"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office—Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,
IN BAER'S BUILDING—SECOND FLOOR.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 7, 1866.

THOS. MCINTYRE, of New Orleans, is our only duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in that city.

Col. S. D. Woon, of Marshall, Texas, is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

Mr. JOHN C. LOVE, Minden, La., is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

Since our last issue, we have removed the office of the South-Western to Baer's building, corner of Spring and Texas streets—entrance on Spring street. Office in the second story, first door on the left hand side, at the head of the stairs.

We are pleased to notice the return of our fellow-citizen, Col. Matthew Watson, who has been on a tour through the western States for the last two months, in good health. We gather from his conversation, that he is of the opinion that blood would be shed in Missouri on election day.

RELIGIOUS.—A very interesting religious meeting is going on in the methodist church of this city. It commenced this day two weeks since, under rather discouraging circumstances, but is now progressing with increased interest. Spirited, stirring and zealous sermons are preached, to large and attentive congregations, on Sundays and every night during the week, by the presiding elder, the Rev. Mr. Alexander, and the Rev. Mr. Lewis, pastor of the church. Many accessions have already been added to the church, and many more are expected to join as the meeting progresses. Assistance is expected by the arrival of new ministers who have been sent for, and the meeting will likely continue several weeks yet. Go on, ye holy men of Zion, and may God reward your labors and bless your efforts in the conversion of many sinners.

CATTLE MARKET.—A private dispatch from New Orleans to one of our leading houses, dated the 6th, states that the cattle market was overstocked, and prices flat.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN GONE.—One after at other our old citizens are leaving us. Early in the morning of Friday last it was reported on the streets that Richard Dawes was sick unto death; and later in the day death claimed its victim. On Sunday morning he was buried, the funeral procession being one of the largest ever seen in Shreveport. The deceased was a mason, an odd fellow, and an officer of Caddo fire company, which organizations turned out in full numbers. We know the deceased well, and a more honest, upright and industrious man never breathed the breath of life. In his death this community has lost one of its best citizens. May his ashes rest in peace.

THE CONVENTION OF 1864.—The New Orleans Picayune, in speaking of the report that Gov. Wells is about to resurrect the defunct convention of '64, says if the reports and statements which reach us from various quarters—straws pointing which way the wind blows; coming events casting shadows before; be not like the baseless fabric of a vision, our readers will not be surprised to learn that judge Howell, who returned here some two weeks ago from the north, will, as the *ex disant* president of the State convention of 1864, call on Gov. Wells to order an election for delegates to fill vacancies in that body—that Gov. Wells will accordingly issue a proclamation to that effect.

Dame Rumor has it that the governor and judge Howell take no care to themselves as to what the president may say or do about the movement—that they have assurances from the leading radicals in congress that they will be fully sustained by that body, and in that case, as Mr. Banks said of the Union, "let it slide;" they will be able with impunity to say, "let the president slide."

THAT GUNBOAT.—The wharf boat belonging to Eistner, Kinsworthy & Co., came to the landing at the foot of Texas street on Saturday, and put on her shingle for business. To our steamboat friends it will be an excellent thing in wet weather, as they can land along side and put out their freight without any trouble. Wagons from the country can discharge and receive their loads at the foot of the stage plank with all convenience. The enterprising firm to which this boat belongs seem determined to afford their friends every facility for the transitu of their freight at little cost.

INFIRMARY—*A Good Thing.*—We learn that Drs. Williams, Cutliff and Clay have leased the large two story house, well known as the "Bucklew house," (opposite the court square,) and are now fitting it up for an infirmary. This is something we have long needed in this place, and the gentlemen who have taken hold of the matter are just the ones to put it through. They are all skillful physicians and surgeons and will give good attention to all patients who may enter the infirmary. We earnestly recommend them to those of our residents who desire surgical or medical treatment.

During the past week Phelps & Co. have moved into their large and splendid storehouse, lately rebuilt by them. Their stock of groceries and plantation supplies is ample, and their facilities for receiving and forwarding equal to those of any other house in town. The Eagle Bird invites all his friends to call and see him at his new home.

Messrs. Horan & Looney have removed their large stock of saddlery to the store on the corner of Texas street and the Levee, where they can be found for the future. Their stock is probably the largest in this section of the country, and their terms reasonable.

For the past few days Messrs. Lancaster, Durkee & Maples have been busy removing their stock of goods to their new storehouse, near the terminus of the railroad. Their stock of groceries is ample, and their facilities for storage, &c., are up to the times. In the way of receipts of cotton for the past week, they stand No. 2. That is what we call pretty good for new beginners.

JUDGE REAGAN'S LETTER.—The Trinity News of the 25th ult., comes to us with a long letter from judge Reagan to Gov. Throckmorton on the state of the country. It is too long for our columns this week.—If we have read it right it is but a repetition of his Fort Warren letter with some slight additions. The following is the gist of his letter, which we give without any comments, leaving it to the press of Texas to do that:

1st. To pass such laws, in execution of the provisions of our recently adopted constitution, as will give to the negroes full and perfect protection in their persons, rights and property, and free access to the same courts, and on the same terms with the whites.

2nd. As would cause them to be received as witnesses in the courts, on the same conditions in all cases, as the whites; making no objection to the admissibility of their testimony on account of their race or color, and leaving it, as is the case with all others, subject to the tests of credibility.

3d. The amendment of article III, sections 1 and 28 of our State constitution, so as to admit negroes to the exercise of the elective franchise, under the tests heretofore mentioned, or such others as may be thought best, with the application of the same tests to the white race.

4th. Equal taxation in all respects upon whites and negroes; and the setting apart, for the education of the negroes, of that part of the fund collected from them. And provisions for employing this fund for their education as soon as it shall become large enough to be made available.

The Douglas monument fund realised $13,000.

The Baltimore Trouble.

Our dispatches this week are full of vague accounts of the trouble in Baltimore. As many of readers are not fully posted as to the cause of the trouble, and of course, they are almost unintelligible to them. The object in publishing the following article from the New York Day Book is to make it clear to them:

"About two years ago, when Maryland was under the heel of Mr. Lincoln's persuasive bayonets, the people who were allowed to vote adopted a new constitution, one clause of which contains a stringent test oath. So obnoxious was this constitution to the people of the State, that it was only by illegally counting the votes of the soldiers in the field that it could be carried at all. That it was unjustly imposed upon the people of Maryland, by a mere moiety, admits of no more doubt than that two and two make four. The hue and cry of "rebel sympathisers" indulged in so brawlingly by the thugs of Baltimore, has, however, up to this time, kept the State under the heel of her oppressors.

"It appears now, however, that the mongrel politicians have become more and more alarmed for fear of losing power, and so terribly did this fear seize hold of their guilty consciences at the last municipal election in Baltimore, that out of a voting population of 40,000, the police commissioners only allowed about 5000 to be registered as qualified voters! They even went so far as to violate their own most stringent and nefarious registry law, whereupon Gov. Swann, who was elected by their party, become disgusted, avering, that though "a Union man, he never bargained for negro voting and negro equality," and would not allow them to violate the laws and constitution of the State with impunity. These men, however, have been so long accustomed to obey laws and constitutions when they aided them in their selfish political purposes, and so long accustomed to setting them at defiance when they did not, that they consider this resolution of Gov. Swann as nothing short of rank treason. The right of Gov. Swann to remove the commissioners for "official misconduct" is plain and distinct, but they threaten to rebel against his authority, and resist it to the bitter end. Forney has been writing, it is said, to northern governors to have their troops in readiness to march at a moment's notice to aid the rebel police commissioners, and "the boys in blue" in Baltimore are said to be arming for the fray.

"We suspect, however, that all this is political bluster from the mongrels to force the governor "to back down." We cannot realise the fact that they are so mad as to resist, for under the constitution of the United States, the governor can always call upon the president for aid to quell a rebellion within a State, and with a vast majority of the population in Maryland against these malcontents, together with the federal government on the side of law and order, they would be swept from the face of the earth in no time. If Mr. Johnson has got to have a fight with the mongrel party, he ought to thank Heaven without ceasing, for this opportunity which Providence has thrown in his hands. The impeachment question can be mystified and muddled, and the worse be made to appear the better reason, but here is a plain and distinct act of rebellion, not a secession of a sovereign State, but a positive and emphatic armed insurrection against the laws and constitutions, without any excuse to give it even a plausible respectability.

"We trust that Gov. Swann will act decidedly and promptly. We entertain no doubt of his right to remove the commissioners, and his duty is equally clear. A few wile creatures have controlled, insulted and tyrannised over the people of Maryland long enough. It is only by disfranchising every respectable man, that this gang of thieves and cut-throats can expect to hold office. As they see their stolen power slipping out of their hands, they become frantic. The fear of punishment stares them in the face, and they will, of course, bluster and threaten, but such cowards rarely do more. If they should have the temerity to rebel, and should be aided by their allies in the north, then, indeed, would the hour of retribution have struck."

The following letter, which speaks for itself, was addressed to the distinguished jurist and senator from Maryland:

BALTIMORE, October 19.

To the Hon. Reverdy Johnson:

Sir—Having been appointed a select committee to employ counsel to represent the citizens of Baltimore, in an appeal which they have made to his excellency the governor of the State of Maryland, for the removal of two of the police commissioners of the said city, Mr. Nicholas Wood and Mr. Samuel Hindes, on the ground of "official misconduct," we respectfully request your official service in their behalf, and hope that you will undertake their cause. Your obedient servants,

ALFRED D. EVANS,
S. S. SHIPLEY,
H. R. DULANY.

REPLY OF REVERDY JOHNSON.

BALTIMORE, October 20.

To Messrs. Alfred D. Evans, S. S. Shipley and H. R. Dulany:

Gentlemen—Your note of yesterday is received. I regret that professional engagements which I am now discharging, and which promise to occupy all of the coming week, put it out of my power to act as counsel in the matter you refer to.

In compliance with a verbal request of one of your members, I proceed briefly to state my opinion on the legal question which the matter presents:

Has the governor, in the recess of the general assembly, the power to remove the police commissioners of the city for "official misconduct?" I have no doubt that he has.

The words of the law are so plain as to admit of but one construction. The duties of the board are prescribed; and to guard against failure to perform them, a contingency that might happen, the law says: "For official misconduct, any of the said commissioners may be removed by a concurrent vote of the two houses of the general assembly, or by the governor during the recess thereof."

This is the only provision on the subject. The offence guarded against is "official misconduct." The penalty for it is not fine or imprisonment, but removal from office alone, and the authority to investigate all the facts and enforce the penalty is, if in session, the general assembly; if not in session, the governor. There being now a legislative recess, the jurisdiction and the power to award the penalty is in the governor. It is suggested, I am told, that before he can remove the commissioners, the fact of their official misconduct must be tried by a court and jury. This is absurd.

1. Because the courts are not named in the law, either directly or implied, as having any jurisdiction in the case.

2. Because the governor, who can alone render the judgment of removal, has devolved upon him the entire responsibility, and, that being so, it must be for him exclusively to investigate and decide the fact, and not avoid responsibility by referring it to the courts.

3. Because he has no right to call upon a court or jury to assist him, and no one else has such right.

4. Because, no matter what a court might find to be the fact, it could not, if found one way, award the only penalty that can be rendered, or if found in the other, deprive the governor of his power to award it, or absolve him from the duty of doing so.

And lastly, because his power during a legislative recess is the same over the facts and penalty as that of the general assembly when in session; and I suppose that no one will hold that that body could only act in association with, or in subordination to, any of the courts of the State.

It is impossible, I think, for a sound mind to entertain a doubt upon the point.

The long and well settled doctrine of the president's power to remove officers under the constitution of the United States is in conflict with such a theory. It is now, and has been since the organisation of the government, settled that the power exists.

The only doubt ever entertained about it, was that it was not coincident to the power of appointment, but that, as that power was in the president and senate jointly, a removal required the sanction of both. Neither in the debate when the question was first agitated, nor in any that has since been had, was it intimated that if the power had been given in express terms to the president, he could not exercise it, or that it was not his duty to do so without the aid of any other body, legislative or judicial.

Upon the whole, I have no doubt that it is given to the governor alone (the legislature not being in session) to investigate into the truth of the alleged misconduct of the police commissioners, and to remove them, if he is satisfied that they have been guilty of "official misconduct." Yours, respectfully,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

DEATH OF COL. S. D. RUSSELL.—We regret to learn from the Natchitoches Chronicle that Col. S. D. Russell, late of the third Louisiana volunteers, died at his residence in Grand Ecore on the 26th ultimo. Many members of the old third who reside in this city will be pained to hear of this sad event. The Chronicle, in announcing his death, says "this community has lost a useful member of society, his family a loving husband and kind father, and his old comrades in arms a devoted friend. Peace to his ashes, and we hope so honored a spirit may safely reach the blissful realms of Heaven—the reward of the brave and gallant heroes that defended the cause of their country."

J. B. Lewis, Jr., at the corner of Texas and Spring streets, has a large assortment of boots, shoes and hats, which he is anxious to job off at extremely low prices.

Letter from Gen. Ortega to Gen. Sheridan.

We are furnished, says the New Orleans Picayune of the 30th, with the following translation of a letter addressed, yesterday, by Gen. Ortega to Gen. Sheridan:

General—On my arrival in this city I read, in the newspapers, an official communication signed by you, and addressed to the commander of the sub-district of the Rio Grande, at Brownsville, Texas. Said communication touches on and decides, in a military manner, international questions of grave import, concerning the neutrality laws, which are violated from the moment you promise "the heartiest support" to the adherents of señor Juarez and denominate as "a faction" the upholders of the legitimate government of Mexico. This, sir, although indirectly, is an attempt to impose on that nation a government against its will and against its constitutional laws; it is also an attempt to intervene in the internal questions of the republic of Mexico, which she alone has a right to decide. The government of the United States has not heretofore taken any part in them.

I, at first, could not understand your communication, but mature reflection convinced me at last that it did not concern me. Such was my impression, and the day before yesterday I called at your residence to have the honor of paying you my respects, in testimony of the good relations existing between the United States and the Mexican republic, which I heartily desire to preserve.

Yesterday, however, two officers of your staff handed me a copy of the above-mentioned document, without any communication for me, and with only my name written on the envelope, as an indication that it was addressed to me.

I once more read its contents, and could not be persuaded that it concerned me at all, nor what you meant by transmitting it to me in such a manner.

For reasons, to which it is at present not necessary to refer, but which are well known to your government and to a great portion of the inhabitants of the United States, I have been residing in New York and left that city on the 21st inst., on the way to my native country, traversing the territory of this great nation under the safeguard and protection of its laws.

It is not ignored in the United States that I am the constitutional president of the Mexican republic; that this position requires of me the performance of great and painful duties, from which no one, unless by violating the laws, can deter me, but the same supreme national will that granted me that the de facto government of señor Juarez, their vote, is not the only one friendly to the United States, but that the great liberal party of my country is also friendly; and that señor Juarez has ceased to represent it, that party, from the day he violated the constitution of the republic.

For the above reasons, I deny that I have created or represented a faction. I am the true and only representative of the constitutional law of Mexico, to which nation, I repeat, belongs the right to decide its internal affairs.

For the same reson that I represent the constitutional principle of Mexico, I have acted, during my residence in the United States, with the propriety and discretion which my mission demands. The superior authorities of the United States have more than one proof of the truth of my assertion. I am determined to act always with the same propriety and discretion; and you may rest assured that I will not violate the neutrality spoken of in your communication. Those who support my claims have not even taken part in the conspiracies which have been formed on the Rio Grande to subvert the present order of things on the Mexican side.

I conclude, I must state that the reason that señor Juarez has heretofore been considered as the head of the liberal government of Mexico, is owing to the fact of my necessary absence from that country, the evidence of which can be established by official documents that I have already published.

I do not admit that your communication applies to me. Reasons of public policy, which I do not desire to mention, and are readily understood, confirm me in this belief. Otherwise I would be more explicit, and protest against said communication in the name of the Mexican republic and of the laws of nations, appealing for justice, if necessary, to the wise and liberal laws of the United States.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

J. G. ORTEGA,
Constitutional President Republic of Mexico.

To Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Comd'g Department of Gulf.
New Orleans, October 29, 1866.

GEN. SHERIDAN AND MEXICO.—We find the following remarkable letter from Gen. Sheridan to his subordinate on the Rio Grande:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., Oct. 23, 1866.

General—I am satisfied that there is only one way in which the state of affairs on the Rio Grande can be bettered, and that is by giving the heartiest support for the only government in Mexico recognised by our own, and the only one which is really friendly to us.

You will, therefore, warn all adherents of any party or pretended government, in Mexico, or in the State of Tamaulipas, that they will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between the liberal government of Mexico and the United States; and also, that they will not be permitted to remain in our territory and receive the protection of our flag, in order to complete their machinations for the violation of our neutrality laws.

These instructions will be enforced against the adherents of the imperial buccaneer representing the so called imperial government of Mexico; and also against the Ortega, Santa Anna and other factions.

President Juarez is the acknowledged head of the liberal government of Mexico.

I am, general, very respectfully, your ob'd't serv't,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Maj. Gen. Com. of U. S. A.

Brevet Brig. Gen. T. L. Sedgwick, commanding sub district of the Rio Grande, Brownsville, Texas.

SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.—An exchange says, and rightly too, that the private history of the less noted of the "Southern Loyalists" who recently "swung round the circle" at the north and north-west, until they pulled up at the tomb of "our martyred president," where they solemnly consecrated themselves anew to the cause of self-aggrandisement through negro equality and the disfranchisement of the "rebels," is gradually being brought to light. So far, every one of them has turned out to be a rouge or a vagabond. While they were in St. Louis, an attempt was made to arrest one of them—Peter Finnerty—as we are assured by a St. Louis paper, on a charge of having swindled a firm of that city out of $2000 worth of liquors and cigars three or four years ago, but Mr. Finnerty got wind of the movement and dodged the issue. Another one of them, who calls himself "Judge Tucker, of Virginia," was recognised by some old acquaintances in Illinois as a yankee pedler of New Hampshire. A majority of these miserable adventurers were born in yankeeland, and yet, in their Springfield address, they talk about "the sacred recollections which cluster around the homes of their childhood in the south."

MR. STANTON.—The Herald's Washington special writing under date of the 23d ult., says "that the facts regarding the removal or resignation of secretary Stanton were as follows: He is now engaged in making out his report, and as soon as it is finished, he will undoubtedly retire. His resignation has been precipitated by the discovery lately made that Mr. Stanton has filled nearly all the vacancies in the regular army without the knowledge or assent of Mr. Johnson. He has been for some time making out the commissions and forwarding them to the appointees, with orders for them to report to Gen. Grant for duty. Gen. Grant supposing them, as appeared from the face of their papers, duly appointed by the president, has assigned them to duty, and they are now at service without the knowledge of the president.

"On learning this fact, the president was very angry, and sent for Mr. Stanton and demanded an explanation. The result was the retirement of Mr. Stanton as soon as he could make out his report, on which he is now engaged.

"The belief is gaining ground that Gen. Sherman is to succeed Mr. Stanton. He cannot of course, hold the office and that of lieutenant general at the same time, but at the request of Gen. Grant, who desires the hearty coöperation of the war office in the work of reorganising the army, Sherman will act as secretary of war."

THE COTTON TAX UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—Under the head of "Important to Cotton Planters," the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says: "Mr. James T. Flewellen informs us that he has in his possession the opinion of one of the ablest lawyers in New York city, also the opinions of able lawyers in this State, that there is no legal foundation for the demand upon planters to return for income tax cotton produced in 1865, or any previous year. These legal gentlemen express the opinion that the requirement should not be complied with."

The following is a paragraph in relation to the same matter:

The planters of Wilcox county, Alabama, assembled at Camden in large numbers on the 15th inst., to take steps towards testing the constitutionality of the three cents cotton tax. Able addresses were delivered, in which the whole subject was thoroughly discussed, and finally a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of a test suit in the United States courts. The leading men in the movement are Capt. George F. Watson, one of the ablest financiers in the State; Dr. Robt. H. Erwin, late Master of the Masonic grand lodge of Alabama and State senator; and Hon. Chas. L. Scott, formerly member of congress from California.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, November 5, noon.—Gold 148; sterling exchange dull at 109¾ for 60 days. Cotton firmer at 39@42c. for middling.

NEW YORK, November 5, evening.—Gold, 148¾; consols, 81¼; coupons, '61, 110¾.

Simon Draper is dead.

NEW YORK, November 5, evening.—Affidavits to prove the innocence of the Rev. Mr. McMahon, now under sentence of death in Toronto, have been forwarded to Washington.

NEW YORK, November 6, evening.—Gold, 148; sterling, 9¾; cotton, dull.

NEW YORK, November 6, evening.—Cotton steady at 39c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 5, evening.—There was considerable excitement at fort Erie last night, in expectation of a Fenian raid. The cause of the panic seems to have been the arrival of the United States steamer Michigan, which has come to restore the Fenian arms captured last June, and the Fenian demonstration on Sunday afterwards, where prominent Fenians made addresses and speeches.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Señor Romero says he has received a letter dated Vera Cruz, October 26, via New Orleans, stating that Maximilian left the city of Mexico on the 23rd, resigning, verbally, in favor of general Bazaine.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The state department has official information of the departure of Maximilian from the city of Mexico.

BALTIMORE, November 5.—Judge Bortel, associate justice of the court of appeals, appeared in court this morning, and in answer to his inquiry of the writ of habeas corpus in the case of the new commissioners and the sheriff, which were issued by him on Saturday, was informed the warrants had been served this morning; but the prisoners were not forthcoming owing to the warden of the jail availing himself of the three days allowed by the laws of Maryland to make said proper conveyances. The counsel for prisoners contend the writs should be returned immediately, unless unavoidable impediments are presented. The prisoners not appearing at 11 o'clock, their counsel announced they had prepared a petition that his honor would command the deputy sheriff to produce the warden, together with the prisoners. Counsel for the old commissioners thought such a return would be made by one o'clock, which would render further proceedings here unnecessary.

BALTIMORE, November 5, evening.—Judge Bortel decided that the warden should have three days in which to return the writ. An establishment containing one hundred and fifty boxes of firearms and ammunition was seized to-day by the police. Resistance was offered to the arrests, and one man shot. Gen. Grant, acting in his private capacity, made the following proposition to the old commissioners, which it is supposed will be accepted: That the conservatives have one judge of election and clerk in each precinct, according to the registry law, and have boxes for rejected ballots, one to be placed at every precinct. Gen. Grant was acting as the representative of Gov. Swann in the matter. All quiet at present. No trouble apprehended.

BALTIMORE, November 5, 11 P. M.—After a conference, lasting up to ten o'clock to-night, between the police commissioners and the committee representing the conservative party, with a view to the latter naming one judge and one clerk, to be appointed by the police commissioners for each precinct, according to the agreement made in the conference with general Grant, the conservative commissioners abandoned the whole matter, and withdrew at last without making any nomination. Thus the list of judges stands as at the mayor's election.

BALTIMORE, November 6, noon.—The election is progressing quietly as far as heard from. No disturbance anywhere.

BALTIMORE, November 6, evening.—The election passed off quietly. Incomplete returns indicate the conservatives as carrying the city.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—Gov. Wells has appointed Geo. Chadwick commissioner to the Paris exhibition.

Cotton steady; sales 4100 bales; low middling 35½@36c.; receipts 1300 bales, against 800 yesterday; exports 7900 bales. Gold 149.

KANSAS CITY, November 5.—A fight recently occurred near Baxter Springs between a party of surveyors under Col. Phillips and Goss, and a number of desperadoes, in which Goss was killed and Phillips mortally wounded. Goss was the democratic candidate for State auditor and Phillips formerly a well-known correspondent of the New York Tribune.

LONDON, November 4.—Consols, 85¾; United States 5-20's, 68¾.

LONDON, November 6.—Earl Derby encouraged a deputation on the subject of a Nicaraguan railway. Consols 89; U. S. 5-20's, 68¾.

The American vessel Gen. Sherman went ashore at Correa, and forty persons on board were murdered by the natives.

LIVERPOOL, November 4.—Cotton firm; sales, 15000 bales; middling uplands, 15¼d.

LIVERPOOL, November 6.—Cotton active; sales 13000 bales; middling uplands 15¾d.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 3.—The United States squadron is expected in Turkish waters.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 4.—War is renewed in Bokehara, and the Russian forces have besieged and taken the city of Naturba.

BERLIN, November 6.—It is said that the Russian army in Saxony has been ordered to be demobilised.

VIENNA, November 6.—The project for the military reform in Austria includes the universal liability to serve in the army, the use of breech loading arms and other measures.

[FROM OUR EXTRAS.]

NEW YORK, October 31, noon.—Washington correspondence of the Times says Sherman has accepted the military and diplomatic mission to Mexico, and will accompany Col. Campbell, the new minister, to that country.

Gold 146½; sterling nominal at 109½ for 60 days, and 110½ for sight. Cotton very dull at unchanged prices.

The steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall, arrived this morning, bringing one million and a quarter in treasure. The French war steamer Talisiana had arrived at Panama, from Mexico, with a large number of sick and wounded, who were placed in foreign hospitals, and the vessel sailed again for Mexico.

A serious conflagration occurred at Aspinwall on the 19th. The United States hotel was destroyed.

Honduras has decided to remain neutral in the war between Spain and Peru.

NEW YORK, October 31, evening.—Gold, 146¾. Treasury's, 106½; five's, 114½. Cotton, heavy; sales 1500 bales; middling, 38½@40½c.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The steamship Eagle, with Havana dates to the 27th, has arrived. Well-authenticated rumors prevailed during the past week of the landing of a cargo of negroes near Lyncora and Cardenas. The governor sent an officer to investigate the matter. The U. S. steamer Rhode Island, with admiral Palmer on board, was at Havana on the 25th. The government agent, commissioned to buy two monitors of this government, is a passenger by the Eagle.

NEW YORK, November 1, noon.—Gold 147⅜; exchange 109¾. Cotton dull; middling 38½@40½c.

NEW YORK, November 1, evening.—The steamship Australian, from Queenstown the 21st, has arrived. The steamer Medway, connected with the Atlantic expedition, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th with her propeller broken.

It is said the cotton crop of Egypt will be very large.

The cattle plague had almost died out in England.

A Paris correspondent says the empress Carlotta's malady commenced on her voyage from Vera Cruz to Mezeare, where she talked about the immense responsibility she had assumed.

The famine in India continued, and cholera has appeared in the famine districts.

NEW YORK, November 1, evening.—Gold 147.

NEW YORK, November 2, noon.—Gold 146½; exchange 109¾. Cotton quiet at 39c. for middling.

NEW YORK, November 2, evening.—Col. Roberts has issued an address to the Fenians, calling on them to go to work and organise into regiments. "Strange events," he says, "are in the near future, and you know not how soon you may be called upon to strike for Ireland."

Cotton heavy—sales of 1,500 bales at 38½@40½c; gold 147½.

NEW YORK, November 3, noon.—Cotton quiet at 39@41c.

NEW YORK, November 3, noon.—Gold 147⅜; exchange 109¾.

NEW YORK, November 3, evening.—Gold 148⅜. Cotton dull at 38½c.; sales 1200 bales.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The grand total of registered voters in this city is over 125,162.

NEWARK, N. J., November 1.—Senator Wright died at 9 o'clock this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.—A regiment of troops passed through here this morning, en route to Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The funeral services of miss Seward were performed this evening. The president and members of the cabinet attended the ceremonies. The remains were sent to Auburn in a special car.

WASHINGTON, November 1, noon.—Secretary Seward, with nearly all his family, left here yesterday evening to take the remains of his daughter to Auburn.

Mr. Bogy, the new commissioner of Indian affairs, assumed the duties of his office to-day.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The four negroes who murdered Mr. Lynes, in Prince George county, Md., in July last, were executed to-day in upper Marlborough. They confessed their crime, and acknowledged having been implicated in several robberies in this vicinity about the date of the murder.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The guards have been removed from over Jeff. Davis, divesting his imprisonment of anything like severity, and paving the way, it is generally presumed, for final parole and release, by order of the executive. All the guards over him both during day and night have been removed, and he now enjoys perfectly unlimited liberty and every possible means of comfort and pleasure. It is said he has expressed great gratitude and contemplates vacating Carroll hall and taking up his residence with Mrs. Davis in the casemates assigned him shortly after his arrival here.

WASHINGTON, November 2, noon.—Harlan, late secretary of the interior, this morning published an elaborate reply to the statements heretofore made impugning his motives in the sale of the Cherokee neutral lands. He claims his conduct was for the benefit of the Indians, and the reason for its being set aside was for the benefit of individuals who desired the lands for speculating purposes.

WASHINGTON, November 2, evening.—Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham, was arrested in New York yesterday and brought to Washington to-day. He is charged on the affidavit of Wm. H. Roberts of having fraudulently procured Roberts to commit to memory and swear to a false statement for the house committee on the judiciary, as to matters implicating Jefferson Davis in the murder of president Lincoln. Conover, it will be recollected, gave such testimony before the military commission on the trial of the assassination conspirators.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—Gov. Swann, Montgomery Blair and Mr. Latrobe, counsel for the newly appointed Baltimore police commissioners, arrived here last evening, and had an interview with the president. To-day Gov. Swann, Gen. Grant, Stanton and the attorney general were in conference with the president.

BALTIMORE, October 31.—The trial of the police commissioners is still progressing. All parties are very anxious to get through with it. The governor remarked that if necessary, he would sit up till midnight to accommodate the counsel. The counsel for commissioners desire to argue the case.

BALTIMORE, November 1.—The governor decided this morning to remove the police commissioners. He says, if necessary to enforce the decision, he will call upon the United States for troops. There is great excitement on the streets and indications of trouble.

BALTIMORE, November 1.—It is not yet ascertained who are the new commissioners. It is rumored that the new force has already been organised, and will make their appearance in the course of the day. The old commissioners have their full force out, and will resist the claims of the new force for the surrender of the station houses, marshal's office, &c. A body of four hundred dismounted cavalry, who arrived here yesterday to embark for Texas, are now at fort McHenry, and rumors say they will be retained here in case of emergency. There is considerable feeling manifested, some supporting and others bitterly denouncing the action of the governor.

General Grant and Comstock have arrived in town.

BALTIMORE, November 2, noon.—General Grant returned to Washington last night. He had an interview with both the old and new boards of commissioners. There was a large force on duty last night; special policemen were sworn in, and the station houses were strongly guarded. Beyond an assault on a policeman, there was no disturbance. City quiet to-day. The new commissioners have not yet appeared, nor applied to be sworn in. The mayor refuses to recognise the new board.

BALTIMORE, November 2, evening.—Jas. Young and Wm. T. Valient have been commissioned as new police commissioners, and were sworn before judge Martin of the superior court. There was no opposition thereto. Counsel for the commissioners decided they would offer no impediment to their taking the oath.—The old force yet remain on duty, and all the police stations are strongly guarded. All quiet, but much interest manifested as to the result of the issue. Mr. Young is president of the conservative city convention.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—The radical mass meeting last night addressed themselves to the country, declaring they were anxious to maintain peace, and that all doubts relating to the action of the commissioners should be decided by the courts; bitterly denouncing the action of Gov. Swann in attempting to remove the police commissioners, and accusing him of the purpose of throwing political power into the hands of sympathisers and abettors of the rebellion. The new police commissioners to-day went to the old commissioners' office, where their appearance was the signal for a tumultuous demonstration of disapproval by the now largely increased crowd. They handed in their demand for possession of the premises, and then returned to conservative headquarters to await a reply, where they were received with loud cheering from the crowd. It is now understood that on organisation of the new force, five or six members of the old police force resigned, last night, and to-day reported to the new commissioners. There are reports of the arrival of troops on the Washington road. Much excitement and deep feeling prevailed everywhere, but thus far no disturbance.

BALTIMORE, November 3, evening.—The new commissioners were arrested this afternoon on a bench warrant issued by judge Bond, on a charge of attempting to break the peace, and upon refusing to give bail in the sum of $25,000, were committed to jail. The sheriff was also committed. The old commissioners are still in prison. Counsel for new commissioners intend to take out a writ of habeas corpus, which will bring the question before the courts. The writ can scarcely be returned before Monday. Several riotous demonstrations occurred during the afternoon when the fact became known that the new commissioners had been thrown into prison. The city is quiet now.

BALTIMORE, November 4, noon.—The counsel for the new commissioners have made application before judge Bortel, of the court of appeals, for a writ of habeas corpus. The writ cannot be served until to-morrow. The law of Maryland on the subject of habeas corpus provides that the officer having the party in charge and serving the writ shall within three days after such service make a return of the writ and cause the person detained to be brought before court.—If the warden of the jail avails himself of these three days in which to make return, it is supposed they may not get a hearing before Tuesday or Wednesday. It is not known what course he will pursue. It is presumed that if the commissioners are brought before judge Bortel to-morrow, counsel will enter into a discussion of the points involved. The city continues remarkably quiet, the people quietly discussing the situation and the rumors in circulation; there is nothing out of the usual order of events worth mentioning.

TORONTO, October 31.—The episcopal church at Brantford, Canada West, was sacked by Fenians on hearing of the sentence of Lynch and McMahon.

TORONTO, November 1.—The trial of eight Fenian prisoners has been postponed until the second week in November, to allow their counsel further time to collect evidence. The crown's counsel stated that they were not ready to proceed against the others at present.

TORONTO, November 4.—The excitement relative to the Fenian trials is moderating. Lounsden was tried to-day; the court-room was densely crowded; verdict not given.

OTTAWA, C. W., November 1.—An informal meeting of the cabinet took place yesterday. It is understood that the ministry will proceed to Montreal and hold their regular session there, commencing to-morrow.

MONTREAL, October 31.—At a public dinner sir John Mitchell, commander, made a speech recommending the fortification of Montreal and strategic points west of there; also that the volunteer movement be extended over entire British America. The Canadian papers are discussing secretary Seward's letter in regard to the Fenian trials. They say it will do the prisoners more harm than good.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—The last dispatches respecting the empress Carlotta received at Mexico, dated October 12, give bare hope of her recovery.

The condition of Mexico is no better, though the imperialists have been successful in all the engagements mentioned.

Cotton market easier; low middling 35@36c.; sales 2200 bales; receipts 4131 bales. Gold 147¾.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1, evening.—Gold 148¾. Cotton unchanged; sales, 2500 bales; low middling, 35@36; receipts, 3400 bales. New York exchange, ¼c. discount to par.

A private letter received from the Mexican capital announces the demoralisation of a regiment of Mexicans organised with Austrian officers, who murdered all of the latter and went over to Porferio Sias at Ojaca. The Austrian band at the capital has ceased to give its open air concerts because of the riotous conduct of the people. The emperor by reason of sickness and distress of mind as to the health of the empress, has shut himself up in the cathedral of Chapultepec. His early abdication was momentarily expected.

NEW ORLEANS, November 2.—Rio Grande papers of a late date say negotiations for the surrender of Matamoros were progressing. Canales was willing to surrender to anybody but Cortinas. Gen. Capistran, Col. Cerda and Col. Otero refuse to accept it. The gang of marauders depredating along the American side of the Rio Grande have all been captured, and shot or hung. Their leader, Col. Young, formerly chief scout for Gen. Sherman, was hung by the rangers.

Cotton prices unchanged; sales 2600 bales; week's receipts 22,000 bales, against 21,500 for the week before; exports for the week 8600 bales; stock 126,200 bales. Sugar dull at 14½c. for fair; molasses dull at 85@90c.; corn quotations nominal, $1 45 ⅌ bushel, the demand being entirely speculative. Gold 148.

The stores 72 and 74 on Canal street, respectively occupied by Thos. C. Payon and D'Arcy & Wheeler, were burned last night. Loss $300,000. Insured.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—Cotton steady and unchanged; sales 2100 bales. Gold 148¾.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LIVERPOOL, October 29.—Cotton steady; sales, 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 15d. Five-twenties, 68¾.

LIVERPOOL, November 1.—Cotton market heavy; sales 8000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, November 2.—Sales of cotton for the week 56,000 bales; sales to-day 10,000, closing dull at 15d. for middling uplands.

LIVERPOOL, November 2.—Sales of cotton to-day 18,000 bales, at 14¾d. for middling uplands.

LIVERPOOL, November 3.—Cotton active; middling uplands advanced to 15¼d.; sales to-day 16,000 bales.

LONDON, October 29.—The latest advices from Candia say fighting continued between the Christian and Turkish armies. In consequence of the bad condition of the telegraph lines in New Foundland, it is proposed by the Anglo-American telegraph company to lay a cable from Valentia bay and Halifax to Boston. The tolls on the cable will be charged one-half on November first.

LONDON, October 29.—Money market unchanged. Consols, 89¼. Sales of cotton 7000 bales; middling uplands, 15d.

LONDON, October 30.—The Times again urges the payment of claims of the United States for property destroyed by the Alabama. The joint commission thinks it would be an act of policy if not justice.

LONDON, November 1.—This being all saints' day, it is being generally observed. No stock market held.

LONDON, November 2.—The Turks claim great victories over the christians in Candia. Large submissions were being made by the christians to the Turks.

Consols 92½; U. S. 5-20's 69.

LONDON, November 2.—Consols 89¾; 5-20