BALTIMORE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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DAILY COMMERCIAL.

BALTIMORE, MD.

The National Debt.

The monthly exhibit of the Secretary of the Treasury—the figures of which we present below—will show any who have suffered themselves to become nervous in regard to its dimensions, that within the past two months the principal has been reduced *sixteen millions of dollars*. Not a large amount to be sure; but enough to show that with determination and honesty, and with the vast resources at the command of the nation, we have nothing to fear ultimately on the score of its liquidation. With a finance minister who appears every way equal to the position, and with an honest public sentiment to sustain him, there is no doubt but that the American people will set other nations an example of what can be done by the triumphs of peace, only paralleled with the wonders achieved in the line of military exploits in the late war. With a full knowledge of what is to be met, let no despondent word be whispered—but let all resolve that if a rigid economy, and the cheerful contribution by each citizen of his quota can accomplish the payment of the public liabilities, a few years shall see the nation once more in this essential clear of its burthens.

1865.	Oct. 30.	Sept. 30.
Debt bearing coin interest	$1,161,137,991.00	$1,116,658,191.00
Interest thereon	67,670,340.00	65,091,570.00
Debt bearing lawful money int'st	1,131,819,787.00	1,260,009,120.00
Interest thereon	74,267,738.00	72,527,645.00
Debt bearing no interest	386,523,359.00	393,891,696.00
Total debt	$2,740,559,756.00	$2,744,177,726.17

Exhibit of the public debt for the year ending July last, and its actual diminution since that period:

1864.	Principal.	Interest.
June 21	$1,720,586,253.00	$ 72,737,416.00
July 5	1,722,987,600.00	73,425,240.00
July 12	1,795,033,569.00	73,752,551.00
July 18	1,796,398,838.00	74,353,047.00
July 26	1,805,525,584.00	76,650,529.00
August 2	1,831,622,170.33	76,418,995.00
August 9	1,832,049,835.60	84,371,660.07
August 17	1,849,914,555.49	76,608,165.66
August 23	1,859,284,874.00	76,500,069.00
August 30	1,878,565,253.00	77,447,122.53
September 30	1,955,953,716.46	81,773,643.12
October 31	2,017,009,515.75	85,313,666.63
1865.		
March 31	2,356,955,077.34	102,836,531.18
May 31	2,505,205,753.50	124,688,874.02
July 31	2,707,253,275.80	139,252,468.28
August 31	2,738,031,628.21	138,031,628.21
September 30	2,744,947,726.17	137,529,216.25
October 30	2,740,854,758.86	138,038,678.59

The aggregate of Legal Tender in circulation is as follows:

	Oct. 30.	Sept. 30.
Five per cents	$32,636,901.00	$32,954,280.00
U. S. Notes, old issue	388,070.00	392,070.00
U. S. Notes, new issue	427,708,409.00	427,708,409.00
Compound Int. Notes	175,012,141.00	217,012,141.00
Total	$638,709,610.00	$878,126,940.00

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A letter from the father of Lewis Payne Powell, the young man who attempted to take the life of Secretary Seward, and who was executed for connection with Booth assassination operations, has just been received in New York. It is dated at Live Oak, Florida, on the 30th of September, and is the first direct intelligence which has been received from young Powell's family since the time of his arrest.—The father, who was on his way to Washington, says: "At Jacksonville I met the sad intelligence of his execution, and returned home in sorrow, such as is not common for human hearts to bear. As to his early history, he was born in the State of Alabama, April 22, 1844 (I see by a statement of his that he was mistaken by one year in his age). In the twelfth year of his age he made a profession of religion, and from that time he lived a pious life up to the time of his enlistment. He was soon ordered to Virginia.—From that time forward I know nothing of him only by letter. He was always kind and tender hearted, yet determined in all his undertakings. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, and bid fair for usefulness in Church and State."

In the statement of Gen. Aquierre, military commander of the State of Coahuila, under President Juarez, who arrived in New York on Thursday, and in the City of Mexico despatches to the 19th ult., additional intelligence of much interest is given in regard to the pending struggle in Mexico between Republicanism and Imperialism. The General states that the Liberals in the Northern States of Mexico were only awaiting the return of General Carvajal from the United States with the means and implements of war, in order to resume their military operations with renewed vigor. He thinks that the whole Mexican population will rise against the Empire as soon as they can get arms and ammunition. The Liberals have notified Maximilian that, as he had hoisted the black flag, they would deal with the Imperialists as he would deal with the Republicans.

Captain Hawthorn, who was a passenger on the steamship Republic, Captain Young, which left New York for New Orleans on the 18th ultimo, and was driven ashore on the Georgia coast during the recent tempestuous weather on the 25th and sunk, gives a brief but very interesting statement of the calamity. The Republic had on board altogether seventy-four persons, of whom thirty were passengers. Of these all but two, who remained on the wreck, were distributed among four boats and a raft which put off from the sinking vessel. Of these, three boats, containing together fifty-three persons, are reported as having safely reached shore.

On Wednesday the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had an interview with the President. Mr. Johnson was very frank in his statement of purpose and convictions. He declared that no State in rebellion ought to be permitted to resume its former status and position in the Union until they have adopted the constitutional amendment, and provided to extend protection to the freedmen. On being asked what he thought of President Johnson's policy, Mr. Beecher is said to have answered emphatically, "The President is right."

There have been organized up to the present time, under the National Banking Law, sixteen hundred and five banks, of which number only one has failed and three have been voluntarily withdrawn. Consequently, there are sixteen hundred and one now in existence. The limit under the law has been reached. Strenuous efforts, however, will be made, when Congress meets, to get it extended from three hundred to five hundred million. Secretary McCulloch is said to be in favor of it.

Yesterday's New York *Tribune* says: "The 3d regiment 'Veteran Reserve Corps' arrived here on Thursday from Brattleborough, Vermont, under orders to be mustered out. Its whole force consisted of what? One Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, and *one private!* Isn't it about time that the rest of these skeletons were done for?"

We learn from the *National Intelligencer* that the Secretary of State is engaged in preparing a reply to the despatch of Lord John Russell, in regard to the proposed commission indicated in his Lordship's letter to Minister Adams, for the adjudication of certain claims against the British Government.—The question at issue is said to have been under consideration in several Cabinet meetings.

Extensive discoveries of black sulphuret of copper have recently been made near the summit of South Mountain, Cavetown district, Washington county, Md. The ore occurs in quartz, and has the color and luster of graphite. Specimens forwarded to the Agricultural Department have been analyzed by Prof. Erni, and the analysis shows it is almost pure copper glance or sulphuret of copper.

The Rochester *Union* says there are three anthracite coal mines, only twenty-three miles from Ithaca, which yield a superior quality of coal, and when railroad communication, now commenced, is completed, coal can be delivered at Rochester at a net cost not far above four dollars per ton.

The present insurrection in Jamaica began in the district of St. Thomas. Two thousand dollars have been offered for the arrest of Paul Bogle, the leader of the rebels. A vessel had sailed to Barbadoes in search of troops.

President Falcon, of Venezuela, resigned on October 3d, on account of the bad state of his health. On the same day, Gen. A. Juzman Blanco assumed the office of President. He at once appointed Gen. Falcon as Commander-in-Chief.

John Taylor, of Jersey City, was the winner in the pigeon shooting match at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday, for $1,000, at 100 single birds. Taylor scored 94, and Newell 92. Three of Newell's birds fell dead outside of the bounds.

The steamer Mohawk, running between Goderich, C. W., and Saginaw, Mich., was caught in a storm on Wednesday, and threw her deck load overboard. She returned to Goderich in a leaky condition. Loss $50,000 to $100,000.

Governor Brownlow has sent a message to the Tennessee Legislature regarding the condition of the railroads. He recommends the issue of more bonds to pay the interest due upon those indorsed by the State, which now amounts to $16,211,000.

In accordance with official notice given by Mr. Seward heretofore, a large quantity of claims against foreign governments for depredations by privateers, &c., have been filed in the State Department.

The editors and proprietors of the N. Y. *Sunday Mercury* were arrested on Thursday on complaint of Max Maretzek, the opera manager, for libel, and released on bail given of $5,000 each.

The question having been submitted to Gen. Spencer, United States Treasurer, as to what time tax upon the deposits of a defaulting National bank cease, he yesterday decided that it ceased the moment the bank failed to pay its liabilities.

Secretary Welles will urge upon Congress in his forthcoming report some enactment by which naval apprentices may, upon meriting advancement, become officers in the navy.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday amounted to over two millions of dollars.

There was an advance of ¼ to ⅜ in the gold market yesterday, gold selling at the first board at 146½@146¾, and at the second 146¾@146⅞. Government's were quiet, but generally firm, 5-20's old issue bringing 101½. Nothing was done in State and but little in railroad stocks.

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS

TO THE

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Java.

THE PREMIERSHIP OF ENGLAND.

FOREBODINGS OF COMING TROUBLE.

THE CHOLERA.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The steamer Java, from Liverpool October 21st, via Queenstown, 22d, has arrived.

The London *Globe* announces that Earl Russell has undertaken the duty of reforming the administration. That a Cabinet council had been called for the 25th, when the matter will be decided.

The *Daily News* says that everywhere it is assumed that the administration will only be reconstructed to the extent necessitated by the appointment of a Premier.

The *Times* says that the augury is very difficult. A new Parliament, and complications that may lead to war; and the termination of the interreguum, as a new administration has been called, constitute a new and inscrutable state of affairs coming. Defaults at home can only be known at the meeting of Parliament.

The *Daily News* says that no Liberal Ministry is possible without Gladstone. Any Peer can lead the Lords, but there is no question as to who shall lead the House of Commons.

Lord Palmerston would be buried quite privately on the 25th.

The English journals continue to lament his loss.

The *Daily News* says that the reported ultimatum from Secretary Seward has dwindled down to a statement that Mr. Seward has written to Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister at Paris, expressing an earnest desire that the American government may remain at peace with all the world, but intimating that it was feared that Congress would demand extreme measures if additional troops were sent to Mexico.

The *Patrie* says that Mr. Bigelow has abstained necessarily from any reflections upon French intervention at his last interview, but that is unimportant, as the plan has been given up.

The *Times* thinks that should Earl Russell fail in his mission, and a coalition of the different sections of the Liberals become necessary, Lord Granville will probably be the person under whom the greatest number of men might serve.

The *London Globe's* correspondent at Paris says that Mr. Bigelow called at the Foreign Office to contradict the sensation telegram sent from Paris.

The European Governments have given their assent to an International Conference at Constantinople for the adoption of measures for the prevention of the spread of the cholera.

The Paris Bourse closed firm.

The cholera has almost entirely disappeared from Madrid.

A Paris medical paper states that the cholera remains stationary. The Emperor visited the Hotel Dieu to satisfy himself that proper care was taken of the patients.

Garibaldi has declined a nomination to the Italian Parliament offered him by Turin.

The *Globe* says that it is not in a position to state the precise character of the ministerial arrangements, but no obstacle prevails, and a satisfactory completion is expected.

The *Observer* says that nothing definite will transpire until after the funeral of Lord Palmerston, and as little change as possible will be made, at least, before the meeting of Parliament.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—Cotton is unchanged—sales to-day 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are firmer with a slight advance in prices. Flour has advanced 6d. Wheat is active, stock scarce and price 2d. higher. Corn is dull at 3d. decline; Mixed 28s. 3d.a28s. 6d.

Provisions closed firm. Stock scarce. Beef buoyant Pork market lose. Bacon firm, but prices unchanged for new. Lard firm—stock scarce. Tallow is in active demand and has advanced 1 to 2s.

Produce Market—*Sugar* is 6da9s higher. *Coffee* is quiet and prices steady. Rio unchanged.

Common Rosin is steady. Spirits Turpentine 55s 9da60s.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Consols 89a89⅛. U. S. 5-20's 64½ a64¾, ex-coupons.

The Paris Bourse closed firm. Rentes closed at 67f 97c.

Ship News.—Arrived from Richmond ship Europe at Bremen.

The Cholera Reported at New York Quarantine.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The steamship Atlanta, from London, arrived here last night, and has been ordered to the lower quarantine in consequence of sickness among her passengers. It is rumored in Staten Island that eight deaths have occurred on board from cholera during the voyage.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Nov'r 3.—Dr. Burdett, Quarantine Surgeon, reports that fifteen deaths by cholera occurred on the steamer Atlanta out of fifty or sixty cases.

The Atlanta is from London via Brest, and has been sent to the lower bay and all communication with her forbidden.

MEETING OF NEW YORK HEALTH COMMISSIONERS—PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AGAINST CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, Nov'r 3.—A special meeting of the Health Commissioners was held to-day at noon, in consequence of the reported presence of cholera. The committee appointed at the last meeting to draft memorials petitioning the General Government for the use of lands at Sandy Hook for quarantine purposes, represent the necessity of a rigid quarantine of the several ports of the country to guard against the introduction of cholera.—That the authorities of New York are without a proper place to establish a quarantine to meet the anticipated emergency, and in this dilemma they earnestly request the General Government to grant for a temporary quarantine ground so much of the land as may be necessary, now owned by the Government at Sandy Hook, in the lower bay. The memorial was adopted, and Drs. Sayer, Anderson and Myer were appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and lay the matter before the Government.

The ship Rhine, from London, had no cases of cholera on board.

From Georgia and Mississippi.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 28.—Gov. Johnson sent a message to the State Convention to-day, strongly urging the repudiation of the State war debt.

The Mississippi Legislature have appointed a joint committee to petition President Johnson to pardon Jacob Thompson. The House invited Governor Clark to address them, but he declined on the ground of being a paroled prisoner, but he says that he trusts soon to see Mississippi restored to the free enjoyment of equal political rights with her sister States, and under the flag of the Union.

There has been a difficulty of some duration between Captain Peck, Provost Marshal of the Freedmen's Bureau of Copiath county, Mississippi, and Col. Drury Brown, the Sheriff of the county, in which Governor Sharkey and the civil courts had interfered, which resulted in Captain Peck, who had been sent to jail by the court, appealing to General Osterhaus, who sent back the negro troops to the county whence they had been withdrawn, taking possession of the jail and released Capt. Peck, and placing the county under close military surveillance.

Hampton Hospital Discontinued.

FORT MONROE, November 3.—The Hampton hospital has been discontinued and two hundred patients there left for Baltimore to-day.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The 5-20 conversion bonds are issued from the Treasury Department as rapidly as they can be printed. A million a day of the denomination of $1,000 are now delivered. Those for $500 and $100 will be ready in a very few days. Registered bonds for $5,000 will be issued according to the request of the subscribers.

The Department was to-day preparing to immediately issue U. S. bonds, amounting to $640,000, to the Union Pacific Railway Company—Eastern Division, or at the rate of $16,000 a mile, in accordance with the law of Congress, forty miles of the road having been completed. In addition to this aid by the Government, certain quantities of land are to be given as the surveys proceed and the road progresses.

Mr. J. D. Lanier, the well known banker of New York, who recently returned from Europe, whither he went some time ago on a confidential mission for the Government in connection with National finances, yesterday had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, and to whom he submitted a verbal report of the results of his mission. Mr. Lanier everywhere found the best feeling prevailing in financial circles with reference to the United States, particularly on the Continent, and great confidence in our public securities. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, he addressed, at length, a large meeting of capitalists, embracing representatives from nearly every leading house in Germany.

The complete and utter overthrow of the rebellion was a matter of equal surprise and congratulation, and the demonstration made of the power and wealth of the North, a subject of universal admiration. But, the war being ended, the expectation was confidently expressed by the European holders of our securities that we would immediately commence a return toward specie payments, however gradual the progress in such direction might be. Such a step, it was represented, was absolutely necessary to the maintenance of confidence in our securities, and in the policy of the Government. The ability of the country to bear all the burdens of the war was not questioned, especially the rapid progress of the work of reconstruction, which bids fair soon to restore political and social unity to every portion of the country with a wise and correct policy for our securities, not only on the Continent, but in England, where our military successes were fast opening the eyes of their people to the value of our bonds. But the feeling against any further increase, and in favor of a steady contraction of the currency, was universally expressed as the sole condition on which our credit abroad could be maintained. It is understood that the views reported by Mr. Lanier were beautifully responded to both by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sailing of the Pacific Squadron.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 2.—A squadron of United States war vessels sailed for San Francisco to-day, consisting of the Vanderbilt, Tuscarora, Powhatan and the Monadnock.

A large fleet of vessels are here, windbound, including the following:—Schooner Walton, from Chester, bound to Richmond; schooner Edward Kidder, from Wilmington for Philadelphia, and schooner Catawanleak, from Rockland for Philadelphia.

The Fifth Regular United States Regiment relieved the Third Pennsylvania Artillery yesterday, on garrison duty at this post.

The United States steamer Boxer, with the propeller Victoria in tow, arrived to-day from Washington, bound to New York.

The barque Iquiqua, from Iquiqua, bound to New York, put in yesterday, wind-bound.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—An adjourned session of the Missouri Legislature convened at Jefferson City to-day. No quorum being present in the Senate, that body adjourned till to-morrow.

The House organized with Colonel Jameson, Speaker *pro tem.*, in the Chair, but adjourned without transacting any business. Walter S. Lovelace, the regular Speaker of the House, having been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court by John Fletcher, a vacancy exists: but it is not decided whether the House will elect a new Speaker, or allow Mr. Jameson to preside during the session.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—A caucus of the radical members of the Legislature settled the question of the Speakership last night, and nominated A. J. Harlan, of Andrew county, for that position, and elected him to-day by a vote of 69 to 16. General Blair, in a recent speech at Rolla, having charged the Board of Canvassers with a fraudulent counting of the votes at the last election, whereby the new State Constitution was declared adopted, the Secretary of the State sent a communication to the House, asking the appointment of a joint committee to count the votes and definitely decide the matter.

The Mexican Bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The formal opening of the office of the Financial Agency of the Republic of Mexico occurred to-day. Over two thousand persons, among them many of our leading bankers and merchants, were present. Speeches were made by M. Romero, the Mexican Minister, Hon. Mr. Tomlinson, S. S. Cox, Major General Lew. Wallace, Robert Dale Owen and others. A large sum was subscribed on the spot. Among the distinguished Mexican officers present were Generals Ortega, Berriobazal, Huesto and Aquieree. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Charges of Fraud in the Custom House.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Richmond correspondent of the *Herald* states that B. Falian, charged with frauds on the New York Custom House, has been arrested there. It is alleged that he is connected with the recent unlawful shipments of alcohol.

Paymaster Binney has been offered the alternative of restoring to the government certain funds and being honorably discharged, or to take the chances of a trial.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—By the arrival yesterday, of General Aquierre, military commander of the State of Coahuila, Republic of Mexico, we learn that Gen. Esclevenda was at Cuantor Cienagas, in Coahuila, about five hundred miles west of Matamoras, on the 25th of September last, with his forces scattered all over that State and New Leon, acting entirely on the defensive, and only harrassing the Imperialists by bushwhacking.

Further From Matamoras.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—The *Crescent* says that the steamer Hammock, from Gaveston, reports that advices from Matamoras of the 26th ult., states that the city was still in possession of the Imperialists. Several unsuccessful attacks had been made by the Liberals, but they were driven from the field with great slaughter. The Imperialists suffered only a slight loss.

Odd Fellows' Celebration at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 2.—The annual celebration of the Odd Fellows took place to-day. A procession of the members, with bands of music, paraded the principal streets, accompanied by large delegations of the Order from Louisville and other cities. The festivities were concluded with a levee and ball at the Masonic Temple.

The Eight Hour System.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—There was a large meeting of working men at Faneuil Hall last night, to help forward the movement for establishing the eight hour system of labor.

Steamer Disabled.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 3.—The steamer Baltimore, from New York to Washington, was towed in from Cape Henry to-day, disabled. Her propeller is broken.

THE RECENT GALE ON THE COAST.

The Loss of the Steamship "Republic"—Full Particulars of the Disaster—Awful Sufferings of the Survivors—The Captain's Account.

The steamship Guiding Star, Capt. Berry, from New Orleans, Oct. 14th, Southwest Pass 19th, via Port Royal 30th, (where she put in for coal), arrived at New York yesterday morning.

The Guiding Star has had an eventful voyage, the particulars of which will be found in the following

NARRATIVE FROM THE PURSER.

The steamship Guiding Star, Capt. W. C. Berry, left the wharf at New Orleans Oct. 14th, at nine A. M., reached Southwest Pass at four P. M.; through the carelessness of the pilot was run out of the channel and remained aground five days; on the eve of the 19th she got off, and proceeded on her voyage, the weather fine and sea smooth. During Saturday, the 21st, the weather fouled; rain and heavy squalls; on Sunday it increased to a gale from the northeast; heavy sea. On Monday the gale increased: ship steady and making good headway, and there was very little discomfort felt by the passengers:

On Monday night, at twelve o'clock, the gale increased to a hurricane; the ship became unmanageable, and fell off from the wind into the trough of the sea, rolling very heavily. Every attempt to bring her head to the wind failed. The main spencer having been blown from the bolt-ropes into ribbons as soon as it was set, the situation of the ship became imminently perilous, laboring heavily in the rough sea. We then made fast a heavy gun and carriage to eighty fathoms ten-inch hawser, and put it over, which had the effect of materially steadying and bringing her somewhat to windward, so that she rode out the storm safely throughout the balance of Monday night, all day Tuesday and Tuesday night, during which the gale continued with unmitigated violence. Wednesday morning the gale began to subside, and we put into Port Royal for coal, arriving on the 26th, and leaving on the 30th, A. M. On Sunday, at noon, the schooner Willie Dill arrived at Port Royal, having on board twenty-three passengers of the Republic, picked up at sea in an open boat. The Guiding Star received eighteen on board that wished to return to New York, the balance remaining in Port Royal.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN HAWTHORNE.

The following is a report by Captain Hawthorne, who was a passenger aboard:

Steamship Republic, Captain Young, sailed from New York Oct. 18th, at 3 P. M., for New Orleans; anchored at Staten Island until Monday morning, 16th inst.; at 7.20 A. M., weighed anchor and proceeded to sea; Sunday, 8 P. M., Cape Hatteras Light bore S. W. by S., distance 14 miles; continued on our course until we reached the lattitude of Savannah; sounded and got 18½ fathoms water; through the night the wind increased, and sea rising, was obliged to put head to the gale blowing from E.N.E. Tuesday, blowing a hurricane, machinery gave out, could not get the wheels over the dead centre, washed away bulwarks and paddle-boxes. Wednesday morning, still blowing, heavy sea running; Captain ordered to throw the between deck cargo overboard, which we commenced immediately, breaking the boxes and passing them up through the hatches, one gang forward, the other aft. We now found that the donkey boiler had given out, and that the ship was making water very fast.

At 1 P. M. the Captain ordered a raft to be built, which was done by taking three spars and lashing them in triangular form, fastening them with double lashings, then put boards across each way, three thicknesses, and launched it overboard. Boats were then cleared away. Captain had in his 13; first mate 17; second mate 12. I had in my boat 23; two were on the wreck and the balance on the raft. Her crew numbered 42, 30 passengers and 2 stow-aways.

At 4.30 P. M. she broke amidships and sunk. As we had no observation for a couple of days it was very uncertain where we were; according to the courses steered by me she must have been well to the eastward, as I ran from 8 o'clock that night before the sea, and two oars pulling about a west by south course at the rate of three miles an hour, and left the Gulf at 6 P. M. on Thursday, abreast of Edisto Inlet.

At noon on Friday, 27th, sighted schooner Willie Dill, Captain Gordon, who received us on board and treated us very kindly till we arrived in Port Royal. It was reported all but the second mate's boat and raft had been picked up. Two steamers were to be sent out Sunday night to look for them, from Port Royal.

NAMES OF THE SAVED.

The following are the passengers and crew of the boat commanded by Captain Hawthorne, saved from the steamship Republic, and brought to this port by the Guiding Star:

Passengers—Captain Hawthorne, wife and two children; Thomas Fleming, James M. Haney, Hiram F. Flanders, Judge J. E. Sundstrom, Mr. Lenoir, Miss Lenoir, Mrs. Caroline Waldron.

Crew—James Muldoon, First Engineer Augustus Shilock, Steward Amos Pool, Storekeeper Alvin Lyons, Wm. Perry, P. Hurley, Nathaniel Buchanan, John Caffery, Patrick Needham, Wm. Porter, Jas. Lee.

Another Boat Safe.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 30.—The boat in charge of the First Officer of the steamer Republic arrived here safe this morning, with twelve passengers.

CARD FROM THE PASSENGERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

OFF CHARLESTON, OCT. 27, 1865.—Captain Edward Young—Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, a part of the passengers of the ill fated steamship Republic, which left New York on the 18th instant, bound for New Orleans, and foundered at sea on the 25th, hereby tender our thanks to you, her late commander, for your kind care of us all; for your never-flinching exertions to save both passengers and ship, and when it came to the worst, and the ship was to be abandoned, we felt that we found in you all the requisites of a sailor and gentleman; that your judgment and coolness saved many lives that otherwise would have been sacrificed, and being the last man on the ship, was actually carried down with her when she went from sight forever.

Words fail to express the thanks of our hearts. Our prayer is that our Heavenly Father, who watched over us all in this our dire distress, may always watch over you and protect you wherever you may be, by land or sea. Respectfully,

Mrs. J. C. Whitney, Mrs. L. Dembinski,
Mrs. Saline Laynes, E. Patte,
John McLaughlin, Geo. W. Whitman,
S. R. Maltby.

The Recent Storm at Sea—Numerous Vessels Wrecked.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—The steamer Fung Shuey, from New York, has arrived. Between Jupiter Inlet and Cape Florida she picked up a small boat containing Capt. Appleman and four of the crew of the schooner Minnie, of Mystic, for Key West, which was lost in the heavy gale of the 23d, off Jupiter Inlet. From Hillsboro Inlet to Sarboro Light-house the Fung Shuey passed, ashore, with masts standing, thirty-two brigs and one ship, and the wrecks of five vessels sunk or dismasted!

Fires in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A fire occurred today, noon, at the corner of Beaver and New streets, in a large building occupied by Buringer & Co., liquor dealers, and Read & Roundey, provision dealers. The loss will be very heavy.

The Crystal Oil Works, in Brooklyn, were burned this morning.

Arrivals at New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Three passengers from Hamburg, one hundred and sixty from London, and nearly two hundred from New Orleans, besides fifty from Charleston, have arrived this morning by steamers and sailing vessels.

The Case of Dick McCann.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 2.—In the case of Dick McCann, held as a prisoner of war at Knoxville, the counsel concluded the argument today in the Circuit Court in favor of a writ of habeas corpus being granted him.

Sale of Government Vessels

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The following Government vessels were sold at auction yesterday, at the Navy Yard:—Screw steamer Dawn, $20,000; screw steamer Monticello, $19,500; Emma, $9,588; and barque Midnight, $12,500.

Mississippi Legislature.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 2.—The bill to abolish the Special Court of Equity, established by Provisional Governor Sharkey, has passed the House over the Governor's veto and will pass the Senate.

Marching Home.

RICHMOND, Nov. 3.—The 5th Ohio Cavalry arrived here to-night from North Carolina, en route for Camp Chase to be mustered out.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Important Cabinet Change.

Dissatisfaction with the Empire.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK OF GEN. AQUIERRE.

SUCCESS OF THE LIBERALISTS.

The Forces of Juarez Increasing.

PRODIGALITY OF MAXIMILIAN.

By the arrival of despatches from Vera Cruz, dated October 23d, we are in receipt of later Mexican news, which we publish below:

General Aquierre, military commander of the State of Coahuila, for the republic of Mexico, arrived in New York on Thursday, and states that Gen. Escobedo was at Cuatro-Cienegas, in Coahuila, about 600 miles west of Matamoras, on the 20th and 25th of September last, with his forces scattered all over that State and New-Leon, acting entirely defensive and only harrassing the French in bushwhacking.

General Aquerre also states that Canales, Cerda, Leon and others were more than 100 miles from Matamoras, and were waiting the return of General Carvajal with the means and elements of war. He asserts that the reported defeat of the Liberals at Matamoras, if true, must be of the bandit Cortinas, who has no *flag*. He says that the whole mass of the Mexican population will rise and exterminate the French as soon as they can get arms and ammunition, and that President Juarez is in no danger.

Don Augusta Vresca is Governor of Coahuila, and is in possession of the whole State (except Saltillo,) and Escobedo is Governor of New Leon. The brave Col. Trevino, with his legion, is at Carravlo.

One million and a half in gold and silver coin is about to be brought to Matamoras, escorted by 1,500 French troops, and 500 trainers.

The five French officers captured and subsequently hung by the Liberals, were sacrificed according to Maximilian's own method of doing business. He was promptly and officially notified that, as he had hoisted the *black flag* they would deal with the Imperialists just as they should deal with them.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent, writing from the City of Mexico, under date of Sept. 19th, at 11 o'clock A. M., says: I have just received the official news of the following change in the Mexican Cabinet. Mr. Valasquez de Leon, the Minister of State, has given up his position, and remains Minister without portfolio.

Mr. Ranivez, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned his post to assume the duties of Minister of State.

Mr. Martin Castillo is appointed to the eminent position of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Silicee, the Minister of Public Instruction, leaves the Cabinet. His successor to that office is Mr. Artigas.

An exposition of the fine arts under the protection of their Majesties will open next month at the Academy of San Carlos.

The Emperor has decreed the foundation of a national theatre to encourage dramatic art, which civil war had destroyed.

The rainy season being at an end, the campaign is going to open against the guerillas with a renewed energy and vigor. It is expected that in less than six months the whole country will be pacified.

The first branch of the Chalco Railway between Mexico and Tambaya has been inaugurated in presence of the Emperor and Empress amid a great concourse of people.

The number of demands for naturalization are increasing every day.

The *Herald* correspondent at Mexico says: The estimate of the expenses of the empire for the coming fiscal year is to be issued to-day. The military branch will require eighteen millions of dollars, and the civil departments thirty-nine millions, without reckoning the interest on the national debt. The revenue scheme presented by the Council of State, and to which so much time has been devoted, consists in doubling all the internal imports and customs duties upon foreign articles.

The Emperor will leave in the first part of next month for Yucatan, with his wife, who, it is said, is about to visit Belgium. Don Fernando Ramires, the Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Don Manuel Valdivieso. During the absence of Maximilian the government will be administered by Marshal Bazaine.

Morelia has been vigorously attacked by the liberals commanded by Arteaga and Regules, who have taken a considerable number of Belgian prisoners. The state of Vera Cruz is in a state of complete revolution, the colonists settled there being obliged to abandon their property. The liberals have taken Huatusco by a daring attack, routing the Austrians who attempted to defend the place. The imperialists are very much alarmed in consequence, and are hurriedly fortifying the cities of Orizaba and Jalapa, in order to impede the rapid progrsss of the Juarists.

Ucalde and Fragaro, with a force of five hundred cavalry, have overrun a large portion of the states of Mexico, Morelia and Queretaro without meeting opposition, owing to the rapidity of their movements.

At Halpaia, nine miles distant from this city, a complete panic prevails. The political prefect of that district had the recorder of the local municipal body shot upon mere suspicion. Lodgers are not allowed to be received in any house without the previous permission of the authorities, and persons seeking work in factories are required to prove a *good political character*. This system of intimidation and terrorism is being followed in other places, with results quite opposite to those anticipated by its projectors, as the Juarist forces are daily increasing.

In the meantime Maximilian is wasting the nation's money. In addition to the salary of ten thousand dollars allowed him the Imperial household costs two thousand dollars for wax candles. A concert given at the palace a few days since cost forty thousand dollars, and seventy thousand dollars are about to be expended upon the construction of a theatre in the palace for the especial recreation of their Majesties.

Should the railroads, commerce and business generally become entirely paralyzed, and the projected fiscal measures fail, a terrible blow will be dealt to new enterprises here for some time to come.

An imperial decree of the 10th of April, 1865, declares the following ports to be open to foreign and coasting trade:

IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Ports Open to Foreign Trade—Sisal, Campeche, Tabasco, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, Isla del Carmen.

Ports Open to Coasting Trade—Coatzacoalcos, Alvarado, Tecolutla, Tuxpan, Santecomapan.

PACIFIC OCEAN AND CORTES GULF.

Ports Open to Foreign Trade—Acapulco, Manzanillo, San Blas, Mazatlan, Guaymas.

Ports Open to Coasting Trade—Zilmatancejo, La Escondida, Tonala, Zapaluta.

GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

Ports Open to Coasting Trade—Cabo de San Lucas, La Paz, Navachiste, Altata.

The port of Tuxpan, in the Gulf of Mexico, has also recently been opened to foreign trade.

An Immense Work—The New Iron Railway Bridge at Warehouse Point.

The new iron bridge across the Connecticut River at Warehouse Point, now being erected by the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad Company, will, when completed, be probably the finest Railroad bridge in the United States. It is built on the "truss" principle, of the best procurable material, and in the most approved style. It consists of 17 spans, the longest being 177 feet, extending over the river, the carriage road, canal and tow-path. The entire length of the structure is 1,525 feet.

The total weight of iron used in its construction is about 700 tons, and cost in England, where it was made, £11,231. The plans for its construction were designed by Mr. James Laurie, one of the best known civil engineers in this country, and were at first tendered to a prominent iron firm in Philadelphia, but at that time nearly all the large iron works in the country were engaged on Government work, and it was finally determined to procure the construction of the bridge in England. The contract was awarded to the celebrated bridge building firm, Wm. Fairbairn & Co., of Manchester, but afterwards a portion of it was assigned to the London Engineering and Ship Building Company, some of the managers of which were the builders of the famous Britannia bridge over the Menai Straits. The bridge being built in sections and fitted together, is taken apart, and shipped to this country.

About 175,000 rivets are employed in fastening together the various pieces. The great difficulty encountered in putting the bridge in its place arose from the fact that the new bridge is to occupy the same position as the present wooden one, and it was desirable that the traffic of the road should not be interrupted while substituting the one for the other. A good deal of planning and study were required to effect this object, but the skill and ingenuity of Mr. Laurie has hitherto overcome all obstacles, and most of the spans are now in position, without, we believe, a single interruption to any train.—The erection of the bridge was commenced about the 1st of July last, and it is expected that the entire structure will be in position and completed by the last of January next.

THE REGISTRY LAW—*Its Constitutionality Affirmed by the Court of Appeals.*—The Court of Appeals yesterday pronounced its decision in the appeal case from the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, affirming the orders of the court below, refusing a *mandamus* on the petition of Thomas Anderson vs. John W. Baker, George Earnest and Julian Magruder, officers of registration of voters in the fourth district of Montgomery county, to require them to register the petitioner as a qualified voter. The court also affirmed the order of the Circuit Court for Prince George's county—sitting in equity—refusing to grant an injunction against the officers of registration, the Judges of Election, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of that county, to restrain them from proceeding to register voters or hold an election under the registration law, etc.

The court announces "that all the questions presented in the above case had been fully examined by the Court, and four of the justices concurring in affirming the constitutionality of the registry law, and also the consistency of the provisions in the Constitution of the United States." The opinions in the case will be filed as soon as completed. The grounds and reasonings of the court will be looked for with interest. The constitutionality of the law is fully sustained at all points. No appeal from the decision to the Supreme Court of the United States has yet been taken.

DEATH OF GEN. SLOCUM'S MOTHER.—Major General Slocum's mother, Mrs. Mary O. Slocum, died in Syracuse on Monday evening.—Mrs. Slocum was born in the city of Albany, and moved with her husband to Onondaga county in 1818. She was seventy-two years of age. The funeral services were held at the residence of Judge LeRoy Morgan yesterday afternoon.

Gen. Slocum is borne down by this irreparable loss, and will not be able to fill any more appointments during this