SPAIN.

The Madrid Government Attempts to Bribe the Carlist Chiefs.

A Desperate Effort for the Termination of the War.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1874.

It is reported from Spain, on authority which is believed to be reliable, that the Madrid government has sent $5,000,000 for distribution among the Carlist chiefs for the purpose of terminating the war.

The Chief Command of the Carlist Army Again Changed.

SANTANDER, Oct. 22, 1874.

General Elio has resumed command of the Carlist forces, and General Mendéri has taken a subordinate position. Both are with Don Carlos, at Estella.

The Spanish Provincial Banks to Wind Up Business.

MADRID, Oct. 22, 1874.

The government has issued an order directing the winding up of the provincial banks within a month.

Noted Carlist Chiefs Arrested by the Republicans.

MADRID, Oct. 22, 1874.

The Carlist chiefs Lozada and Fuster have been arrested while passing through Cordova in disguise. It is probable that Lozada will be summarily tried and executed at the depot, where he recently ordered the shooting of several railway officials.

THE ROYALISTS IN THE PROVINCES.

The provinces of Murcia and Alicante are now free of Carlists.

Episcopal Visit to Don Carlos' Headquarters.

HENDAYE, Oct. 22, 1874.

The Bishop of Urgel has arrived at the headquarters of Don Carlos. The Carlist chief Mogronejo is at Orduna with 6,000 men.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICE.

Zorilla has resigned.

FRANCE.

The Conservative Principle Strengthened in the Councils General.

PARIS, Oct. 22, 1874.

Thus far 81 of the Councils General have chosen their Presidents. Of this number 52 are conservatives and 29 republicans, which is a conservative gain of 6.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

M. Thiers' Profession of International Fraternity.

PARIS, Oct. 22, 1874.

Ex-President Thiers has written a letter indignantly denying that he ever represented that the French government was actuated by sentiments hostile to Italy. He maintains that, on the contrary, he has constantly affirmed that the country, government and Assembly disapprove of any movement against Italy.

ITALY.

Ministerial Declaration Against the Opposition to Reform.

FLORENCE, Oct. 22, 1874.

The Minister of Instruction, addressing his constituents at Agnone, deprecated as futile the opposition on party grounds to administrative reforms. He stated that the financial position of Italy had greatly improved.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S CASE.

The Family of the Accused Statesman Pleading Personally to Emperor William—Bismarck's Power Endangered at Court.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, 1874.

It is stated that the Emperor William granted an audience to-day to Count Arnim Boitzenburg. This signifies that a crisis has arrived in the Von Arnim affair, and it remains to be seen whether Prince Bismarck or the powerful Arnim family will prove the victors.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CONQUERED FRENCH PROVINCES AFFECTED BY THE ARREST.

It is said that Count Arnim Boitzenburg, Governor of Alsace and Lorraine, has resigned.

BISMARCK AND KULLMAN.

The Prussian Prince Chancellor Prepared as a Public Prosecutor.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, 1874.

Prince Bismarck will remain in this city during the trial of Kullman—his would-be assassin. Should the testimony of the Chancellor be required he will be examined here.

ENGLAND.

Fishermen Drowned During the Great Storm.

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1874.

Six fishermen were drowned off Lowestoff during the gale yesterday.

NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.

German Official Denial of the Occupation Report.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, 1874.

The *North German Gazette* states that the German government has no intention of occupying any part of the Navigator Islands.

THE INDIAN WARFARE.

Rumors of Conflicts Between Miners Bound for the Black Hills and the Sioux—The Bishopric of Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, Oct. 22, 1874.

James Baden, reported mortally wounded in the recent fight with the Indians in the Running Water affair, was brought into Fort Randall to-day and is in a fair way of recovery.

Various rumors reach here of parties, supposed to be *en route* to the Black Hills, coming in contact with Indians, but can be traced to no reliable source.

Bishop Hare, missionary Bishop to the various Indian tribes located on the Missouri River above here, is prominently mentioned by his friends as the new Bishop of the diocese of Iowa.

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

Remarkable Eccentricity of an Old Man.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1874.

Abram Wynne, a man aged ninety years, while walking on the track of the New York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad, near Brown's station, today, was struck by the locomotive and killed. The old man was an eccentric character and persisted in the habit of walking on the track. He frequently walked toward the engine and was doing so at the time of the accident, refusing to leave the track until the train was too near for him to escape.

MEXICO.

President Lerdo's Plan for Re-Election—Political Ferment Over a Second Term Question—Party Tactics and Legislative Action.

Mail advices from Mexico state that Germany is intriguing to obtain a foothold on Mexican soil (a colony). The Germans are offering to loan money with conditions to obtain a colonial tract.

PRESIDENT LERDO WANTS ANOTHER TERM.

The Oaxaca difficulty proceeds from a strange anomaly—the friends of President Lerdo are trying to obtain possession of the State government to carry it for the re-election of Lerdo. In this combination the Diaz men have joined. Governor Castro is rich, incorruptible and an original Juarez man, and is a strong friend of General Mejia, who is Minister of War, and is looking forward to the Presidency.

PROGRESS OF POLITICAL EVENTS—STRENGTH OF THE PARTIES.

Political events there always have great influence over other States, hence the early contest for the supremacy of parties. The events up to date are:—When the Legislature met, sixteen in number—nine a majority—this majority was against the Governor. The other seven withdrew and set up a separate body. The two bodies claimed to be the Legislature. To strengthen his position the Governor had one of the nine arrested, leaving it without a quorum. They called in a *suplente*, whereupon the Governor dissolved that body by a legal process.

The question has got before the Federal Congress, and on the first test vote the Lerdistas were in a minority.

At a Congressional caucus held by the Lerdistas, fifty being present, a resolution was considered demanding of Lerdo the dismissal of his Cabinet within fifteen days; but the matter was not finally disposed of. The same caucus considered measures for the re-election of Lerdo, at which Dr. Emilio Velasco, member from Tamaulipas, a distinguished Lerdista politician, denounced the resolution, and said he was a strong friend, and had been always, of Lerdo, but it was not convenient to re-elect him President.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

An "initiative" has been introduced in Congress against re-election.

CUBA.

Naval and Military Reinforcements for the Spaniards—Severe Fighting with Bandits and Insurgents.

HAVANA, Oct. 19, 1874.

The Spanish men-of-war Gerona and Tornado have arrived here.

Two mail steamers arrived from Cadiz yesterday with 1,550 soldiers. They landed 1,000 men at Nuevitas on the way here.

A FAMOUS BANDIT KILLED IN BATTLE.

A famous colored bandit chief, who has been attached to Carlos Garcia's forces, was killed yesterday, after a desperate struggle, in which several persons were wounded.

Outlaws and Insurgents Dispersed, Captured or Killed by the Spaniards.

HAVANA, Oct. 20, 1874.

The military commander of Colon telegraphs that the volunteer and other forces had a skirmish on the 14th inst. with a band of outlaws. They killed one of the band and the rest fled to the mountains, closely pursued.

The Spanish guerillas in the same district have beaten and dispersed a small band of insurgents, killing seven and taking four prisoners.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Oct. 20, 1874.

Spanish gold, 193 a 193½; American, 197 a 198. Exchange quiet and firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 79 a 81 premium; short sight, 83 a 85 premium; 60 days, gold, 95 a 96 premium; short sight, 99 a 100 premium. On London, 123 a 125 premium; on Paris, 99 a 100 premium.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 22, 1874.

President Grant and party arrived at four P. M. by special train from Cleveland. They remain here until to-morrow morning, when they leave for Washington by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The President is accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Secretary Borie, wife and daughter, Major Babcock and Alexander Sharp.

MILES' EXPEDITION.

Capture of the Camp and Outfit of the Kiowa Indians—The Troops in Pursuit.

NEAR CAMP SUPPLY, INDIAN TERRITORY, Oct. 19, 1874, via FORT DODGE, KANSAS, Oct. 22, 1874.

Captain Chaffee, Sixth cavalry, on the morning of the 17th, when twenty-five miles east of Sergeant Major's Creek, and five miles north of Washita, Indian Territory, captured the entire camp outfit of the Kiowa Indians, their lodges, blankets, ponies, cooking utensils, &c. The Kiowas fled in all directions towards the Cheyenne agency. It proves to be Red Otter's band. The troops are over the Canadian in hot pursuit.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION.

Reports of the Officers of the Society—Emigrants Cautioned Against Swindling Agents.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22, 1874.

In the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union to-day the Treasurer's report was submitted, showing a balance of $1,254 in the treasury.

The Secretary's report was read. Since the last Convention in St. Louis thirty-five societies have been admitted to the union, which now numbers 235 societies, with about 36,000 members. From October, 1863, to April, 1874, over $55,000 had been paid out for benefits to members.

A lengthy debate ensued to-day on a resolution that delegates to the Convention of National Union should be elected by State unions instead of by local organizations, as at present. The subject was finally indefinitely postponed. Several resolutions were introduced relative to Irish immigration, and cautioning Irish people against false representations of immigrant agents, styling the latter common swindlers. A resolution of sympathy with the Irish people in their efforts to erect a monument to Daniel O'Connell was adopted.

The delegates are attending a banquet at the Eutaw House to-night tendered them by the various Catholic benevolent societies of this city.

EXPLOSION ON A PROPELLER.

Sixteen Persons Missing—Survivors Badly Injured.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22, 1874.

The propeller Brooklyn, one of the Northern Transportation Company's boats, exploded her boiler this afternoon, in the river, twelve miles below the city. Sixteen persons are reported missing. The steamer Cuba brought the survivors, a number of whom are badly injured, to this city.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The passengers killed are:—Mrs. Bofin and child, of Oswego; a lady from Cleveland; two Frenchmen from Ogdensburg; their names are unknown, as the steward's books are in the sunken wreck.

THE CREW KILLED.

John Morley, first cook, of Ogdensburg; second cook, name unknown, of Oswego; William Hilliard, second engineer, of Ogdensburg; James Romaine, wheelsman, of Cape Vincent; Michael Huckes, fireman, of Cape Vincent; James Phillip, fireman, of Cape Vincent; Mike Hanley, deckhand, Rensselaer Falls; Samuel Anderson, porter, Rensselaer Falls.

THE PASSENGERS SAVED.

Captain Boardman, of Chicago, head injured and arm broken.

James Mullin, of Green Bay, seriously injured.

F. W. Stevens, of New Haven, leg broken and head cut.

Riley Franklin, of Lodi, Ohio, shoulder sprained and head cut.

MURDER IN NEW PALTZ.

A Man Stabbed to Death in a Barroom.

NEW PALTZ, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1874.

Robert W. Batting, of New Paltz, murdered a man named John Tompkins, by stabbing him in the head and shoulder, in the Shaffer House barroom, last evening at eleven o'clock. Tompkins lived but five minutes after being stabbed.

Batting had been drinking during the day and evening, and, accosting Tompkins at the above place, asked him what he was following him for. "Do you want to whip me?" To this Tompkins simply gave a guttural answer, when Batting took him by the coat collar and stabbed him to death. Tompkins remaining seated on the chair until he received his death wound. Batting has a wife and five children, while Tompkins was a single man.

An inquest and post mortem examination was held and a verdict of "Killed by Robert W. Batting" was rendered. Batting was arrested, and in his house were found two pistols, a slungshot and a bloody dagger with which the crime had been committed.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

A Citizen Fatally Beaten and Robbed at Peekskill.

DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

One of the Perpetrators a Well Known New York Thief.

A GENERAL ALARM ISSUED.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1874.

One of the most desperate attempts to murder which has taken place in this county for a long series of years, has just been brought to light. The following are the outlines of the tragedy:—On Tuesday night last William Parker left New York by the eleven o'clock train for Peekskill in company with Theodore White and another man. After leaving Peekskill early on Wednesday morning, and while in an isolated part of a country road, both men, after throwing cayenne pepper in Parker's eyes, made a simultaneous attack upon him, beating in his skull and leaving him in the road at the point of death. A miller, coming along, carried him in a wagon whither Parker was bound and placed him in the house of Mr. John Wilkins, where he now lies in an unconscious condition, and ere this is in print he probably will have breathed his last. Last evening the town of Peekskill was in a great state of excitement on the subject everybody having something to advance and the majority blaming Parker for showing a roll of bills to strangers. The first visit paid by your correspondent was to the Chief of Police William M. Simpkins who made the following statement:—

STORY OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

On Tuesday night last Mr. William Parker arrived in New York from New Haven, where he had resided for some time, for the purpose of taking the eight o'clock train of the Hudson River Railroad to Peekskill, but found that it did not stop there, and was accordingly forced to wait for the eleven o'clock train. While waiting a man named Valentine White introduced himself and asked Parker where he was going, and to this he answered "Peekskill." White then said, "That is my destination, and we will go together." While Parker was purchasing his ticket he showed a heavy roll of bills, and for this imprudence he has paid the penalty of his life. About five minutes before the train started White said, "I think we better get some whiskey to quench our thirst with," and went out and returned with a bottle of whiskey and a friend, whom he introduced as an old acquaintance. Parker has since stated that he told the men that he did not drink spirits and wanted none of the contents of their bottle, as he was a temperance man. When the train started the two men went in the same car, White and his companion frequently taking heavy draughts of their whiskey. Upon their arrival here they all walked up Centre street together, and proceeded on the road to Cortlandtville, situated at about three miles from the depot at Peekskill, which they had left at half-past one o'clock in the morning. When they had accomplished about two-thirds of the way to Cortlandtville

A HANDFUL OF PEPPER

was thrown into Parker's eyes, which of course caused him excruciating agony, and while so suffering White's companion commenced garroting him, and White beat him over the head with some kind of a murderous weapon with such effect that his left ear was cut off, his nose and lip beaten to a jelly and a hole made in his forehead and the back of his head entirely broken in, causing thereby concussion of the brain.

The doctors have suggested that trepanning may save his life, but it is not probable he can survive such wounds as he has received. His spinal column, the doctors tell me, is also badly injured.

THE ATTACK

took place between the old Red House, built by General Van Cortlandt, and Mr. Robertson's farm. After leaving their victim for dead the murderers decamped. At sunrise on Wednesday Miller Bayley, of Hillside avenue, happened to pass along, and carried the dying man to John Wilkins' house, at Oregon, where there are paper mills employing about 500 men, and for which place Parker was originally bound. Oregon is on the dividing line of Putnam and Westchester counties, and the Canopus Brook, a branch of the Peekskill Creek, runs through the place. Dr. Curry, of Shruboak Plains, was instantly called in to attend to him, but saw that nothing could be done to save the poor fellow's life.

My first knowledge of the case was on Wednesday at noon, when Parker's brother John, who is employed at Oregon, came to Peekskill and asked me to obtain a search warrant to recover the money stolen from his brother. I told him that I would do my best to arrest the murderer of his brother, and felt very sanguine of catching him. With reference to Valentine White, I have not seen him for several years, but I know him to be a thief and a bad man. He resides principally in New York, where he began his career of a thief. I do not know if they have his photograph in the rogues' gallery. I had not time to look to-day while conversing with the detectives at Police Headquarters in New York. White has a wife and child at Shrub Oak Plains, a small hamlet five miles from here. He used to work at brickmaking at Verplanck's Point, two miles to the south of this, on the Hudson, but recently has frequented West street, New York, carrying on thieving for a livelihood. I do not know if he has been connected with any other murder. I have been very fortunate hitherto in capturing murderers, and think I shall be successful in getting White and his companions in the New York detectives do not get him first. I shall not leave a stone unturned to do my part. I do not know much about the murdered man, save that he is married and had a family and worked in the Oregon paper mills.

STATEMENT OF THE DEPOT WATCHMAN.

The following is the statement of E. A. Conkling, night watchman at the Peekskill depot:—

I was here on Wednesday morning when the eleven o'clock train from New York arrived. Very few passengers came by it. I saw these man leave the train; two of them wore gray suits, but I did not notice them particularly, as I have a good deal of baggage to check. The conductor of that train was Mr. John Ward. It is reported that White and his companion left the next morning by the 5:25 train, the Atlantic express; if so I did not see them, as I had to give water to the engine and look after baggage. I think Mr. Deitz was conductor of that train. He may have noticed them. My own idea is the murderers would hardly have the impudence to come back to the Peekskill depot, but would have made their way across the county to the Harlem Railroad.

The following is the statement of Ambrose Jewell, a hack driver of Peekskill:—"I have seen a suspicious looking individual, who had obtained a horse and buggy, several times within the last year to drive over to White's place at Shrub Oak Plains." Coroner Bassett, of Peekskill, will hold

AN INQUEST

on Parker within a few hours. The following is the general alarm sent out to all the police stations in New York city to-day.

GENERAL ALARM.

HEADQUARTERS, MULBERRY STREET, NEW YORK, October 22, 1874.

ARREST FOR MURDER.

Theodore White, aged twenty-six, is five feet eight inches, medium build, dark hair and mustache—the latter short and thick—dressed in gray, new soft black hat; said to frequent West street, visiting the vessels loaded with brick along the wharves. He is also reported as visiting Twenty-third street and the Central Depot.

THE LEPINE-SCOTT MURDER TRIAL.

The Provisional Government and Delegates Recognized by the Court—Theory of the Defence.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 22, 1874.

A special from Port Garry to the *Press*, reporting the progress of the trial of Lepine for alleged complicity in the murder of Scott, states that Richet was sworn and examined. He recited the history of his appointment as a delegate with Scott and Black, and was about to state a private conversation which occurred between the delegates and Sir George and Sir John when the Judge declared he would not receive it. He asked for the orders in council and acts of parliament, in effect recognizing the provisional government and the delegates.

The defence here broke down, and could not produce the papers. Mr. Wood asked Mr. Chaplan if he was not endeavoring to prove that the provisional government was *de facto*, and thus establish the right to execute Scott. Mr. Chaplan admitted that this was his intention, and asked the Court to adjourn until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, remarking that this decision would bring the case to a close. The Court accordingly adjourned until ten A. M. to-morrow.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Dennis Murley, twenty-three years of age, was stabbed last night by John Cooper, aged fifteen, during an altercation at McLaughlin's saloon, on Riverdale avenue. The wound was inflicted in the neck and is supposed to be of a fatal nature. Cooper was arrested and locked up in the Thirty-fifth precinct station house.

TROUBLED LOUISIANA.

Proposal to Parade the Federal Troops to Give Moral Support to the Blacks—The Approaching Election—The Naturalization Question—More Arrests.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22, 1874.

The Kellogg leaders assert that to encourage negro voters to come out on election day and secure an administration victory the government should order General Emory to parade his forces in the rear of the city, as a display of force; but General Emory, it is understood, will not permit displays in the interest of either party, other than the usual dress parades and reviews for exercise. The republicans admit that the State may be lost to the party unless General Emory receives orders to make a show of force on or before election day.

NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

The Attorney General's opinion of the legality of naturalization before the Second District Court will not be officially delivered till to-morrow, but he to-day expressed the conviction that all naturalization papers issued from that Court since 1864 are null and void.

The *Picayune* says:—"The question has been submitted to the District Attorney and to all the judges, and there is only one idea on the subject. All the great legal minds this State has ever produced have failed to discover any illegality in this naturalization. It was left for our Attorney General to spring the question just before an election. The conservatives estimate the number of voters involved at 4,000."

HIGH MASS FOR THE KILLED.

At half-past eight this morning a solemn requiem high mass was celebrated in the Church of the Immaculate Conception at the request of the relatives of the citizen soldiery who fell in the late conflict.

POLITICS.

The Third Ward Conservative Colored Club now has 160 members.

MORE ARRESTS ANTICIPATED.

The following special from Shreveport is from democratic sources:—"On the authority of General Merrill and Commissioner Levissee we learn that warrants are preparing for the arrest of merchants and others, which will take place probably to-morrow."

The *Times*, in an extra, advises submission to arrest by United States soldiers, but advises the parties so arrested not to give bail.

THE ADDRESS OF THE "HIVES."

The "Hives," in withdrawing their candidates, did not express a preference for the conservatives, as stated last night. In an address they say:—"In consideration of the present condition of political affairs, we, the Legislative Executive Council of the 'Hives,' in joint session, deem it expedient to withdraw our ticket from the field and to release from all pledges both our candidates and their supporters, in order that they may be untrammelled in the coming election."

Suit Against Kellogg Under the Enforcement Act—Federal Display of Power—Frauds in Registration.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22—LATER.

James Ingraham, the colored clerk of a court, who was removed by Kellogg, has entered suit against the Governor under the Enforcement act.

DISPLAY OF THE TROOPS.

The federal troops made a display to-night, and on Sunday a grand review is ordered at the Custom House. The whites claim that it is by orders from Washington to intimidate them and give the blacks courage to vote for the administration party. The White League will have a grand torchlight procession on Saturday week instead of the indignation meeting on Saturday evening.

THE COMING ELECTION.

There are enough frauds in registration already exposed for Congress to set aside the election, whatever way it goes. Both parties perpetrate them and register men from graveyards and vacant lots, on which there is not sufficient shelter for a dog. Army officers, while neutral between parties and obeying orders, to me express sympathy with the Louisiana people and generally declare that Congress should order a military election, seat the candidates elected, and then order the President to withdraw the troops and allow the State to direct its own affairs. All the radicals tell me if such action is taken they will have to leave with the rear guard of the army, which now numbers nearly 2,000 men and more are coming.

New Arrests Made—Proceedings of the United States Marshal at New Iberia.

NEW IBERIA, LA., Oct. 22, 1874.

Captain E. F. King, just from St. Martinsville, reports the arrest the night before last of Charles Herbert, Jr., and Placide Hueval by the Deputy United States Marshal. There is also a report, which is generally believed, that warrants are in the hands of the Deputy Marshal for the arrest of Colonel Alcibiades Debland, General Declonet, Colonel Fournet and other prominent citizens.

Planters and Merchants Pledged Not to Employ Radical Negroes To Be Arrested Under the Enforcement Act—The Legal Question To Be Tested.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 22, 1874.

The question as to whether warrants were to be issued for the arrest of sixty-nine merchants, who pledged themselves not to retain in their employ persons who support the radical party in the impending contest, was to-day settled in the affirmative upon the authority of General Merrill, United States Army, and A. B. Levissee, United States Commissioner, who stated that the papers were being prepared, and that the arrests would probably be made to-morrow. Since the first announcement on Monday of the intention of the authorities to make these arrests the temper of the people has greatly improved, and it is not now probable that any of the parties will endeavor to evade or resist arrest. The parties interested have consulted several leading attorneys, who advise them that their pledge is not in violation of the Enforcement act, in that it does not threaten any one on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and that a general declaration not to employ any one upon certain conditions furnishes no ground for a specific charge. Immediately after this authoritative announcement of General Merrill and Judge Levissee this morning the pledge was again put in circulation and received 180 additional signatures. These names include representatives of nearly every business establishment in the city. Copies of the pledge were also sent to the country, and are said to have received the signatures of planters in all parts of the parish. It is not known yet whether any others than the original sixty-nine signers will be arrested or not.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1874.

Emigrants Arrived at Baltimore.

Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the quarter ended September 30, 1,335 immigrants arrived at the port of Baltimore. Of this number 673 were males and 662 females. Their ages were as follows:—Under fifteen years of age, 372; fifteen and under forty, 755; forty and over, 208. Of the total number arrived, 890 were from Germany; Austria, 322; England, 44; Switzerland, 18; Russia and Scotland, 11 each; France, Cuba and Ireland, 7 each; British Guiana, 6; Mexico, 3; Porto Rico and the British East Indies, 2 each, and Hungary, Spain, Norway, the Netherlands and the United States of Colombia, 1 each. These immigrants represented forty-one different occupations.

The Southern Secret Service Department.

Major George B. Chamberlain, United States Marshal at Atlanta, Ga., has been offered and has accepted the position of Chief of the Southern branch of the Secret Service Department.

Changes in the Federal Service in Texas.

Nothing has definitely been done in regard to changes of Treasury officers in Texas. The Secretary will consult the President on the subject, and no doubt there will be extensive changes with a view to procure an efficient discharge of duty, apart from the moral unfitness of some of the incumbents. The Customs Collector at Brownsville will be among those retained. Nothing has yet been heard from the postmasters at Galveston and Houston, who, in the name of the President, have formally been requested to resign. There will also be a change of postmastership at Dallas, and some changes are probable in other departments of the government service.

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

Three Suicides in One Day at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 22, 1874.

Three suicides are reported in this city to-day—one by a Mrs. Mary Newby, a boarding house keeper, who took oil of vitriol; another, an old man named Bartholomew Short, who hanged himself with a halter in a stable; and the third, a Mrs. Townsend, who took poison of some kind. The other members of her family were attacked with symptoms of poisoning, but recovered. This latter case is being investigated.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Lyceum Theatre.

Miss Neilson last night resumed her favorite *rôle* of Juliet, and, as a consequence, this pretty little theatre was well filled notwithstanding the throng of attractions as rival theatres. Her impersonation of the most lovable of all Shakespeare's heroines has lost nothing of its sweetness and girlish grace since last we had the pleasure of witnessing it. If anything, we would be inclined to say that it has improved in the small house where none of its beauties are lost on the audience. Miss Neilson's own nature is one of refined sensibility that enables her to sympathize intimately with the feelings of the ideal heroine she is called on to portray. This fitness of organization, joined to the beauty and expressiveness of her face, combine to present such a Juliet as fills the popular ideal. While Miss Neilson is on the stage all eyes are centred on her, and the other actors cease to be important. We are glad to see her back in a character in which she has at present no peer, and we doubt not that the public will give to the management substantial proof of their appreciation of the real merit of this charming actress' impersonation of the unfortunate Juliet. We could wish that the support given to Miss Neilson were stronger and better in quality, but the talent and beauty of this actress more than compensate for the shortcomings of her assistants. Even the ladies are content to look at the beauty of her face and the richness of her toilets to the neglect of all other features of the performance.

Olympic Theatre.

The programme was again changed at the Olympic Theatre last night, this time for the purpose of allowing Miss Alice Harrison to appear in Anglicised *opéra bouffe*. The opera selected for this event was "Genevieve De Brabant, or the Wonderful Pie." The parts of the two gendarmes, Piton and Graburge, were very well played by Messrs. Talbot and Vincent. Miss Harrison gave evidence that her fitness to sing in *opéra bouffe* is very meagre. Her voice is not so much against her as her total inability to act. The less said of the other performers the better. Mr. Holdsworth did not sing very badly as Charles Martel, and the Duke Socoid might have been played worse.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Gluck, Mozart and Wagner rule at the Berlin Opera House.

Mlle. Zimmerman and Herr Nachbour have sung recently in Hamburg.

Signora Emma Wentner, a débutante, is the latest sensation at Naples.

Mlle. Albani makes her second appearance to-night at the Academy of Music as Lucia.

David's "Laila Rookh" was so unmercifully butchered in Florence that it proved a disastrous failure.

Jenny Lind has been appointed on the professional staff in the Rhenish high school of music, Wiesbaden.

Cardinal Cullen's bull against Balfe's opera, "The Talisman," in Dublin, succeeded in drawing larger houses.

Mlle. Donadio and other artists of the Strakosch troupe sing "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" at Terrace Garden on Sunday night.

Wagner's "Rienzi" and "Lohengrin" are underlined at Barcelona. No wonder that the Spaniards should be in trouble.

Messrs. J. N. Pattison and A. H. Pease will shortly play in concert in this city a very brilliant transcription of the "Nautilus Waltz" by the latter artist and composer.

"Ruy Blas" was given for the first time last night in Brooklyn by the Strakosch Italian Opera Company, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. There was a large and appreciative audience. The cast was the same as in New York. Miss Cary was applauded and cheered several times. She was called before the curtain at the close of each act. Mme. Potentini and Signor Carpi were enthusiastically received. The opera appeared to give great delight to the audience.

M. Louis Dachauer produces Verdi's "Messa di Requiem" on Sunday next, at St. Ann's Church, with Mlle. Henrietta Corradi, soprano; Mlle. Octavie Gomien, contralto; Herr Ch. Fritsch, tenor; Herr A. Blum, basso; and a chorus of forty voices:—"Requiem" and "Kyrie," Miss Corradi, Miss Gomien, Mr. Fritsch, Mr. Blum and chorus; "Dies Iræ," chorus; "Tuba mirum," chorus; "Liber scriptus," chorus and fugue; "Quid sum miser," trio, Miss Corradi, Miss Gomien and Mr. Fritsch; "Rex tremendæ," quartetto and chorus; "Recordare," duetto, Miss Corradi and Miss Gomien; "Ingemisco," tenor solo, Mr. Fritsch; "Confutatis," basso solo, Mr. Blum; "Lacrymosa," quartetto and chorus; "Domine Jesu," offertorium, Miss Corradi, Miss Gomien, Mr. Fritsch and Mr. Blum; "Sanctus," fugue for double chorus; "Agnus Dei," Miss Corradi, Miss Gomien and chorus; "Lux Æterna," trio, Miss Gomien, Mr. Fritsch and Mr. Blum; "Libera Me," solo, chorus and final fugue, Miss Corradi and chorus.

We have the author's word for it that neither "Saratoga" nor "Moorcroft" is taken from the French. We are sorry for it. We had hoped both were. But he insists that in the deed of dullness he had no accomplice. Alone he did it. The critic of the London *Times*, animated by kindness, suggested that some Frenchman was to blame. We thought Mr. Bronson Howard had seen a French comedy, called—if we remember correctly—"Les Eaux." If that is not the piece Mr. Howard will set us right. The London critic evidently caught at the same hope, but Mr. Howard gives us his word that he knows nothing of such a source as "Les Eaux," and we are bound to believe him. There is, of course, some way of reconciling the proud assurance he gives us that his works are entirely original, with the acknowledgment that he is indebted to Colonel Hay for the main plot of "Moorcroft," but it does not occur to us, and as Colonel Hay may not desire to be known in the connection beyond the circulation of the programmes of the theatre we shall not invite a discussion on the subject.

POLITICAL.

THE TEMPERANCE MEN.

Indorsement of Candidates Friendly to Prohibition Favored.

ALBANY, Oct. 22, 1874.

The Rev. Dr. George, a leader in the anti-Dix movement in the republican party, and Chairman of one of the Conference Committees which nominated a temperance State ticket in this city, strongly indorses the action of the State Executive Committee of the independent temperance party, and writes urging temperance men not to run independent candidates for the Assembly and for other local offices against known friends of prohibition legislation who may have been nominated by other parties. He thinks the temperance strength can be sufficiently demonstrated on the State ticket, and that independent local candidates should be supported only when other parties make nominations inimical to the temperance cause.

THE DEMOCRACY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Opposition to the Prohibitory and Constabulary Laws.

BOSTON, Oct. 22, 1874.

Mr. Gaston, democratic candidate for Governor, made his first campaign speech at New Bedford to-night, before an audience completely filling the hall. He consigned dead issues to the past, demanded justice for the South and rejoiced at the death of slavery. He said the temperance question was the important local issue, which the republicans were afraid to meet. They were not outspoken like Andrew and Lincoln, and had renominated a man who had ignored the platform of last year. His party were not in favor of free rum, but were in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory and constabulatory laws. He claimed that the honest men of the republican party were battling against the corrupt men who had control of it.

THE COLORADO ELECTION.

DENVER, Oct. 22, 1874.

An official canvass of the vote for delegates gives Patterson, democrat, 2,163 majority.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct., 22, 1874.

At the Democratic Convention of the First Assembly district of Queens county the Hon. Solomon Townsend was nominated by acclamation.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1874.

Alanson S. Page was nominated to-day by the democrats for Member of the Assembly.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 22, 1874.

Dr. George B. Loring was nominated for State Senator by the republicans of the Second district.

In the Eighth district, the democrats nominated William Wirt Warren for Congress.

OPPOSITION TO RECIPROCITY.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 22, 1874.

The Board of Trade of this place held a meeting to-day and condemned the proposed reciprocity treaty by a vote of 1 to 6.

OBITUARY.

Henry Young.

Among the old merchants of New York few were more widely known and none more highly respected than Henry Young, the founder of the firm of Young, Smith & Co., of Maiden lane, long one of the most prosperous business houses of the city. Besides his own special interests, Mr. Young was concerned in several of the leading public enterprises of his day, a director and for some time President of the Manhattan Gas Company, a director in the American Exchange Bank, also in the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and a stockholder in several other large financial and commercial institutions. He was also a leading member and officer of the Presbyterian Church, an Elder in Dr. Mason's old Cedar street session, and subsequently an attendant at Dr. Spencer's Brooklyn church. For some years past, while still continuing his business relations and labors in this city, he has resided at Sing Sing, where he died on Wednesday, after a short illness, at the age of eighty-two years. He has left a wife and seven married sons and daughters. The funeral will take place in the Sing Sing Presbyterian church to-morrow.

William H. Vanderburgh.

William H. Vanderburgh, an old North River pilot, died at his residence, at Athens, N. Y., yesterday morning of consumption. Mr. Vanderburgh was a worthy member of a gallant and fraternal band of men to whom our citizens owe much for their constant watchfulness in a most exhausting and dangerous service.

Theodore Formes, the German Tenor.

A cable despatch announces the death of the eminent German operatic tenor, Theodore Formes, mistaken by some of our contemporaries for his greater brother Carl, the basso, who was at last accounts enjoying excellent health. We refrained from publishing a sketch of the deceased artist until we were assured by his brother in this city, Wilhelm Formes, that it was Theodore, not Carl, whose death was announced. Theodore Formes was born in the year 1826, and was for many years the favorite at the Court Theatre, Vienna, playing all the principal tenor *rôles*. His Raoul was considered one of the finest impersonations in Meyerbeer's works in Germany. He paid a short visit to this country some years ago, when his vocal powers had declined to such an extent that success was impossible. About a year since his mind gave way and he was placed in a lunatic asylum on the Rhine. He has been for some time in very feeble health and his death was not unexpected.

Thomas Denny.

Mr. Thomas Denny, a prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange, died at his residence in this city, on Wednesday last. At the Stock Exchange, yesterday morning, suitable resolutions were drawn up expressive of the high estimation in which the deceased gentleman was held by the members of the Exchange, with which association he had been connected since 1852. Mr. Brodhead, president of the Exchange, in announcing the death, alluded touchingly to the services rendered by their late associate to the prosperity of the institution. Mr. Denny had always been noted for his integrity and uprightness in all his commercial dealings and enjoyed the confidence in an unusual degree of the financial community. The funeral will take place on Sunday next, from the Church of the Covenant, Thirty-sixth street and Park avenue.

Mrs. Logan, Mother of Senator Logan.

A telegram from St. Louis, under date of yesterday, 22d inst., reports as follows:—"Mrs. Logan, mother of Senator John A. Logan, died at Murphysborough, Ill., to-day."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1874.

Assistant Engineer Neilson, of the navy, has been placed on waiting orders, and Master Irvine ordered to examination for promotion.

The Sloops of War Lancaster and Monongahela.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 25, 1874.

The United States sloops of war Lancaster and Monongahela are still at Rio, all well on board. The Monongahela is expected to sail October 1 for the South Sea islands with the parties sent out to observe the transit of Venus. Rear Admiral La Rue, with the Lancaster, his flagship, expected to go to the River Platte as soon as the trial of Lieutenant Commander Smith (late Executive Officer of the Monongahela) was over.

The Plymouth at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22, 1874.

The United States steam frigate Plymouth, Russell, from Portsmouth, N. H., arrived here to-day.

FIRE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.

ELIZABETH, Oct. 22, 1874.

C. B. & A. R. Reeves' planing mill, sash factory and coal yard were burned this morning. The loss is $35,000 and the insurance about $10,000.

THE WEATHER 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:—

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	51	50	3:30 P. M.	60	66
6 A. M.	49	48	6 P. M.	58	62
9 A. M.	51	52	9 P. M.	55	60
12 M.	59	60	12 P. M.