the disposition of Mr. Warren, wherein he could communicate with the spirits, above and below, and at the same time convince a number of ladies and gentlemen that his sources of information, to say nothing of a lot of supernatural feats, could be attributable solely to a power which, if not appreciated in a physical point of view, must inevitably be traced to the revelations in that unknown world that lies beyond the grave. Warren, by the way, is a smart looking fellow, with a humorous twinkle in the keenest of black eyes, while his external appearance indicates that he is no enemy to a porterhouse steak. It was evident, at all events, that he had not recently slept in any desolate churchyard without the usual comforts that open air repose usually suggests to the inquisitive mind of any intellectual sexton. It was Mr. Warren's intention to give a *séance* on the *Graphic* premises, to demonstrate to numerous unbelieving Thomases that spirits could be obtained at any hour of the day to respond to the tastes and sentiments of those invited to participate. Mr. Warren displayed some astounding feats, or rather an extraordinary familiarity with a number of lively and vigorous goblins whose facility in guitar playing was equalled only by the *abandon* with which they overturned things generally. It is but fair to state that Mr. Warren was securely bound to a chair in a dark room, by spiritual influence, as he himself admitted, and that while thus entranced, like Barney Williams in the "Fairy Circle," the ghosts on twelve hours' leave raised "Old Harry" in the room. True, Mr. Warren perspired a great deal, and so did Mr. G. F. Train. The latter gentleman, with a lady, took the serious task of remaining in the room with the medium while the spirits were hovering about, and his explanation to the almost petrified assemblage, when admitted to the mysterious chamber, was not destitute of those brilliant flights of fancy for which the once irrepressible George was so renowned. One of Mr. Warren's best feats, or rather one of the most marvellous and generous acts of the spirits, was to loosen a pair of handcuffs off his wrists, which had been securely locked; but judge of the surprise of the bewildered spectators when, on rushing into the dark chamber suddenly lighted up, the medium appeared to hug involuntarily a huge supporting beam in the middle of the room! nor could he be released until the keys of the handcuffs were produced. The experiments were altogether of an interesting character, and many left the building not knowing what to make of them.

THE WASHINGTON SAFE BURGLARY.

Efforts to Stay the Proceedings of the Court—Important Points Raised and Decided.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1874.

The Criminal Court this morning resumed the consideration of the safe burglary conspiracy case. Mr. Hinkle, counsel for Whitley, read the first plea in abatement raised by him yesterday, to the effect that the Grand Jury which found the alleged true bill against his client, along with others, was not legally constituted, the jurors not having been selected in accordance with the law.

Judge Humphrey said he would treat this plea as nought, because of its duplicity, and because it did not present a single question upon which a direct issue on the demurrer could be had.

Other pleas were read questioning the mode of drawing jurors and asserting that the law required the summoning of twenty-three grand jurors, whereas only nineteen were in attendance. The Court sustained the demurrer against the plea on the ground that the plea did not set forth that only nineteen persons were summoned. The law did not require that every person serving as a grand juror should appear. If this were so the Court could never have a full grand jury. Several of the points raised were presented for argument, including the question that three of the grand jurors were not legally qualified to serve, not being tax-payers, and that the names were not drawn from the box in pursuance of law.

Assistant Attorney General Hill said he would stake his professional reputation on the assertion that the law did not require jurors to be taxpayers. He expressed the anxiety of the government to proceed with the trial of these cases without unnecessary delay.

The judge remarked that the law required every accused person to be tried according to the forms of law, and so far as he was advised no person should be tried otherwise. The Judge said the issue was joined as to the drawing from a box of names of persons to serve as jurors. The names were drawn by E. J. Middleton, Assistant Clerk of the Court, and this would be shown by the evidence.

Mr. Davidge, for Harrington and Williams, with the consent of Hinkle, amended the plea so as to make it appear that the Clerk of the Court did not, in the presence of the Commissioners, break the seal of the box publicly and draw therefrom the names of the persons to serve as jurors.

The Judge, for the reasons given, sustained the demurrer.

Mr. Davidge, in behalf of Messrs. Whitley, Harrington and Williams, filed exceptions to the ruling of the Court.

The Judge said the record would show when read that the accused had been arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The jury was then called.

The Judge, in response to a suggestion of Mr. Davidge respecting the selection of jurors, said he would be governed by the course of Judges Cranch, Marsnan and Fahnestock, and would conform himself to the usages in the federal courts.

Seven jurors were selected from the regular panel, when twenty-five bystanders were ordered to be summoned from which to select the remainder of the jury. The jurors so far chosen are:—J. P. Johnston, foreman; R. F. Manny, R. A. Griffin, R. P. Thompson, Joseph R. Thompson, Richard S. Smith and W. H. Craig.

Harrington, Williams and Whitley are the only parties on trial.

SONS OF MARS.

Third Triennial Reunion of the Army of the James—Fighting Their Battles O'er—Speeches by General B. F. Butler, General Hawley and Others—An Ode by Dr. Holland—Business Meeting, &c.

Yesterday in the theatre of the Union League Club the third triennial reunion of the Society of the Army of the James took place. There was a large audience in attendance, composed of ladies and gentlemen distinguished in art, military and society circles, and the stage was filled with political and military notabilities; among the rest General Joseph R. Hawley, ex-Governor of Connecticut and President of the Centennial Commission, Generals Hancock, Kiddoo, Ingalls, Morgan, Graham, Goff, Shaw, Alden Serrell, Admiral Rowan, Colonels Davenport, Howell, Kilbourne Knox, Major Lockwood, Captain Freeborn and Doctor Holland ("Timothy Titcomb").

Major General Hawley presided, and after a few remarks introduced the orator of the occasion,

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER,

who delivered an address of welcome to the members of the society. He said:—

"SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES—The time is now come when some word should be said of your deeds." This was the opening sentence of a general order of one of your commanders, issued ten years ago the present month. What was then a partial and fragmentary address to the army alone, I propose now to enlarge and illustrate, that the services of the Army of the James to the country may in some degree receive that full and just recognition which the patriotic valor of its soldiers deserves. He then gave a sketch of the organization of the army, the plan of the campaign around Richmond, the successful surprise march of the Army of the James, and so on through the various movements and actions down to the close. In giving his sketch of the operations of the army the speaker possibly omitted the names of officers lest the omission of some particular movement or deed might be construed into a censure on any individual. In concluding General Butler said, "Is it not a record of which we may well be proud? Without detracting anything from the gallant operations of other armies, is there any better record to be shown in the same space of time by any other equal number or numbers of men? Let me add one thing further, and the record is then made up and concluded. The Army of the James never had a disaster and never suffered a defeat when more than a single brigade was engaged." In the course of his address General Butler vindicated the cutting of Dutch Gap Canal as undertaken to make a way for the gunboats to attack the rebel gunboats, and was left incomplete, because at the last moment the naval commander begged them not to finish it, lest the enemy's vessels come through and attack them. The army bore the imputation of a futile and costly work, lest the United States Navy should be thought incompetent to cope with the enemy's. Let us welcome to meet with us all who served in whatever capacity in the Army of the James, and not only their oldest sons, but all their sons, and their sons' sons to the latest generations, perpetuating the glowing friendship each comrade feels for another, growing stronger as time goes on, and whitening frosts of years clear the head of every thought but of that true comradeship which always distinguished the soldiers of the Army of the James.

The speaker was frequently applauded throughout the address, and after its conclusion he was warmly complimented by the officers and members of the society.

Dr. J. G. Holland was then introduced, and read an original ode of singular force and beauty, the main idea of which was that our tears should not be shed for the brave men who sleep "in the sweet dignity of death," but for those who crowd our councils with the "spawn of little men," and hold the happiness and health of sovereign States in carpet bags. He told, in verse, the brave men assembled:—

That they who perished at our side
Are void of victory, till we
A just and generous rule decree,
And lived as nobly as they died!

He concluded by a fine apostrophe:—

O stately shades of mighty men!
Who mark our petty ends and aims,
Warm us with your diviner flames,
And save your country once again!

After some fine music by the Governor's Island Band there was a business meeting of the society, at which resolutions were introduced by Major John H. Howard expressing an indorsement by the society of the late resolutions of the society of the Army of the Potomac urging on Congress the reopening of the case of Major General Fitzjohn Porter. These resolutions were warmly opposed by Brevet Brigadier General Kiddoo, Major Howard and others and were finally tabled.

A very beautiful and emblematic badge was then adopted by the society, after which a committee of five previously appointed to name the officers for the organization until the next meeting reported, and their recommendation of names was accepted unanimously. Major General Terry was chosen President, Major General Whiteson First Vice President, General E. W. Serrell Second Vice President, General Curtis Third Vice President, and Colonel Carleton Treasurer.

General Serrell, on being escorted to the chair, briefly returned his thanks to the society, and the meeting then proceeded to select their next place of meeting and the time therefor. It was finally decided that the next reunion should take place in Philadelphia, in 1876, at such date as the permanent officers might select. The following honorary members of the society were elected:—General Rufus Ingalls, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. John F. Francis and General W. S. Hancock, after which the meeting adjourned.

In the evening a grand banquet took place in the same building, at which a large and distinguished company were present. Letters of congratulation were read from the President of the United States, the General-in-Chief of the Army, Governor Dix, Generals Hancock, Terry, and many others. Many excellent and patriotic speeches were made in response to the various toasts and the company separated at a late hour, all agreeing that this was the most happy reunion of the Society of the Army of the James.

OBITUARY.

Duncan Archibald Pell.

Colonel Duncan A. Pell, familiarly and widely known as "Archie" Pell, a member of the old auction firm of Messrs. Pell & Co., Hanover square, and son of the late Duncan C. Pell, of Newport, R. I., died yesterday suddenly from hemorrhage of the lungs in the office of A. H. Muller & Son, Pine street, near William, New York. He was, during the morning, in his usual good health, with the exception of a slight attack of cold, and came from his Staten Island residence to the city at his regular hour. He transacted some business in his own office, and walked, about the hour of noon, in excellent spirits, to the place where he expired. Here, while engaged in conversation, he was attacked with bleeding and almost instantly died. Colonel Pell was about thirty-three years of age. He was a student at Brown University at the time of the breaking out of the war, when he closed his class books to buckle on the sword for national unity. He served with credit on the staff of General A. E. Burnside till victory and peace crowned the loyal effort with success, when he returned to this city to take a share in the business of his father's firm. After marrying he moved, some eight years ago, to New Brighton, Staten Island, where he has since continued to reside, taking a prominent part in all public affairs. He was a decided republican in politics, was elected Supervisor four years since and was one of the village trustees last year. In the recent Republican County Convention he was one of the leading delegates and was successful in procuring the nomination of his candidate for the Assembly. He leaves a wife and three young sons and a very wide circle of friends to mourn his death.

Miss Estelle Nathan.

Miss Estelle Nathan, the eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Nathan, whose tragic death is yet well remembered, died at her residence, No. 683 Fifth avenue, in this city, yesterday morning. Miss Nathan was a lovely girl, highly accomplished and the centre of a large circle of admiring friends, who will deeply mourn the loss of one whose charms of mind and manner made her presence everywhere welcome. Being possessed of ample means, she filled, in the highest sense, the command to be charitable, and her good work will be long remembered by many whose lot in life she helped to make easy. Miss Nathan was twenty-nine years of age at the time of her death.

Isaac C. Jacobsohn.

This gentleman, a well known operatic *entrepreneur* for many years in this city, died at his residence up town on Monday night. Mr. Jacobsohn has been engaged directly and indirectly in operatic management in this city since the days of Palmo, and to his financial aid many of the seasons for the last quarter of a century were indebted. He died at the ripe age of eighty-one years and his death will create a profound impression in musical circles.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society was held last night at Cooper Institute. Professor A. Wilder delivered the address, in the course of which he detailed at length the progress, usefulness and future prospects of the Association.

THE PATTON-SWING CASE.

Protest Against the Reception of the Appeal—The Appellee Not Present—Counsel Appointed for the Defence.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 21, 1874.

In the Presbyterian Synod of Northern Illinois to-day Mr. J. M. Linn asked and obtained leave to enter a protest against the reception of the appeal of Professor Patton from the decision of the Chicago Presbytery in the Swing case. The protest sets forth the points made by Rev. Mr. Noyes in his speech yesterday and quotations from the legal synodical proceedings to show that the appeal is unprecedented and illegal. After reading the protest, the clerk called the names of Swing and Patton, when the latter responded, but the former was not in the house. Rev. Mr. Noyes was appointed to represent him, but declined to serve. Dr. Patterson, E. C. Sickles, C. L. Thompson, Mr. Trowbridge, S. H. Weller and others were successively appointed, but all refused, most of them on conservative grounds.

Finding that none of Professor Swing's friends would defend him in the case, the Synod appointed Rev. Reuben Frame, an old gentleman whose eyesight is so much impaired that the testimony will be read to him. He has been a stanch supporter of Professor Patton during the controversy. Professor Patton commenced his speech this afternoon, and has the floor to-morrow morning. Professor Swing's friends in the Synod have asked to be excused from further attendance in the case, but the request has been refused.

The Way to Secure a Beautiful Skin—Use GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP daily in your bath. It opens the pores so that all impurities can pass off from the whole skin, instead of compelling them to work off through the face—the only part of a great many people that is washed, and, therefore, the only part where the impurities can work off with facility. Sold by druggists at 25 c. per cake, or one box (three cakes), 60c.; by mail (one box, three cakes), 75c. Address C. S. CRITTENTON, New York. Agents wanted.

A.—For a Fashionable Hat, of Superior quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A.—B. F. Spink, Pebble Diamonds, 151 Fulton street.—Studs, Rings, Earrings, in solid gold, from $2 upwards.

A.—Rupture and Physical Deformities successfully treated by Dr. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey street, opposite St. Paul's church.

A.—Silk Elastic Stockings, Belts, Knee Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces and Crutches at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey street. Lady in attendance.

A.—Persons Wearing for the First time the comfortable ELASTIC TRUSS, 683 Broadway, are instantly relieved, and feel like a man long sick who has recovered his health in a moment.

A.—Life Preservers—Brooks' Cork Sole BOOTS and SHOES, recommended by all physicians; largest assortment boots and shoes in the city. 1,195 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

A Neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

Arts.—J. S. Bradley, 71 Liberty Street. Best selection fine Pictures in America, elegantly framed; cheapest in New York.

Al.—Furniture. Bargains. See Kelty & CO.'S advertisement.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty. Can be used as a cradle for the winter months. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Send for circular.

Best Place in New York to Buy Boots and SHOES and INDIA RUBBERS, all styles and prices, is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is Splendid.—Never fails. Established 37 years. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond st., N. Y.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, All Diseases of the Feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 27 Union square.

Exercise.—J. Wood's Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth street. Open day and evening. Bo