Sergeants, 148; and Indian scouts, 340; a total of 3,097, making the whole number of enlisted men in the army 24,761.

CONCLUSION.

The report concludes as follows:

In conclusion, I beg to state that, from personal inspections and from official reports, I am sure the army is well and economically supplied. Its discipline and instruction are as good as could be expected from its scattered condition, and from the vast amount of labor necessarily imposed on it; that it has met cheerfully every call of duty and hardship; it has accomplished an amount of work which, as Gen. Sheridan has well said, "no other nation in the world would have attempted with less than 60,000 or 70,000 men."

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

RELIEF PROPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Second Auditor of the Treasury French, in his annual report, quotes from his late reports in regard to frauds discovered by the War Department in the payment of claims by sub-agents of the Freedmen's Bureau prior to the transfer of that Bureau to the Department, and the civil liability, the bonded agent's bureau. Suits were brought against the late Commissioner of that Bureau, but the accounting officers of the Treasury hold that no claim can be resettled and paid without specific authority from Congress and reappropriation of the necessary funds. The Auditor says: "I have now to state that the cases against the late Commissioner have been brought to an issue and judgment rendered against the Government, so that if any further action is to be had looking to the relief of these colored people who claim to have been defrauded of their bounty-money, Congress must take the initiative, either by passing upon the merits of individual cases, by referring them to the Court of Claims, or by making the requisite appropriation, and empowering accounting officers to resettle claims after it shall have been clearly established that the claimants have neither receipted for nor received their money, nor derived any benefit therefrom."

NOTES AND NEWS.

BIG MINING SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—The Secretary of the Interior has approved of the request of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office to the Attorney-General, that the Sierra Nevada Mining Company, of San Francisco, may bring suit in the name of the United States against the Union Consolidated Mining Company, to test the validity of the patent of the latter to the mines which have now become famous. This method of procedure has sometimes been followed in important cases, where the earliest possible result in the United States Courts is desired. The Sierra Nevada Company, if permitted to bring suit in the name of the United States, will have all the advantages of priority on the docket, and all precedence in the trial which the courts are accustomed to give to suits brought by the United States. The action of the Land-Office and of Secretary Schurz in the matter is entirely formal, the only object of the Government being to have the question of the validity of the title to this valuable mine settled by the courts at the earliest possible moment.

SILVER BIDS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Bids for the sale of silver were opened at the Treasury to-day. Less than 400,000 ounces were purchased below the London rate.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

Secretary Schurz to-day transmitted to the Attorney-General the papers received by him from the Auditor of Railroad Accounts, alleging neglect of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to furnish the reports demanded by the Auditor under the recent act of Congress, and requesting that, in accordance with the requirements of the law, suits be instituted to recover the forfeitures prescribed for such cases of neglect or refusal. There are seven distinct specifications on which the suit is recommended, the penalty in each being the forfeiture of a sum not less than $1,000 nor more than $50,000.

EXCHANGING UNITED STATES BONDS.

The following is issued by the Treasury Department to-day:

Any person subscribing hereafter for 4 per cent bonds, consols of 1907, authorized by the act of July, 1870, may pay for them with any of the 5-20 bonds of the act of March 3, 1865, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1870, in the same way as if they were called at the date of subscription in regular course; but the subscriber, to avail himself of this privilege, must accompany the subscription with a full description of such bonds, by numbers and denominations, and must, within thirty days thereafter, forward the bonds to this Department, to be applied like called bonds. Of the amount issued of the above-described 5-20 bonds, there is now outstanding and uncalled the amount of $20,085,750. (Signed), JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

SILVER AND GOLD COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The annual report of the Director of the Mint has been completed. Under the head of silver purchases and metal production Dr. Linderman says:

Purchases of bullion for the fractional coinage were made from time to time during the year until Feb. 28, 1878, and amounted to 15,084,093 fine ounces, at a cost of $7,114,548, an average of 118 cents per ounce fine. The London rate for silver bullion during this period averaged 54 pence per pound, British standard, equivalent to 118 cents per ounce fine. . . . Purchasing silver for the dollar coinage was commenced in March, and continued from time to time, as advantageous offers of the same were made, or as the mints required additional bullion for this current work. The total amount purchased for the dollar coinage up to Sept. 30 was 17,025,004 fine ounces, at a cost to the Government of $21,057,360, an average cost of 117.47 cents per ounce fine. At the coining rate for standard silver dollars 116 4-11 per standard ounce the above amount purchased will produce $23,170,605. All available means have been employed to ascertain as accurately as possible the domestic production of gold and silver, and the following are the estimates and actual returns which have been furnished of the outturn from the various States and Territories during the last fiscal year, the aggregate of which, however, appears to be somewhat below, in gold at least, the actual amount deposited at the mints:

Locality.	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Total.*
California......	$15,260,676	$2,373,389	$17,634,068
Nevada.........	19,546,513	28,130,350	47,676,863
Colorado.......	3,300,404	5,394,940	8,701,344
Montana.......	2,203,511	1,096,645	3,300,146
Idaho..........	1,150,000	2,200,000	1,350,000
Utah..........	242,000	5,258,000	5,500,000
Arizona........	500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000
New Mexico...	175,000	500,000	675,000
Oregon	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
Washington...	300,000	25,000	325,000
Dakota	3,000,000	none.	3,000,000
Lake Superior	none.	100,000	100,000
North Carolina	150,000	none.	150,000
Georgia........	100,000	none.	100,000
Other sources.	25,000	25,000	50,000
Total.......	$47,226,107	$46,726,314	$93,952,421

Dr. Linderman estimates the probable amount of gold consumed in the arts and manufactures this year at $2,600,000, and computes the stock of gold bullion in the country at $244,353,300. The amount of silver coin and bullion exported during the year above the amount of importations he fixes at $8,045,000, and the probable amount used in the arts and manufactures at $3,000,000. He says this will leave a net balance of $88,090,557 as the stock of silver coin and bullion in the country June 30, 1878, a total of both gold and silver of $332,443,947, which is an increase during the year of $50,588,050. He believes that $20,000,000 was added to that amount up to Oct. 1.

ERIE'S COUP.

Consolidation with the Atlantic & Great Western.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—It was reported to-day that the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway Company would soon be in complete control of the Atlantic & Great Western. Gentlemen intimately acquainted with the affairs of the Erie say two English Trustees representing the Atlantic & Great Western bondholders recently visited this city for the purpose of hearing proposals from Erie for a new lease of the Atlantic & Great Western. Consultations were held with President Jewett, when the old relations of the two companies were discussed fully, and a basis suggested for a new lease. The visiting Trustees left for Europe last Saturday, and it is understood an arrangement was reached by which Erie shall, if the lease be consummated, obtain control of the Atlantic & Great Western for a long time. Nothing can be decided upon until the Trustees have reported to the associates in London. The Atlantic & Great Western Railway was mentioned last summer as the road which William H. Vanderbilt had obtained control of when he made his flying visit to England, and the arrangement then reported as having been made was regarded as one of great advantage to the Central Road. President Jewett's offer is said to be that Erie would take the Atlantic & Great Western and operate it, turning over the net profits to the proprietors. The lease would not exclude the New York Central from the road. It is understood that the English Trustees made overtures to the Central Railroad similar to those laid before President Jewett, but that there was no disposition by President Vanderbilt to consider the proposition to lease. The Erie Directors are indifferent to the lease, while the Atlantic & Great Western bondholders are anxious the road should be in good hands, and run without further loss to those interested.

RESUMPTION.

Secretary Sherman Disclaims Any Sympathy with the Gold Clique.

He Thinks the Country Could Stand Considerable More Silver Dollars.

Milwaukee Financiers' Views on the Effect of the New York Clearing-House Action.

It Is Not Considered Antagonistic to the Interests of the Government.

An Evident Disposition to Encourage Discrimination Against Silver Coins.

THE TREASURY.

A DISCLAIMER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—The Treasury Department did not suggest to the Clearing-House Association the action taken in regard to silver. Both the Secretary and Comptroller of the Currency would have been better satisfied if no discrimination had been made against silver. Neither of these officials think the operations of the Clearing-House would have been in any degree obstructed by the present silver or the addition to it for a considerable time to come, if at all. The action in regard to it is not, as many seem to suppose, the action of the National Banks of the country, but of the Clearing-House Association, which, besides its membership from National Banks, embraces a dozen of the strongest private and State banks in the country.

THE OUTLOOK FOR RESUMPTION.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary Sherman said this evening that, during his conference with the Clearing-House Committee, he declined to entertain any proposition for the exclusion of silver from the work of resumption. He stood upon the law which made silver a legal-tender, and was ready after Jan. 1 to meet all the Government obligations in lawful money. Some demand for silver is expected from the smaller banks wishing to protect themselves against the presentation of their notes. This will use a part of the 14,000,000 silver dollars coined. An additional demand will be made by the fact that after Jan. 1 next the National Banks will no longer have the privilege of issuing notes of a smaller denomination than $5. With the assistance of the banks, resumption is believed to be easy. It is customary, in current discussion, to compare the amount of greenbacks outstanding ($346,743,000) with the coin in the Treasury, held by Secretary Sherman, in a recent letter, at $134,231,865, and by the last debt statement at $142,710,000; but with the banks as a body aiding resumption, the amount which can be presented is a mere fraction of the amount outstanding.

Nearly half of the greenbacks of the country are either in the Treasury itself or in the bank-vaults. The statement of the liabilities and assets of the Treasury of the United States Oct. 1 shows the following amounts of United States notes on hand in special funds:

Disbursing officers' accounts............	$11,507,000
Fund for redemption soiled bank notes	9,600,000
Five-per-cent redemption fund	10,285,000
Special fund for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000
On transfer checks, etc.....................	4,035,000
Total....................................	$45,430,000

These figures are for Oct. 31. The return to-day tabulated from the National Banks down to Oct. 1 shows that they have in their reserve $64,429,000 in legal-tender notes. Added to the amount substantially locked up in the Treasury, the aggregate is $109,864,000, or nearly a third of the legal-tender notes outstanding. Of the $239,879,000 outstanding legal-tenders left after making this deduction, no small share is kept in circulation by the needs of the country, leaving the amount which can be presented for redemption under the active co-operation of the banks at a figure small in comparison with the coin reserve. In view of these facts, it is not strange that an official high in the Treasury Department pronounced the amount likely to be presented for redemption at not over $25,000,000.

ANTI-SILVER.

VIEWS OF MILWAUKEE FINANCIERS ON THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE POLICY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13.—In view of the movement in financial circles relative to resumption, THE TRIBUNE correspondent called to-day on Alexander Mitchell and at the First National Bank, of which H. H. Camp, probably the best posted man in bank affairs in this city, to get their views on the subject.

Mr. Mitchell said, with some caution, that he had not closely considered the programme put forth by the New York Clearing-House. He had, however, plainly seen the intent to reject silver. With some reservations, he said he thought the banks ought to be extremely cautious in their announcements of policy; that

IT WOULD BE UNFORTUNATE

if the banks should come in conflict with the financial policy of the Administration, and especially with Congress. He thought the prosperity of the country and the best interests of the banks as well as of the people and the results of the resumption experiment would be jeopardized by a contest between the financial institutions and the political power of the country.

Mr. Mitchell was about stepping on board the cars, with other officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, for a tour to St. Paul, and said he had not given the programme of the banks a thorough study, but he should do so during his absence, and on his return his opinions would be at the service of THE TRIBUNE.

The correspondent then went to the First National Bank, which is the representative of the National Bank interests of this State. Upon stating the object of his mission to Mr. Brodhead, President of the bank, he was referred to Mr. Camp, and the following views were expressed:

Mr. Camp said that the banks must decide what policy they will adopt in view of the two kinds of coin. The fact that there are two kinds of coin is a dead gate in the way of satisfactory resumption. The fact also that the Treasury will have only twenty millions of silver on the 1st of January shows that the rejection of silver by the banks

WILL NOT EMBARRASS THE GOVERNMENT

a particle. The Government can lock up that amount of silver,—not put it in circulation. It will have gold enough for all the purposes of resumption, or can get it.

Reporter—Is not the bank policy antagonistic to the silver policy of Congress and the Government?

Mr. Camp—I do not think so. The question before the New York Clearing-House was, Shall we depreciate the legal-tenders 15 per cent, or shall we keep them at par with gold?

Here Mr. Camp was called away about the duties of the bank, and Mr. Brodhead said: The conflict likely to arise from the existence of the two kinds of coin is the knotty point. I do not think the silver men can object to the policy indicated by the banks, for the object is to keep the legal-tenders up to par, and not permit them to go as depreciated currency. The Government ought to lock up the silver and keep it out of circulation. I do not think Congress will regard the bank policy as antagonistic to the Government. The people have already had a lesson, and I think they are satisfied, to the effect that silver

IS NOT A CONVENIENT COIN,

and it is depreciated. It is a depreciated form of money. The banks might draw the silver out and lock it up out of circulation. The three mediums, Mr. Brodhead continued, constitute the difficulty. Silver is the lower medium. If the Government puts it out, it will go right back. Mr. Brodhead thought the movement of the banks will aid resumption by placing it on a solid basis. The inflation men favored the silver coinage, he said, because they thought it would inflate. But it did not. They were disappointed in the result of their policy. He thought the Congress about to meet would be more conservative on this question; that business is reviving, and that the country would be the high road to prosperity as soon as this question should be settled.

Mr. Camp returned, and continued the conversation. He said that the two coins could not be kept side by side. He said the effect of the attempt to redeem legal-tenders in silver, if the coinage of silver should continue, would be to depreciate the legal-tenders to the value of silver as bullion; they would be 15 per cent below par. The gold will then be hoarded, and the baser coin will be circulated. Is that all?

Rep.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Camp—Then please say that there is one short way out of the difficulty. "Let the Government make gold and silver coin

INTERCHANGEABLE AT THE TREASURY

at the will of the holder. Nobody will then want gold, of course, because silver will be just as good. After that should be done, the whole question would settle itself.

Rep.—How would that settle it?

Mr. Camp—The Treasury would get all the silver it could manage. And you may also say that this whole question will remain a temporary one for a year to come. The Latin Union will expire in 1880, and then the Commercial nations of Europe will be compelled to establish a policy in regard to silver. Until they do so, the question cannot be settled here.

Mr. Camp concluded: "The policy of THE TRIBUNE is an enigma to honest-money men. I suppose they will strike this out, but their policy is an enigma. Mr. Medill is all wrong on this question. I suppose they will strike that out, but I would like them to have the benefit of my opinion."

VOORHEES.

THE TRADE-DOLLAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 13.—Senator Voorhees, in an interview which will be published to-morrow, states that one of his first acts, upon the reassembling of Congress, will be a movement to make the trade-dollar a legal-tender. "That," said he, "will add at once something over $20,000,000 to the circulation. It is a swindle as it now is,—a low, mean swindle. Here they have been paying these things out at a dollar till they got them in the people's hands; then they shut down suddenly, and cut the holders 10 per cent." He was asked if the proposed action would not simply consummate the swindle by giving the brokers, in whose hands the bulk of trade-dollars now is, the benefit of the rise. "Oh, no," said he, "they are

MOSTLY IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE;

but, whether they are or not, it simply won't do to have two kinds of dollars out, both bearing the stamp of the Government, but one a legal-tender and the other worth 10 cents less, and containing more silver in fact. It is ridiculous. It brings the Government into contempt, and swindles the unwary." Being asked if he would provide that for every new silver dollar a greenback dollar should be retired, he replied: "By no means,—rather that a new one shall be issued. There never was a truer thing than Gov. William Allen said

ABOUT SPECIE PAYMENTS:

'It's a d—d barren ideality.' Indeed, we never had it, and won't have it. After January there will be a juggle between the banks and the Government, and the best of those who want gold won't get it, or, if they do, and insist on it, specie payments will stop again very suddenly." Further conversation with the Senator and with other prominent Democrats in Indiana revealed the fact that the next financial fight in that State will be for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

CASUALTIES.

THROWN FROM A HORSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 13.—John Polsgrove, an estimable young man of this city, was thrown from a horse to-day, producing a serious contusion of the skull and compression of the brain. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. He had started for the country on a horse, and a short time afterward was found by the roadside in an unconscious condition. The horse was near by, and bore evidence of having been rolling in the mud.

SIX MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Joseph Nettleton, of Thomastown, this county, was thrown from a wagon, striking on her left temple, fracturing the skull and causing death in a short time. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and leaves six children.

CONDON.

The Sons of Erin in Detroit Do Honor to the Recipient of Her Majesty's Most Gracious Obloquy.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—Capt. Edward O'Meagher Condon, of Cincinnati, the Fenian agitator whose release from the English prison was recently effected, arrived in the city this afternoon and received a tremendous reception at the Young Men's Hall to-night. All the Irish Societies attended in uniform, and many persons were unable to gain admission. Congratulatory speeches were made by Judge Reilly, ex-Ald. Daly, and Henry W. Lord, of this city, ex-Consul at Manchester, Eng., who was chiefly instrumental in procuring a commutation of Condon's death-sentence in 1867, and who subsequently labored unceasingly for a final release. Mr. Lord gave a graphic description of a visit to Condon's cell on the evening before the day fixed for his execution, and highly praised the bearing, firmness, and manly bearing of the condemned man. Capt. Condon delivered a short speech amid great enthusiasm, describing the circumstances of his arrest, trial, and eleven years's imprisonment at Millbank Penitentiary. He closed with an eloquent peroration, prophesying that the next blow struck for Ireland would secure the deliverance of that unhappy country. Resolutions were adopted thanking the American Congress of the United States, Minister Welsh, and ex-Consul Lord for their efforts in Condon's behalf.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee, Ohio Valley, and Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly winds, becoming variable, and shifting to warmer southeasterly, rising, followed by stationary or falling, barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, becoming variable, stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, variable winds, shifting to warmer southerly, clear or partly cloudy weather, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley warmer, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southeasterly, stationary or lower pressure.

The temperature will fall below freezing in the canal region.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Hu.*	*Wind.*	*Vel.*	*Rn.*	*Weather*
6:53 a. m.	29.980	37	71	N. W...	8	0	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.107	42	74	N. E...	7	0	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.131	44	69	N. E...	6	0	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.161	45	61	N. E...	4	0	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.234	43	64	Calm...	0	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.253	41	65	S. E...	1	0	Clear.

Maximum, 48; minimum, 37.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—Midnight.

Stations.	*Bar.*	*Thr.*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Albany......	30.00	35	N. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Bismarck	30.14	30	S. E., fresh.	......	Clear.
Buffalo.......	30.11	33	W., fresh...	......	Clear.
Cairo.........	30.19	53	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Cheyenne. ..	29.98	30	N., gentle..	......	Clear.
Chicago...	30.25	41	S. E., light.	......	Clear.
Cincinnati. ..	30.27	45	Calm.......	......	Clear.
Cleveland	30.22	40	N. E., brisk	......	Fair.
Des Moines...	30.29	37	E., gentle.	......	Clear.
Denver......	30.02	30	N., fresh..	......	Cloudy.
Detroit.......	30.21	34	N. W., gen.	......	Clear.
Duluth	30.27	31	Calm........	......	Fair.
Escanaba	30.25	30	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Ft. Gibson....	30.00	44	S. E., light.	......	Hazy.
Grand Haven	30.21	43	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
LaCrosse.....	30.27	37	S. W., gent.	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.12	48	E., fresh...	......	Cloudy.
Marquette...	30.21	34	N. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Milwaukee...	30.20	38	N. W., light	......	Clear.
Nashville	30.17	49	Calm.......	......	Clear.
New Orleans.	30.10	57	E., light.....	......	Fair.
Pittsburg	30.20	37	N. W., light	......	Clear.
Port Huron..	30.20	32	N. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Rochester....	30.11	34	W., fresh...	.05	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.12	56	W., gentle..	......	Fair.
St. Louis.....	30.22	44	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
St. Paul......	30.04	30	Calm.......	......	Clear.
Toledo	30.24	34	W., fresh....	......	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.15	59	S. E., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.27	33	E., gentle..	......	Fair.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Arrived, steamships Russia, from Liverpool; Greece, from London; France, from Havre.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Arrived, steamship State of Georgia, from Glasgow; Suevia, from Hamburg.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Steamships Erin and Bolivia, from New York; Iberian, from Boston; and Texas, from Montreal, have arrived out.

FOREIGN.

The Russian Envoy Still Tarrying at the Headquarters of the Ameer.

Schouvaloff's Mission Now Said to Be of an Unimportant Nature.

English Manufacturers Still Cutting Down in Hours and Wages.

The Emperor William Soon to Resume the Reins of Government.

Execution of Fifty-three Conspirators and Assassins in Japan.

THE EAST.

NOT WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Russian mission at Cabul has not been withdrawn.

TURKISH FINANCES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Constantinople says it is stated that England is earnestly assisting the Porte in its endeavor to conclude a loan to be guaranteed on the revenues of Syria and the surplus Egyptian tribute.

SCHOUVALOFF.

PESTH, Nov. 13.—Count Schouvaloff has had a private audience with the Emperor. He subsequently informed an interviewer that he was the bearer of no new proposals; that he came to Pesth to settle some minor matters, and repeated the assurances of the Czar's desire to faithfully respect the Treaty of Berlin.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The *Times* correspondent at Pesth telegraphs: From all that has transpired it seems the reports concerning Count Schouvaloff's promotion from the London Embassy for the present are unfounded.

A PROPOSITION.

The idea of proposing an International Commission, charged to watch the execution of the Berlin Treaty, seems under contemplation in St. Petersburg.

SUMMONED TO LIVIDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Berlin says Gen. Todleben has been summoned to Lividia.

WILL GO TO LONDON.

A Vienna dispatch reports that Count Schouvaloff will probably proceed to London by way of Berlin.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 13.—Arrived, the steamer City of Tokio, from Hong Kong. Pursuant to advertisement of the sheriff, the foreign residents of Hong Kong held a public meeting Oct. 7, to consider the state of insecurity of life and property in the colony. The Chinese residents attempted to pack the meeting, but failed to accomplish anything. The following resolutions were adopted: That during the past eighteen months life and property in the colony have been seriously jeopardized, and a feeling of insecurity, the result of recent events, has grown, which, in the opinion of the meeting, has been mainly caused by a policy of undue leniency towards the criminal classes. Other resolutions in a general way favored a return to flogging and other severe punishments of criminals practiced under former administrations, and the appointment of a Commission by the home Government to inquire into the present administration of the Government of the colony, especially regarding the application of the criminal laws. The Chairman was instructed to forward the resolutions to the Colonial Secretary for transmission to the Secretary of State for the colonies.

A gale on the coast occasioned many minor disasters to shipping.

JAPAN.

The Mikado left Kobe on the 15th of October, and was expected in Tokio on the 7th of November.

The court-martial in the recent military meeting at the Capitol sat over an extended period, and all possible means were tried to induce the prisoners to make a full confession of their motives, accomplices and instigators, torture it is alleged having been employed for that purpose, but all in vain. On the 15th inst. the Court met to pronounce judgment. Fifty-three private soldiers of infantry and artillery battalions were condemned to death, 115 others to ten years, forty-eight to three years, seven to two years, and eighteen to one year's imprisonment in various parts of the country. Of the lesser offenders, twenty-three were sentenced to confinement and one to be flogged. Three men only were acquitted. The sentences were carried out at once. The condemned men were shot to death in batches of fifteen on the morning following. The scene lasted four hours.

Great changes in the Cabinet are expected on the return of the Mikado to Tokio. The Asiatic cholera is said to be prevalent in Nagazaki. The Government is adopting active measures to prevent the spread of the contagion. The disease has also made its appearance at Yokohama.

Jabingham, Envoy to the United States, departs by the City of Tokio. Stevens, Secretary of Legation, will act in his absence.

The American ship Lookout was wrecked Sept. 12 near Katasusira, and three men were drowned.

The steamer Nippo Maru went ashore Sept. 15, in Spex Straits, and is a total loss. All hands were saved.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SNOW-STORMS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Snow-storms of exceptional severity are prevailing in the north of England and throughout Scotland.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

The iron firms of Ashton, Hyde, Staleybridge, Newton, and Guldebridge give notice of a reduction of the wages of skilled workmen 2 shillings and of unskilled workmen 1 shilling per week.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

Donner & Co., East Indian merchants, have failed. Liabilities, $500,000.

REDUCTION OF TIME.

The cotton manufacturers of Glasgow will reduce the working hours one-third. This will affect 8,000 employes.

RACE.

The race for the great Shropshire handicap to-day was won by Orontas, Sunshade second, Sutler third.

DEATH OF AN ACTRESS.

Amy Sheridan, the actress, is dead.

LORNE.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, left for Liverpool at midnight. A large crowd witnessed their departure and repeatedly cheered the Marquis and Princess.

THE FENIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—O'Connor Power, M. P., stated at a public meeting last night that Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, held out some prospect of the speedy release of the two Fenians who are still confined in Ireland.

WILL BE REDUCED.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Bolton cotton-spinners have decided to make a reduction of 5 per cent in the wages of their employes.

The enforcement of the Bolton masters' resolution is dependent on the concurrence of the masters owning two-thirds of the spindles in the district, which includes Bolton, Leigh, Tyldeslee, and Atherton.

Eight thousand operatives in Blackburn who are out of employment are organizing a meeting to express indignation at the paucity of parish relief.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Budget Committee reduced the estimated expenditure of the next budget 25,000,000 francs. The estimate for the army is 549,000,000 francs,—an increase of 8,500,000 francs.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

WIESBADEN, Nov. 13.—The Emperor William, in replying to an address of the Town Counsel, said he hoped soon to resume the Government. He trusted Germany's action against the criminal tendencies of the Communistic element would be imitated by other States. The peril is common, and so ought to be the defense.

INSURRECTION IN ARABIA.

BOMBAY, Nov. 13.—A serious insurrection has broken out in the Nejd district, in Arabia, against the Turks.

AMERICAN VESSEL SEIZED.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 21.—The American bark Devonshire, Captain Falkner, was seized by a Chilian corvette while loading guano in the Straits of Magellan, and taken to Punta Arenas.

DESIRE AN ARRANGEMENT.

ROME, Nov. 13.—The exiled German Bishops, in reply to a request of the Vatican to state their views about the pending negotiations between Germany and the Vatican, have expressed a wish that an equitable arrangement may be reached.

TO BE UNSEATED.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Electoral Commission of the Chamber of Deputies has decided to recommend the unseating of M. Fourteau, late Minister of the Interior.

CRIME.

ALFRED JINGLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 13.—The celebrated confidence-preacher, the Rev. John Williams, who, a short time ago, came to this city, succeeded in deluding a worthy widow, Mrs. William Piper, and was admitted to her house by representations about an expected fortune due her from an estate in Canada, which he by some means knew of, and who also imposed upon the members of the Moffatt Street Methodist Church, where he was admitted in the pulpit, collected a large sum of money, and fled so rapidly when the widow's lawyer pressed him about the estate, has been captured, and is now in jail here awaiting trial for several crimes. He is about 50 years old, of Canadian origin, speaks with an English accent, is very gentlemanly in appearance, dresses nicely, and is educated in manners and language. In person he is slight in build, has a pale countenance, large blue eyes, wears English-cut side whiskers and mustache, has very heavy, long, wavy, dark brown hair, is romantic in style,—in fact, is a strikingly-handsome man of the pathetic kind, very taking with the ladies, especially with widows, who have been in this section his special victims. He fled from here, and was lost to all search, leaving no clew until a few days since Deputy Marshal Ed Vandever and Lieut. Fasig accidentally learned of such a person living with a widow near Charleston, Ill. He is known by several aliases—Hill, Walker, Harlan, and others. Since he left here, and the affair was published, a large number of letters have been received from all over the country and Canada, asking our authorities about him, and relating a great variety of games he has played and thefts he has committed. One spoke of a theft of $500 at the leading hotel in St. Catherines, Ontario. The officers above-mentioned proceeded to Charleston, and by shrewd management induced him to go with them to Paris, Ill., and from there got him over into this State, pretending a widow wished to see him. He was found having a grand good time. He had made his way to the house of a worthy widow named Walker, living on her fine large farm a few miles east of Charleston, and, having by some means learned of her previous affairs and relations, pretended to be the bearer of a large sum of money to her from a relative who had died in the far West, and claimed to have the documents in the case. He produced as such a large package of papers covered with scrawling that none can read except himself. He said it was all in Hebrew, and so imposed upon her that she made him welcome to her home, and he was already running her farm affairs. He only arrived there on Thursday, but, on Sunday, he discharged her faithful farm hand of two years' service, and, when the officers captured him, was about selling her crop of grain and a drove of hogs, and doing all her business in his familiar style. He has traveled a great deal, claims to have been a resident of California nineteen years, where his wife is now living, to be very wealthy, to have been to China and the East and West Indies, etc. He is a wonderfully-plausible talker, and has had great success. The officers deserve high credit for their capture, for it rids society of a dangerous fraud. He is wanted in many places for trial, and is certain of the Penitentiary.

ABHORRENT CRIMES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 13.—The particulars of a shocking crime are printed here to-night. Last Friday, Mary Daily, aged 26 years, was buried in Huntington, near our county line, without funeral or religious services. She had been apparently in her usual health on the previous day, and no cause was known for her death. Being a dwarf and somewhat deformed, she had long been treated with excessive cruelty by her father, stepmother, and stepbrothers and sisters, six in number. When the undertaker went to place the body in the coffin he found unmistakable evidences of foul play. He interred the remains, and communicated his suspicions to the proper authorities, who laid the matter before the Grand Jury. That body ordered the Coroner to exhume the body, which he did last night. The corpse reached this city at 4 this morning, and to-day a post-mortem examination was held at the medical college. This demonstrated that the unfortunate girl had been literally beaten to death. The face was a mass of scars and bruises. Eight warrants were issued, and to-night the officers left for Lafayette Township to arrest her entire family, all of whom are thought to be implicated. The evidences are very strong against them. They will be brought to town and lodged in jail to-night. This girl has lived a fearful life for some time past, having borne two bastard children, of whom her stepbrothers were said to be the fathers. Both of them died in infancy. The Prosecuting Attorney says the evidence now in his hands shows a condition of beastliness almost incredible, and proves that the murder was carefully planned some time ago.

ROBBING A WIDOW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 13.—A daring robbery, which took place about one mile north of Zeiglersville, a small village in Whitehall Township, Lehigh County, late on Monday night, has just come to light. The victim was Mrs. Steffen, widow of Henry Steffen, who died some months ago. She resides all alone, and, as she was appointed administratrix of her husband's estate, the fact that she had money in her possession was generally known. On the night in question two men drove up to the house in a carriage, and, after hitching their horses, knocked at the door, demanding admission. The old lady, who was about going to bed, refused to admit them, when they battered the door down and rushed in, and grasped the old woman by the throat. They stopped her mouth and demanded her money under pain of death. Both men had their faces blackened or masked and otherwise disfigured. They took the pocketbook containing the money, after which they jumped into their carriage and drove off. The woman failed to recognize her assailants, but has suspicions of certain parties. She will not make their names public. She is now suffering from nervous prostration caused by the excitement.

THE MANHATTAN BANK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—It is rumored that the police have ferreted out the Manhattan Bank mystery, and will have the robbers under arrest within twenty-four hours. Various parties professing to represent the robbers have attempted to negotiate with the bank for the return of the stolen securities, but the Directors have rejected all overtures of negotiation. Measures have been taken making it difficult for the thieves to dispose of the securities without immediate detection.

An ex-detective says Mark Shinburn was undoubtedly the principal in the robbery, and that two men in the detective squad know Shinburn was engaged in it. Shinburn robbed the Ocean Bank in this city nearly ten years ago, a robbery which, for boldness and completeness of execution, astonished the country. At that time he owed nearly ten years' time for the robbery of a bank at Keene, N. H. For four years past he has kept quiet, but was seen in this city several times just prior to the Manhattan Bank robbery.

TO BE HANGED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 13.—William Knight has been convicted by the Law Court of Madison County of the murder of Thomas Wilkins, and sentenced to be hanged, within a mile of Jackson, on the 21st day of December. The murder was committed on the morning of the 2d of November, 1877, within half a mile of the Anderson County line. On the day before the crime Wilkins came by the residence of Knight, and induced him to accompany him to Jackson. After disposing of a quantity of cotton, the two started for home in an intoxicated condition. On the day the killing occurred search was made for Wilkins, whose non-arrival at home occasioned a deal of alarm. His corpse was discovered, and an examination revealed the fact that his pockets had been robbed. Knight was arrested at Henderson, and $31 was found on his person. He confessed his guilt, and related the circumstances attending the killing. Wilkins left a wife and two children to mourn his untimely fate. Knight is only 19 years of age.

Stephen Griffee, 23 years old, will suffer the extreme penalty of the law, at Newport, Cocke County, on the 22d inst., for violating the person of Eveline Clark, aged 10.

THE INDIAN FRAUDS.

YANKTON, D. T., Nov. 13.—The United States Grand Jury was charged by Judge Shannon this forenoon, and retired for the consideration of business to be presented by the United States Attorney. A number of Indian Agents and traders are to receive investigation by this Grand Jury, and 120 witnesses are here from the Sioux country to give evidence.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Two deaths from yellow fever the past twenty-four hours,—one a child in the Sixth District, the other a sailor at the Hotel Dieu. Hundreds of old cases are daily reported by physicians. The total cases to date are 16,802. One physician who had reported several deaths from malarial fever states now that they were from yellow fever; that he changed his diagnosis for fear of being fined for not reporting the cases before death ensued.

JACKSON.

JACKSON, Nov. 13.—One death; no new cases. Ice last night. All stores opening. The families of several physicians having returned indicates that it is safe for all to do so.

VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 13.—White frost this morning. One death; three new cases reported.

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

Extracts from a Cross-Bill Showing Him of St. Louis to Be Equal in Strategy to Him of Chickahominy.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 13.—St. Louis is just now excited over a scandalous divorce suit between a prominent teacher in the public schools and his wife, and developments are promised that will be highly gratifying to the prurient. The plaintiff is George B. McClellan, a teacher in the Central High School, and the defendant is his wife, Emma. He filed his petition for divorce last June. At that time, it is said, his wife was absent in New Hampshire, and only received information of the suit through a friend, who mailed her a copy of the paper in which the order of publication was printed. Had she not seen it, the divorce would probably have gone by default, and St. Louis would have been spared the present scandal. The petition alleges in general terms such cruelty and intense jealousy on the part of the wife as to render living with her intolerable. The cross-bill of the wife is a literary effort rarely met with in dry legal documents. Among a multitude of charges are the following:

And, for a further defense, defendant says that, in the months of April, May, June, July, and August, A. D. 1865, before the date of any of the supposed wrongs complained of in the petition, and without the procurement, connivance, privity, or consent of this defendant, the plaintiff, at his own house near Rappahannock Station, in the County of Fauquier, in the State of Virginia, had and held illicit intercourse with Liso Holoert, a female of African descent, who was at the time employed as a nurse-girl in said house; that in the months of August, September, October, November, and December A. D. 1875, when both plaintiff and defendant were residing at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, the plaintiff, without the procurement, connivance, privity, or consent of this defendant, was criminally intimate with and had and held illicit intercourse and conversation with a female commonly known by the name of Fannie E. Tower, at the Park Hotel, and the house No. 2313 Gamble avenue, and at divers other places in said City of St. Louis; that, in the months of July, August, September, and October, A. D. 1873, while both the plaintiff and defendant were residing at the City of St. Louis, the plaintiff was criminally intimate with and had and held illicit intercourse with a female domestic servant then in his employ, named Agnes Harrison, at the house, No. 2058 Sarah street, and at divers other places in said city of St. Louis; that in the month of October, A. D. 1870, while both the plaintiff and the defendant were residing in said City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, the plaintiff, without reasonable cause or excuse, drove the plaintiff from his house, and then and thenceforth refused to live with the defendant or recognize her as his wife; that the plaintiff, in the summer of 1875, while the defendant and her children were East on a visit, secretly made the journey from St. Louis to New Hampshire, via Niagara Falls, in company with an unmarried female named Tower; that the plaintiff, during the whole of his stay in New Hampshire, secretly corresponded with said female; that the plaintiff secretly returned to St. Louis with said female, and took rooms with her at the Park Hotel, and left his wife and children in the East; that after his return, the plaintiff rented and furnished a house in St. Louis, and, in the absence of defendant and his family, removed said female to said house, and kept house alone with her for several weeks; that, after the return of the defendant and her children, the plaintiff still kept said female in the best chamber of the said house, and the defendant, in addition to the cares of her household and children, was obliged to wait upon and serve said female, who was fussy and finical beyond belief; that the plaintiff, during the stay of said female in said house, supported and encouraged her in an attempt to assume control and direction of said household, and permitted her to dictate to this said defendant how the table was to be supplied and the food prepared and served, and how the defendant's children were to be clothed and governed; that, during the stay of the said female in the said house, the plaintiff was cold and indifferent towards this defendant, and denied her her marital rights, and spent the greater portion of his time while at home alone with said female in her sleeping-room, to the utter neglect of his wife and family; that, when this defendant ordered said female to leave the said house, and she went, the plaintiff became violently angry, and at once locked up and nailed up the entire front part of the house, and thereupon refused to permit the defendant to enter the room made sacred by the occupancy of the said female, and the plaintiff by force compelled the defendant and her children to live in the ell portion of said house from November, 1875, to May, 1876, and during said imprisonment the health of the defendant and her children was seriously impaired by the confinement and want of proper light, air, and ventilation; that during the whole of the seven months last aforesaid, the plaintiff spent his evenings and far into the night away from said house, and entirely neglected his wife and family, and during said time the children were sick, and one of them died, when, and then only, the plaintiff was kind enough to open the front part of the house, and went abroad again as before; that, in the summer of 1876, the defendant, who was worn out with the cares, sorrows, and cruelties of the preceding winter and spring, went East, and in the fall, when the time came for her to return, the plaintiff refused to furnish her means to do so, and the defendant was obliged to borrow money to defray the expenses of her return; that, upon her return, the plaintiff received her very coldly, and upbraided her for returning, and was angry because she had returned, and neglected her, and, at the table, was exceedingly polite and attentive to the wants of the servant-girl in the presence of the defendant; that, soon after the said servant complained of a sore finger, and the plaintiff thereupon had the said servant-girl stop work, and took her into his own room and nursed her, while this defendant went into the kitchen to work; that the plaintiff at once reduced the defendant to the position of servant to the said servant in her own house, and allowed and encouraged the said servant to give orders to the defendant touching the conduct of the said household, and permitted the said servant to make her toilet and bathe in the plaintiff's room, and to flirt for hours in her night-gown in said room in his presence; and under the pretense of giving the said servant "morphine to quiet her nerves," the plaintiff repeatedly visited the said servant after she had retired, and administered the medicine in the dark; that the plaintiff conspired with the said servant to render the defendant's home intolerable, and succeeded to that extent that the defendant was driven to the verge of insanity by their actions; that the defendant at last left the house and sought temporary shelter with strangers; that, upon sending her away in the manner aforesaid, the plaintiff cruelly refused the defendant's request to be permitted to take her infant child, then 5 years old, along with her, but afterward, when the care of said child had become burdensome, the plaintiff sent it on to the defendant to take care of. The defendant further says that she is without income or separate property, and has been obliged to depend upon her needle for support since she was sent away, in October, 1878.

The case has not come up for hearing yet, and the trial will be one of the most notable of the kind ever heard in a St. Louis court. Although McClellan has long stood high as a teacher in St. Louis, the scandalous charges against him have brought him into great disrepute with the School Board, and that body has peremptorily dismissed him from the school service upon the heroic ground that it will corrupt young ladies and men to be taught by a person who is a party to a divorce suit. McClellan refuses to step down and out, and will sue the Board for his year's salary and damages. There are two or three other teachers here who were on the eve of bringing divorce suits when McClellan fell a victim to the School Board's wrath.

STRIKES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 13.—The female weavers in the carpet-mills of the Nineteenth Ward have struck on account of a notification of the reduction of wages of one cent per yard. The strikers are willing to accept a half-cent reduction.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 13.—All the coal-miners in the vicinity of Zanesville, O., are on a strike, demanding a quarter of a cent advance per bushel.

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R. R. R.

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Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

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